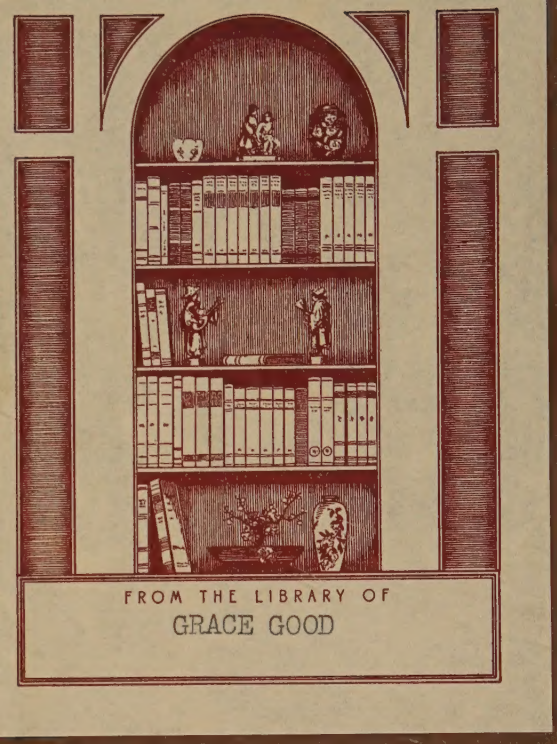
ORIGIN OF WASHINGTON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

EDMOND S. MEANY



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ORIGIN OF WASHINGTON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

BY

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To

HERBERT THOMAS CONDON

COLLEAGUE AND FRIEND

IN APPRECIATION OF HIS LOYALTY,
INDUSTRY, FAITHFULNESS
AND EFFICIENCY

INTRODUCTION

In the first half of the sixteenth century, the Spaniards placed the beautiful geographical name of California upon the Pacific shore of North America. At first that name was extended indefinitely to the northward along the undiscovered or unexplored coast line. In 1579, Captain Francis Drake, on the memorable voyage which earned him knighthood at the hands of Queen Elizabeth, landed on the coast of California, took possession for England and gave the region the name of Nova Albion. The bounds of that name, like the bounds of the original California, were indefinite, although each name may be thought to have reached the shore of Washington.

In 1625, *Samuel Purchas: His Pilgrims* was published, containing a letter by Michael Lok. That famous letter gave the world the purported information that in 1592 Juan de Fuca, a Greek navigator, whose real name was Apostolos Valerianus, seeking the fabled Straits of Anian, had found a spiral rock "between 47 and 48 degrees of Latitude" and also a great strait into which he sailed. Most of the historians who have made search for sustaining documents in the centuries that ensued have concluded that the Juan de Fuca story is a myth. However, Fuca's Pillar and the Strait of Juan de Fuca remain as names and may be accepted as frontispieces in a discussion of Washington's historical geography.

After those earliest experiences no other names were given to the physical features of Washington until the Spaniards returned to the northern shores in 1774. In that year Captain Juan Perez discovered a snowy mountain and called it "El Cero de la Santa Rosalia." The next year two other Spanish captains, Bruno Heceta and Bodega y Qudra planted some geographic names. The former, on August 17, 1775, found indications of a great river and called its mouth "Bahia de la Asuncion," the north cape he called "San Roque" and the south cape "Cabo Frondoso." His colleague, encountering a tragedy with Indians, called the island sheltering him "Isla de Dolores."

One of England's greatest explorers, Captain James Cook, was the next one to confer a geographic name on a portion of Washington. On Sunday, March 22, 1778, he was flattered that a streak of smooth water would furnish shelter from an approaching storm. On drawing nearer, he found a dangerous reef and

turned to face the storm on the open sea. From that experience he called the place Cape Flattery.

Another Englishman, Captain John Meares, in 1788 played havoc with some of the early Spanish names. In June he examined the entrance to the great strait and wrote that he named it "after its original discoverer, John de Fuca," showing his belief in that old Michael Lok letter. On July 4, 1788, Captain Meares saw the snowy mountain. Not knowing or not caring that it had been named "El Cero de la Santa Rosalia," he called it Mount Olympus, which name has since remained. The Spaniards had changed the name of "Bahia de la Asuncion" to "Ensenada de Heceta," and there had arisen a tradition that the Spaniards had actually found a river at that place. Captain Meares went to find that river "Saint Roc." Being baffled in the search, he revealed his feelings by calling the "Ensenada de Heceta," Deception Bay and the "San Roque" he called Cape Disappointment.

Four years later a climax was reached in the geographical history, when, in 1792, Captain Robert Gray, under the American flag, discovered and named the Columbia River and Grays Harbor, and Captain George Vancouver, under the British flag, discovered and named Puget Sound and many of the surrounding geographical features. Both these explorers respected the names given by the Spaniards so far as they were known, and the names given by Captains Cook and Meares. Since that culminating year of exploration, the geographic names have increased rapidly.

The present compilation contains 2813 entries. Of these 771 are cross-references. These latter are important since they furnish a guide for obsolete names encountered in the older documents. An analysis of the sources of the 2042 names gives the following: For individual persons, 824; for physical features, 399; for Indians and Indian names, 386; for other towns, states or countries, 191; for crops, trees, animals or birds, 115; freak names, 68; Spanish names, 33; for American ships, 17; for British ships, 6; Biblical names, 6. Those counted as freak names include such items as Hellgate, Hogum, Hungry Harbor and railroad stations named for brands of breakfast food or such mythical objects as Pandora's Box. The early explorers used the names of individual persons for geographic terms and that tendency increased with the arrival of pioneers and later settlers. The process has not ended. New names of that kind are brought into use from day to day. It is gratifying to note that the next two greatest sources of the names are from physical features, such as Mound Prairie, and from

Indians or Indian names. It was an agreeable surprise, on completing the computation, to find that 386 of the names had originated with Indians.

An equally interesting analysis has to do with the actual map-makers, those who charted the names. By far the greatest record in that line was made by the Wilkes Expedition of 1841 to whose work 261 names are credited. A total of 195 names are credited to British captains, the greater records being Richards, 1857-1863, 93 names; Vancouver, 1792, 49 names; Kellett, 1847, 36 names. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is credited with 73 names, the greater number having been charted in the fifties before "geodetic" was added to the title of the survey. The railroad officials are responsible for the mapping of many names. Ninety-three of these are identified but it is surmised that many others now credited to settlers originated really with the railroad men. The Pacific Railroad Survey, 1853, mapped 34 names new to the charts. The counties all received their names from the Legislatures (Oregon and Washington) and a few towns were named by the same authority. The Surveyors General of Washington Territory charted 20 original names, the Post Office Department, 18; Lewis and Clark Expedition, 16; Indian Treaties, 7; the Astorians, 8.

It is not necessary to compile a separate table of bibliography as accurate citations are given through the work. The volume is intended as a book of reference and it was deemed wise for each item to carry its own citation to give immediate aid to every searcher who might need the source for further work. However, some of the references need explanation. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, frequently cited, is the Government publication known as the *United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842.* Of this, the *Narrative,* in five volumes, was also publicly issued and is easily accessible. The monographs were limited to 100 copies, of which each State received one. Mr. J. F. Jameson of the Department of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington, secured from the Library of Congress photostat reproductions of the portions of the monograph on *Hydrography* and the accompanying Atlas which related to the Northwest Coast. The rich results have fully compensated the trouble and expense of those reproductions. The official title of the work herein cited as *Pacific Railroad Reports* is *Reports of Explorations and Surveys to Ascertain the Most Practicable and Economical Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, 1853-1854.* These

thirteen large books issued by the Government comprise a perfect storehouse of valuable information. Mention should also be made of *British Columbia Coast Names, 1592-1906,* by Captain John T. Walbran, published by the Canadian Government at Ottawa in 1909; *The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,* by Henry Gannett, published by the United States Government in 1905 (second edition); "Aboriginal Geographic Names in the State of Washington," by Rev. Myron Eells, in the *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892. Directly and indirectly these works were of help in this compilation. In 1917, the State Government of Washington published *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington* by Henry Landes, State Geologist. None of the items give origins, but the book was helpful as to definite locations and more recent spellings of the names. *Mount Rainier, A Record of Exploration,* by Edmond S. Meany, published in 1916, contains, pages 302-325, "Place Names and Elevations in Mount Rainier National Park." Those names, except as to important rivers, are not included in this present compilation. Another bibliographical note may be beneficial to subsequent searchers. The early Spanish charts were difficult of access. They were evidently known to Captain Henry Kellett, of the British Admiralty, who in 1847 restored permanently a number of Spanish names to islands, capes and bays. During the arbitration by Emperor William I., of Germany, of the San Juan dispute, the American representative, George Bancroft, collected the old Spanish charts and they were published in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557.

Among the offers of cooperation two should be mentioned. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey sent a bundle of charts to complete the working file as to the Northwest Coast; and the British Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty sent a series of valuable charts. The citations of these are given in the names of Captains Inskip, Kellett and Richards, who had charge of surveys on the northwest coast from 1846 to 1863.

One of the most frequently cited authorities is *Names MSS.* During the progress of the researches, thousands of letters were written to postmasters, newspaper men and pioneers asking for information. Six hundred and eight useful replies were received and numbered. An occasional letter is still being received. In the end they are to be bound under the title of *Names Manuscripts* for preservation and future reference.

The method of research was laborious but very simple. Every available map, chart, diary, book of travel, official report, treaty,

or document, published or in manuscript, was carefully searched and a card made for each geographic name or reference to a name. The cards were then alphabetized. When the editing began there was some advantage in the fact that the writer had been working for more than a quarter of a century in the field of Northwestern history.

Publication was begun as a series of articles in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* the first appearing in the issue for October, 1917. Criticisms were earnestly requested, the results being embodied in the work before this final printing. As the years of work are now brought to final fruition acknowledgment is made of the patient and successful work by Victor J. Farrar, formerly Research Assistant, now Instructor, Department of History, University of Washington.

Origin of Washington Geographic Names

ABERDEEN, city in Grays Harbor (formerly called Chehalis) County. The town was platted by Samuel Benn in 1884 on his homestead. Benn was born in New York City and in 1856 he came to San Francisco. Three years later he moved to Washington Territory and settled on the Chehalis River. There are two sources claimed for the name of the city. John J. Carney (*Names MSS.*, Letter 65) says it arose from the fact that the Aberdeen Packing Company of Ilwaco established a cannery in early days on the Benn homestead. Hawthorne's *History of Washington*, Volume II., page 602, declares that the name was suggested by Mrs. James Stewart, who, before her marriage in 1868, was Miss Joan B. Kellan of Aberdeen, Scotland, who had come to America with her parents in 1849 and settled in Ohio. She and her husband moved to Washington Territory in 1874.

ABERNETHY CREEK, see Nequally Creek.

ACME, town in Whatcom County. The word is Greek in origin and has come to mean the highest point of achievement or of excellence. Charles F. Elsbree (*Names MSS.*, Letter 195) writes that Thomas Stephens and Samuel Parks sent East for a couple of Acme hymnals and were joked for so doing. About 1887 Parks was sent to Bellingham with a petition for a new postoffice. No name was in the petition. He asked if Acme would do and on receiving an affirmative answer that name was written into the records.

ADAMS COUNTY, organized under the law of November 28, 1883, the name being in honor of President John Adams.

ADELAIDE, town in King County. When the postoffice was established there in 1886, it was named in honor of Miss Adelaide Dixon. (*Names MSS.*, Letters 40 and 442.)

ADMIRALTY BAY, in Island County, west coast of Whidbey Island. It probably takes its name from Admiralty Inlet. The name makes its first appearance on Kellett's Chart, 1847.

ADMIRALTY HEAD, on Whidbey Island, opposite Point Wilson. It was undoubtedly named for Admiralty Inlet. The name first appears on Kellett's Chart, 1847, and is now carried on official Government charts. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, had given it the name Red Bluff, which name has not persisted.

ADMIRALTY INLET, the waterway connecting the Strait of Juan de Fuca with Puget Sound. The name was bestowed on Saturday,

June 2, 1792, by Captain George Vancouver, the discoverer, in honor of the Board of Admiralty, which supervises the work of the Royal Navy of Great Britain. The Spaniards were first to see the waterway. Quimper saw its entrance in 1790 and Eliza examined it more carefully in 1791. He did not explore it because the Indians said canoes would be necessary to reach its farthest limits. These Spaniards gave the entrance the name Boca de Caamano. As their maps were not published, Vancouver had no way of knowing that his name of Admiralty Inlet was not the first one given. The Wilkes Expedition (Volume IV., page 479) makes use of the name Admiralty Sound, but in present usage the name Puget Sound is encroaching on the other. On the original chart of Vancouver, Admiralty Inlet extended to where the city of Tacoma is now located. On the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart, 6450, dated February, 1905, Admiralty Inlet ends and Puget Sound begins at the lower end of Whidbey Island.

Adolphus Island. The Wilkes Expedition charted in 1841 two little islands north of Orcas Island, which were called Adolphus and Gordon Islands. George Davidson of the United States Coast Survey proved in 1853 that the two little islands did not exist.

Aeneas, town and creek in Okanogan County. The name came from Chief Aeneas, who was at one time a Government guide. He died about 1913 reputed to be more than one hundred years of age. (Charles Clark, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 288.)

Agate Passage, in Kitsap County, connecting Port Orchard with Port Madison. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of one of the party—Alfred T. Agate, artist. It has often been asserted, erroneously, that the name arose from the finding of agates among the pebbles of the shores.

Ahahawat, a summer village of the Makah Indians, in a little cove three miles south of Cape Flattery. The name is here given as spelled by James G. Swan in his writings for the Smithsonian Institution. On the Kroll map the name is spelled Archawat.

Ah-kwahlk-haht, a point on Tulalip Reservation beach on Port Susan, Snohomish County. The meaning of the Indian word is unknown. (Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 155.)

Ahtahnam, see Atanum.

Ainsworth, town east of Pasco in Franklin County. It was named in honor of J. C. Ainsworth, a prominent railroad man of the West.

Ala Spit, in Island County near Hope Island, off the northeast portion of Whidbey Island, as shown on the Wilkes Expedition chart of 1841.

Alameda, a postoffice in Douglas County. In 1907 the people petitioned for a postoffice and three names were to be submitted for a choice by the officials. Vernile F. Hopkins, an old settler, suggested that Alameda be one of the three and it was the one selected. (William F. Edwards, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 434.)

Alamicut River, in Wahkiakum County. The old settlers claim that the Indians called the slough Alamicut, meaning "Deep River." (C. Arthur Appelo, *Names MSS.*, Letter 304.) On Kroll's map the name is Deep River. On the Wilkes Expedition chart, 1841, the name is Ela-be-kail.

Albion, town in Whitman County. The former name Guy was changed in March, 1901, at the instance of an English miller by the name of Thomas to honor the early discoveries in the Northwest by the British, who called the region Nova Albion. (Thomas M. Farnsworth, *Names MSS.*, Letter 438.)

Alden Bank, in Georgia Strait, north of west from Lummi Bay. It was discovered and named by the United States Coast Survey in 1853 in honor of Lieutenant Commander James Alden of the *Active*. Alden had been in the same waters with the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, and also took part in the Indian wars on Puget Sound in 1855-1856. He died in San Francisco in 1877.

Alden Point, west cape of Patos Island, Strait of Georgia. The name is evidently an additional honor of Lieutenant Commander Alden. It appears on the Richards chart of 1858-1860.

Alder, town in Pierce County. It was named by Martin Hotes in February, 1902, after a grove of alder trees where the town is located. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 108.)

Alder Creek. There are three creeks by this name in Washington. One is in Stevens County (see also Powwow Creek) flowing into the Columbia at Fruitland; another is in Klickitat County, flowing into the Columbia at Alderdale; and another has its rise near Mount Baker and flows into the Skagit River.

Alder Ridge, hills back of Alderdale, in Klickitat County.

Alderdale, station and village in Klickitat County. William Warner, Robert Warner and Mrs. M. L. Warner, constituting the Western Investment Company, platted the townsite and named it Alderdale because it is near the mouth of Alder Creek. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 555.)

Aldwell Canyon in Clallam County. The name is in honor of Thomas T. Aldwell, who located his homestead there many years ago. At present the site is being used for a dam and power plant by the

Olympic Power Company. (H. B. Herrick, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 267.)

Alfalfa, a town in Yakima County. The name was given because of the quantities of alfalfa hay shipped from the station. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 353.)

Algona, a town in King County. The place was first called Valley City, but as there was already a postoffice in the state called Valley the authorities rejected the name of the newer aspirant. A mass meeting in February, 1910, selected the name "Algoma," a word said to mean "valley of flowers." In adopting the name, the postoffice department changed one letter and the settlers do not know what Algona means. (Claude E. Googe, in *Names MSS.*, Letters 36 and 79.)

Alki Point, now a part of Seattle, in King County. The first name given this place was "Point Roberts" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. It is not clear just what man was sought to be honored. In the crews of the expedition there were four men bearing the name of Roberts—Abraham, Humphrey, Owen, and William. It may have been any one of them. Furthermore it may have been the diplomat, Edward Roberts, who had gained fame in the Orient a few years before. Although the name appeared on a number of early charts, it was supplanted by the first settlers who made their homes there. On November 13, 1851, the famous Denny colony landed on that point. In the party there were twelve adults and twelve children. From that colony has grown the city of Seattle. The settlers were very ambitious. They called the place "New York." As the one little store and the few cabin homes grew so slowly they added a hyphen and the Indian jargon word Alki, meaning "by and bye." New York-Alki meant that it was to become the metropolis of the Pacific Coast in the near future. When a majority of the settlers moved to the east shore of Elliott Bay and began the city of Seattle, those remaining at the point dropped the name "New York," but Alki Point has remained as a well-established geographic name. For a time the Government charts showed this point as Battery Point. See entry under that name.

Allan Island, in Skagit County, west of Fidalgo Island. It was named in 1841 by the Wilkes Expedition in honor of Captain William Henry Allen of the United States Navy. The name of Allen often suffers when transferred from biography to geography. In this case there is little doubt, for the Wilkes chart shows the waterway between Fidalgo Islands as "Argus Bay" and it was in the *Argus* that Captain Allen was mortally wounded while fighting the British brig *Pelican* on August 14, 1813. It was a favorite scheme of

Wilkes to link the name of an American naval officer with his ship by placing two geographic names close together. "Argus Bay" has been changed on recent charts to Burrows Bay, but the old name of the island remains. The two islands—Allan and Burrows—had previouslly been named by the Spaniards in the "Sutil y Mexicana" Expedition as "Las dos Islas Morros."

ALLARD, town in Benton County, named in honor of Samuel Allard. (Alice Dumert, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 259.)

ALLEN BANK, southeast of Blake Island and stretching across to Point Vashon. The bank was discovered and named by the United States Coast Survey in 1857.

ALLEN POINT, in Island County, southeast extremity of Camano Island. This is one of the original names by Vancouver, but badly distorted. He named one waterway Port Gardner after Sir Alan Gardner of the British Admiralty. The other waterway he called Port Susan in honor of Lady Susana Gardner, and to the point of land he gave his friend's first name, calling it Point Alan. After different spellings it has come upon the most recent official charts as Allen Point.

ALLOWEZE, see Burke, in Grant County.

ALLSHOUSE ISLAND, see Raft Island.

ALLYN, a town in Mason County. It was named in honor of Judge Frank Allyn of Tacoma, who was interested in the new town, about 1889. (Soren C. Nelson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 411.)

ALMIRA, a town in Lincoln County. In the year 1889 this place was named by the Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in honor of Mrs. Almira Davis, wife of Charles C. Davis, the town's first merchant. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 357.)

ALMOTA, a town and three creeks in Whitman County. The creeks are West Almota, Little Almota and Almota. Rev. Myron Eells is authority for the statement that the name is a corruption of the Nez Perce word "Allamotin," meaning "torch-light fishery." Lewis and Clark camped there on October 11, 1805, and mention the Indian houses which John Work of the Hudson's Bay Company found and described in his journal of 1825.

ALOCKAMAN RIVER in Wahkiakum County. On Preston's Map of Oregon and Washington West of the Cascade Mountains, 1856, and on the Map of the Surveyor General of Washington Territory, it is shown as Strong's River. In the Pacific Railroad Reports, George Gibbs refers to it as "Elokamin." The United States Coast and Geodetic Chart shows it "Elochoman."

ALOHA, a town in Grays Harbor County. The name is the Hawaiian term of tender greeting.

ALPHA, see Latah.

ALPINE, a town in King County. The place was formerly called Nippon, but in January, 1915, C. L. Clemans, mill owner there, secured a change of name to Alpine as the location is at the summit of the Cascade Mountains.

ALPOWA, a creek and a town in Garfield County. Originally a town was started under the name of "Alpowa City" where Silcott, Asotin County, is now located. The word Alpowa is from the Nez Perce language and means "a spring forming a creek," although Thomas Beal, an old pioneer, says it came from missionary experiences and meant that on Sundays they should go to church. The Nez Perces formerly had a village at the mouth of the creek where it flows into the Snake River. The name has also been spelled "Alpahwah" and "Elpawawe." (Fred W. Unfried, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 322.)

ALTAHNUM, see Atanum.

ALTO, a town in Columbia County, eleven or twelve miles northeast of Dayton. The railroad engineer gave the name because it was the summit of the divide between Whetstone Hollow and Tucanon.

AMBER, in Spokane County. The place was originally called Calvert, after an old settler by that name. The name was changed to Amber to conform to the name of a postoffice already established on the homestead of Mr. Costello. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

AMELIA, formerly a postoffice in Mason County, named in honor of Amelia Edmonds, the postmistress. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 234.)

AMERICAN LAKE, a town and lake in Pierce County, near Tacoma. In 1917, Camp Lewis, one of the Federal Cantonments for the new army, was located in that vicinity and gave to American Lake an increased importance. There is a persistent error as to the origin of this name. The error declares that the name arose from the fact that the Wilkes Expedition celebrated the Fourth of July, 1841, on the shore of the lake and thus contributed to it a name. That is very beautiful but not true. Hubert Howe Bancroft (*Works*, Volume XXIX., page 189, footnote) quotes Elwood Evans's *Puyallup Address* as it appeared in the New Tacoma *Ledger* for July 9, 1880, as follows: "The lake was never formally named; but on account of the American celebration and the residence of the missionaries, was called American Lake, and sometimes Richmond Lake, by the settlers of the Puget Sound Company. The prairie was also called the American Plains, and by the natives, 'Boston Illahee.'" The Wilkes narrative

does not even mention the lake, but it is quite clear in fixing the place of the famous Fourth of July celebration. In Volume IV., page 412, the record shows that the place of celebration was on the edge of Mission Prairie and that the men were landed from the ships and marched to the place "about a mile distant." The second or new Fort Nisqually was later built near the scene of the celebration and the fence of the Dupont Powder works now encloses the ground. Five years after the celebration, the Inskip chart, 1846, showed the location of the new Fort Nisqually, the mission building site, the race-course and also indicated a road marked "To Gordon Lake" leading probably toward the present American Lake. Ten years later Preston's Map of Oregon and Washington West of the Cascade Mountains, 1856, shows the lake, then called "Lake Tolmie." Mrs. Mary Perry Frost says that in 1854 she moved into a cabin on their donation claim near the lake. Other American settlers had claims in the same vicinity and the name of American Lake undoubtedly grew from that fact, as the British still held the ground around Fort Nisqually. The monument erected in recent years to mark the site of the Wilkes celebration in 1841 is located about three miles from the right place.

Anacortes, a city in Skagit County. The place was settled about 1860 and received the name of "Ship Harbor." In 1876, Amos Bowman, a civil engineer, bought the site and platted a town. He sought to give it the maiden name of his wife—Anna Curtis—but the spelling was purposely changed in order to give a Spanish tone as the city is on Fidalgo Island. (James White, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 593.)

Anatone, a town in Asotin County. What is now known as Ten Mile Creek was known to the Indians as Anatone. It is claimed that it was so called for a noted Indian woman who lived near the present site of Anatone. (J. C. Packwood, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 381.)

Anderson Island, in Pierce County. It was named in 1841 by the Wilkes Expedition. In the *Narrative,* Volume IV., page 305, Wilkes says: "Twelve miles more brought us to the anchorage off Nisqually, where both vessels dropped their anchors about eight o'clock. Here we found an English steamer [Beaver] undergoing repairs. Soon after we anchored I had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Anderson, who is in charge of the fort, and Captain McNeil. They gave me a warm welcome, and offered every assistance in their power to aid me in my operations." He honored these two men by naming for them the nearby islands—Anderson and McNeil. Alexander Caulfield Anderson was born in Calcutta on March 10, 1814. He became a Chief Trader of the Hudson's Bay Company and was

located at Fort Nisqually during the year 1840-1841. After other service with the Company, he retired in 1858 and took up his residence near Victoria. He died in May, 1884. The island has had at least two other names. The Inskip chart, 1846, shows it as "Fisgard Island" after the British frigate which was on this station, 1844-1847. Inskip sought to carry the honor further by changing the name of McNeil Island to "Duntze Island" for Captain John A. Duntze of the frigate. Anderson Island was also known for a time as "Wallace Island" in honor of Leander C. Wallace, who was killed by Snoqualmie Indians during their attack on Fort Nisqually in 1849.

Andrews Bay, in Clallam County at the mouth of Elwha River. The Spaniards—Quimper, 1790, and Eliza, 1791—called it "Punta Davila." Kellett's chart, 1847, shows it as "Angelos Point." Most American charts now show it as Angelos Point.

Angle Lake, in King County, near Orillia. "I think it was named on account of its shape, forming almost a right angle. It was named before 1864." (J. D. Cameron, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 68.)

Anglin, town in Okanogan County. Named in honor of T. S. Anglin, who was appointed postmaster on October 28, 1902. (T. S. Anglin, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 263.)

Ankeny, a town in Adams County. It was named in honor of former United States Senator Levi Ankeny, who was a land owner in that vicinity. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Annas Bay, an indentation at the great bend of Hood Canal. Wilkes in the United States Exploring Expedition, Volume XXIII., page 323, refers to it as Anna Bay and also as Anna's Bay. The latter spelling without the apostrophe is now adopted.

Apple Cove, see Apple Tree Cove.

Appledale, a town in Douglas County. "In 1909, the Great Northern Railway Company built a branch line from the Columbia River to Mansfield, Douglas County. This place was then called Appledale on account of the many apple orchards there." (Julius Hollenbeck, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 478.)

Apple Tree Cove, in Kitsap County. It was named on May 10, 1841, by the Wilkes Expedition, whose *Narrative,* Volume IV., page 304, says: "This was named Apple-tree Cove from the numbers of that tree which were in blossom around its shores." No landing was made there at that time; no white settler was located there and so the conclusion is forced to the mind that Wilkes saw dogwood trees in bloom and mistook them for apple trees. The name has persisted on all subsequent charts, though the word "Tree" is sometimes omitted.

APUTAPUT, falls in the Palouse River not far from its mouth. See Palouse Falls. The Narrative of the Wilkes Expedition, Volume IV., page 466, says: "The falls upon this river are of some note, and are called Aputaput; and they will hereafter be an object of interest to the travellers in this country." There is also given in the same record an Indian legend of Aputaput.

ARCADIA, a town in Mason County.

ARGUS BAY, see Allan Island and Burrows Bay.

ARGYLE, a town in San Juan County. There is a town of the same name in Nova Scotia and another in Wisconsin. It is possible that the Washington name was derived from one of these.

ARGYLE LAGOON, a small triangular lagoon about one mile south of the Puget Sound Marine Station on San Juan Island.

ARIEL POINT, see Nodule Point.

ARIELS POINT, see Double Bluff.

ARKANSAS CREEK, in Cowlitz County. It was named in the early fifties for the reason that a number of settlers there had come from the state of Arkansas. (E. B. Huntington, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 158.)

ARLETTA, a town in Pierce County. It was named about 1893 by Mrs. G. W. Powell, who used part of the name of her eldest daughter Arla and a portion of Valetta, the name of a city on the Island of Malta, which is reputed one of the most beautiful cities in the world. (William W. White, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 443.)

ARLINGTON, a town in Snohomish County. When the railroad's arrival gave promise of a city there Morris G. Haller called it Haller City in 1888 in honor of his father. Two years later, Earl & McLeod, railroad contractors, purchased the townsite and changed its name to honor the memory of Lord Henry Arlington, one of the notorious "Cabal" cabinet of Charles II., of England. (W. F. Oliver, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 196.)

ARMSTRONG'S POINT, see Point Chehalis.

ARROWSMITH, postoffice in Grant County. The place was named in February, 1908, "Mitchell" by Jackson Robinson to honor his mother's maiden name. Since then another postoffice was granted for the same vicinity and was named for George Arrowsmith. (F. C. Koppen, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 110.)

ARTESIAN, a town in Yakima County. It was named by J. H. Gans about 1906 from the numerous artesian wells in the district. (Marian McShane, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 347.)

ARTIC, a town in Grays Harbor County. In the eighties a postoffice was desired and the name in the petition was "Arta" to honor

Mrs. Arta Saunders. The postoffice authorities misread the last syllable. (M. J. Luark, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 548.)

Ash, see Carson, in Skamania County.

Ashby, see Cohassett, in Kittitas County.

Ashford, a town in Pierce County. It was named in honor of an old settler, W. A. Ashford, who located there on February 2, 1888. It has gained importance in late years by being the railroad station for the entrance to Mount Rainier National Park. (Cora J. Ashford, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 229.)

Asotin, a county, a town and a creek in the southeastern corner of the State. The name is from the Nez Perce language and means "eel creek" from the abundance of eels caught there. The town at the mouth of the creek, where it flows into Snake River, took the same name in 1878, as did the County when it was organized under the law of October 27, 1883.

Atanum, a river and an old Indian mission in Yakima County. A. J. Splawn is given as authority that the Indian word, sometimes spelled "Ahatahnum," means "the creek by the long mountain." Theodore Winthrop in 1853 spelled the word "Atinam." The early records speak of the priests and their successful mission on the banks of the Atanum.

Ateesowill, see Bear River, Pacific County.

Atlanta, on Samish Island, near Point Williams, in Skagit County. "Platted by ex-Sheriff G. W. L. Allen in 1883. He erected a two-story hotel, established a store, secured a postoffice and built an extensive wharf, but failed in his larger purpose. This was the extent of the town's growth." (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, page 247.)

At-sar-kal Lake, see Lake Washington.

Atsmith, see Willapa Harbor.

Attalia, a town in Walla Walla County. It was named by Mrs. V. K. Loose of Seattle. While touring Italy she visited a little hamlet whose name appealed to her so strongly that her husband adopted it for his irrigation and townsite projects in 1906. (R. C. Julian, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 341.)

Auburn, a city in King County. Dr. Levi W. Ballard, in 1886, laid off part of his claim as a townsite and called it "Slaughter" in honor of Lieutenant W. A. Slaughter, United States Army, who lost his life there during the Indian war of 1855-1856. On the completion of the railroad the town grew rapidly and in 1893 petitioned the Legislature to change its name to Auburn. One of the agitators for the change of name told a group of legislators that it was dis-

couraging for the hotel boy to shout to passengers leaving the train: "Right this way to the Slaughter House!" For all that, the gallant lieutenant deserves an enduring monument.

Avery, a town in Klickitat County. It was named in honor of A. G. Avery, right-of-way attorney for the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Company. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Avon, a town in Skagit County. The first settler there was W. H. Miller, 1882. He sold part of his land to A. H. Skaling on October 27, 1883, who opened a store. In 1890, H. W. and F. S. Graham started a nearby town which was called North Avon. It is said that those early settlers sought to honor Shakespeare.

Axford, postoffice and prairie in Grays Harbor County. The postoffice was named in October, 1880, after the pioneer settler of that place. (Hilda E. Evans, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 230.)

Aycock Point, in Mason County, on the western shore of Hood Canal. It is one of the names given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841.

Ayres Point, in Mason County, on Hood Canal, opposite Potlatch. The name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, and possibly in honor of John Ayres, a member of his crew. On Kellett's Chart, 1847, the spelling is "Ayos."

B

Baadam Point, in Clallam County, northeast of entrance to Neah Bay. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called it "Village Point." Kellett's Chart, 1847, calls it "Mecena Point." The United States Coast Survey in 1852 found a neighboring Indian village called Baadah and that is the name used in the Pacific Coast Pilot. Recent charts retain this name, but with the last letter changed, making it Baadam.

Bachelors Island, in Clarke County. On Saturday, March 29, 1806, the Lewis and Clark Expedition gave this island the name Cathlapole (one spelling being Quathlapotle) Island after the Indian nation of that name, who lived near there. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, named it "Pasauks Island" and what is now Bachelor Island Slough was called Pigeon Creek. Recent charts carry the name Bachelor for both features.

Bacon, in Grant County. The place was named by the railroad builders in 1900. The name was given as a joke, but still remains. (Arch Gill Bacon, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 523.)

Badger, in Badger Flats, four miles north of Badger Canyon, in Benton County. Badgers were numerous in that vicinity and as the water of Badger Springs was first found flowing from a badger

hole the name so plentifully used was suggested. (W. L. Bass, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 224.)

BADILE BAY, see Padilla Bay.

BAG ISLAND, see Brown's Island.

BAHIA DE GASTON, see Bellingham Bay.

BAHIA DE LA ASUNCION, see Columbia River.

BAHIA DE NUNEZ GAONA, see Neah Bay.

BAHIA DE QUIMPER, see New Dungeness Bay.

BAILEY, a town in Grant County. It was named by Mrs. R. J. Bailey on March 21, 1911. (Robert A. Bailey, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 100.)

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, in Kitsap County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, by discovering Agate Passage, made known the existence of the island. It was named in honor of Captain William Bainbridge, hero of the *Constitution* in the *Java* action, and one of the famuos men in United States naval records.

BAIRD, a town in Douglas County. It was named in honor of James Baird, a Scotchman, on whose homestead the postoffice was located, and he was the first postmaster. (N. E. Davis, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 116.)

BAKER, see Concrete, Skagit County.

BAKER, a mountain in Whatcom County, see Mount Baker.

BAKER BAY, in Pacific County, near the mouth of the Columbia River. It was named in 1792 by Lieutenant W. R. Broughton of the British expedition whom Captain Vancouver sent to explore the Columbia River, previously discovered and named by Captain Robert Gray, the American. The name was in honor of Captain James Baker of the American schooner *Jenny*, which Broughton found anchored in the bay. The Lewis and Clark Expedition makes this entry: "This Bay we call Haley's Bay from a favorite trader with the Indians." Sergeant Patrick Gass of the same expedition called it "Rogue's Harbor" from trouble with Indians. The name Baker Bay has persisted. It is often written Baker's Bay.

BAKER LAKE, in the vicinity of Mount Baker, Whatcom County.

BAKER RIVER, a tributary of the Skagit River in Whatcom and Skagit Counties. The *History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, page 118, says: "In 1877, a party, consisting of Otto Klement, Charles von Pressentin, John Duncan, John Rowley and Frank Scott, set forth from Mount Vernon in canoes manned by Indians to explore the upper Skagit. At the mouth of what the Idians called the Nahcullum River, which Klement renamed Baker River, the party

debarked." The proximity of the great mountain of that name was the reason for the rechristening.

BALCH'S COVE, in Pierce County; see Glencove.

BALCH PASSAGE, between Anderson and McNeil Islands, in Pierce County. The Inskip chart, 1846, shows it as "Ryder Channel." Lafayette Balch, owner of the brig *George Emory,* in 1850, failed to receive proper encouragement from the townsite owners at Olympia and moved to the newly established Fort Steilacoom, where he began a merchandising business. It was in his honor that the nearby waterway was named.

BALLARD, formerly an independent city, now a portion of the City of Seattle, King County. R. W. Grover (*Names MSS.,* Letter 571) says: "On July 17, 1882, the present site of Ballard was platted in five- and ten-acre tracts under the name of Farmdale Homestead, by John Leary, Thomas Burke and W. R. Ballard. In May, 1888, Farmdale Homestead was vacated and Gilman Park plat was substituted, which consisted of some 700 acres. Captain W. R. Ballard was the active manager of the Gilman Park enterprise, which was promoted by a corporation called the West Coast Improvement Company. In 1889, the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern (now absorbed by the Northern Pacific) Railway Company constructed a spur to Gilman Park. Mr. Jennings, manager of the road, needing a name for the station at the end of the spur, decided to honor Captain Ballard and the new station was called Ballard. The name Gilman Park ceased almost immediately as a local designation for the townsite, but it was not until November, 1890, that steps were taken to change its legal name when, at a public meeting called chiefly for the purpose of discussing incorporation, Mr. R. W. Grover made the motion that Gilman Park be known as Ballard."

BALLSAM BAY, see Bellingham Bay, Whatcom County.

BANCROFT, in Skagit County. The *History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 247, says: "A town laid out around Alder Academy, Fidalgo Island, in 1883 by Rev. E. O. Tade. It was so named in honor of Hubert Howe Bancroft, the author of the Pacific Coast series. An unsuccessful enterprise, which never prospered beyond the sale of a few lots."

BANGOR, on Hood Canal, in Kitsap County. The place was formerly called "Three Spits," as there are three spits adjacent to one another jutting out into Hood Canal. When a postoffice was being established there the postoffice department gave it the name of Bangor. (H. W. Goodwin, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 412.)

Bare Bluff, see Jim Crow Point, Columbia River.

Bare Island, north of Waldron Island, in San Juan County. The Wilkes Expedition, charted Skip Jack Island, evidently intending that the name should embrace the two small islands. The Admiralty Chart, known as the Richards Chart, 1858-1860, shows the smaller island as "Penguin Island." In the meantime, the United States Coast Survey, in 1853, observed the contrast in what were then called the "Skipjack Islands" and charted them under the new names Wooded and Bare Islands. On subsequent charts the name of Bare Island has persisted, while that of "Wooded Island" has gone back to Skipjack Island.

Barnes Island, northeast of Orcas Island, in San Juan County. The Spaniard Eliza, 1791, charted Barnes and Clark Islands as "Islos de Aguayo," using part of the long name of a Spanish nobleman who will be more particularly noted under the name of Orcas Island. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, here honored an American naval hero as was done in the other names of islands in what they called the "Navy Archipelago."

Barneston, in King County. The postmaster writes (*Names MSS.*, Letter 466): "Barneston is so named in honor of John G. Barnes of Seattle. At the time the postoffice was established at this place, Mr. Barnes was one of the property owners in this vicinity and the postoffice was named in his honor, June 12, 1901."

Barren Island, a small islet north of San Juan Island, in San Juan County.

Barrett Lake, in Whatcom County. It was named in honor of Henry Barrett, who owned land there. (Fred L. Whiting, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 156.)

Barrier River, see Methow River.

Barrows Bay, see Yukon Harbor in Kitsap County.

Barry, a postoffice in Douglas County. It was named in 1893 in honor of A. J. Barry, who was postmaster at the time. The name was retained, though the office was moved to Stenson Ferry and Mrs. R. C. Steveson became postmistress. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 216.)

Basalt Point, north of Port Ludlow, in Jefferson County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called it "Point Kanawi." The United States Coast Survey evidently gave the name in 1855 as it appears on the charts of that and subsequent years.

Bascomb, a supposed town in Okanogan County. Guy Waring, of Winthrop, writes (*Names MSS.*, Letter 291): "Bascomb is a laughing place on the map. There is not and never was any such place, but instead it was the homestead of Henry Bascom Station, which

the surveyor of rectangular townships that in this mountain country were as a round peg in a square hole, called, carelessly, Bascom 'Station' instead of Station and on the maps it has been Bascom Station ever since. Draw a pen through it. Mr. Station is at present living at Twisp."

Battery Point, one of the names for Alki Point. It was given that name by the United States Coast Survey in 1856. George Davidson, of that Survey (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 607), says that the Admiralty chart corrected to 1865 shows this point as Roberts' Point (the Wilkes name of 1841) and he also says that the Indian name was "Me-kwah-mooks." The recent Government charts use the name Alki Point.

Battle Ground, a town in Clarke County. Aug. H. Richter writes (*Names MSS.,* Letter 538): "In early days, forty or forty-five years ago, the Indians drove off live stock across the Lewis River three miles north of this place. The grandchild of Chief Jack told me the whole story thirty years ago. The Twenty-first Infantry from Vancouver was ordered out and there was fighting all around here. The soldiers received orders in the morning to shoot all Indians on sight. While the scouts were out, peace was declared, but they did not know it, and accidentally shot and killed the chief. In 1886, I built a store here and called it Battle Ground Store. In 1902, I platted the place."

Battleship Island, a small islet north of San Juan Island, in San Juan County. It is so named because of its resemblance to a battleship.

Bay Center, a town in Pacific County. The name was first spelled Bay Centre. It was suggested by Mrs. Mattie Rhoades, then Miss Mattie Goodpasture, as the village site was about the middle of the landward side of Willapa Harbor. (L. L. Bush, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 97.)

Bay City, a town in Grays Harbor County. It was named because of its location on South Bay. (American Pacific Whaling Company, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 45.)

Bayview, a town on Padilla Bay, Skagit County. It was platted and named on April 7, 1884, by William J. McKenna, the pioneer who died on May 3, 1916. The object in selecting the place was the desire of D. A. Jennings, a wholesale grocer of Seattle, to establish there a branch store.

Bazalgette Point, on the northwest extremity of San Juan Island, in San Juan County. It was named in 1868 by Captain Pen-

der of the Royal Navy in honor of Captain George Bazalgette of the British Army, who commanded at British Camp, 1860-1867, during part of the time of joint occupancy of the island. This was during the dispute over the ownership of the San Juan Islands.

Beach, a town on the eastern shore of Lummi Island, Whatcom County. It was named in honor of Wade H. Beach, who filed on his land claim there on November 20, 1884. (Mrs. Pauline A. Buchholz, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 507.)

Bear River, emptying into the southeast portion of Willapa Harbor, Pacific County. The Indian name was "Atisowil," which is said to mean Bear River.

Bean's Point, see Restoration Point.

Beaver Lake, a small lake five miles east of Lake Sammamish, King County. J. B. Scott (*Names MSS.*, Letter 499) says: "A habitat of beavers years ago."

Beckett Point, south of Cape George, Port Discovery, in Jefferson County. The Wilkes Exploring Expedition, 1841, charted it as "Sandy Point." Beckett Point evidently originated with the Kellett chart, 1846, and has been retained on subsequent maps.

Bee, a postffioce on McNeil Island, Pierce County. The name arose from the fact that an extensive apiary was maintained there when the postoffice was secured.

Beebe, a postoffice in Douglas County. It was named in honor of James Beebe of Wakefield, Massachusetts. He was president of the Wenatchee-Chelan Orchard Company, which owned a large orchard tract on the east side of the Columbia River. The office was established in December, 1912. (Grace D. McInarie, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 510.)

Belfast, see Mentor in Garfield County.

Bell's Bluff, see Cape Horn, Columbia River.

Belle Rock, in the middle of Rosario Strait, San Juan County. The United States Coast Survey discovered, named and charted this danger to navigation in 1854. George Davidson, of that Survey, describing it (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 563), says: "The steam-ship *Republic* ran upon this rock, also the pilot-boat *Potter*, and other vessels."

Bellevue Island, one of the former names of San Juan Island.

Bellevue Point, on the western shore of San Juan Island. It was charted in 1855 by the United States Coast Survey and evidently obtained its name from the former name of San Juan Island.

Bellingham, a city on the bay of the same name in Whatcom County. The first white man to enter the bay was the Spaniard Eliza, 1791, who named it Seño de Gaston or Gulf of Gaston. On June 11, 1792, the bay was surveyed by Joseph Whidbey in a boat excursion under Vancouver. The latter, on receiving his officer's report, charted the name Bellingham Bay. He does not say for whom the name was given, but he frequently associated the surnames and Christian names of those honored by giving them to nearby or related geographic features. He gave the name of Point William to the prominent point south of the entrance to the bay. In studying up his contemporaries, it was found that Sir William Bellingham checked over Vancouver's supplies and accounts as he was leaving England. There is very little doubt that Sir William Bellingham was the man thus honored. In that same year, 1792, the Spaniards of the "Sutil y Mexicana" Expedition again charted the bay and sought to retain a form of Spanish name by calling it Bahia de Gaston. The Spanish charts were not published for years, while the British charts appeared promptly and fixed the name permanently. David Thompson of the North-West Company of Montreal referred to the bay as "Ballsam Bay." The United States Coast Survey in 1854 showed the northern portion of the bay as "Gaston Bay," a partial recognition of the older Spanish name. The first town on the bay was given the Indian name Whatcom. Later there were established the towns of Sehome and Fairhaven. There were several combinations of these rival settlements, all of which later joined in the one City of Bellingham. Mrs. Ella Higginson, the poet, says she has had the distinction of having lived in three cities of Washington—Sehome, New Whatcom and Bellingham—without having moved out of her house.

Bellingham Channel, the waterway between Cypress and Guemes Islands, Skagit County. The Indian name was "Tut-segh." The Spaniard Eliza, 1791, called it "Canal de Guemes." The present name was given by the United States Coast Survey in 1853, taking it, of course, from the large bay just beyond.

Belltown, that part of Seattle, King County, which developed on the donation claim of William N. Bell, one of the original founders of the city.

Belma, a former postoffice in Yakima County. The postmaster at Grandview writes (*Names MSS., Letter* 498): "No town; there used to be a postoffice and a little store. Office was discontinued about five years ago; store also. Schoolhouse goes by the name of Belma School."

Bench Creek, a tributary of Bonaparte Creek in Okanogan County. It was named from being on a prominent bench not far from Anglin. (Charles Clark, in Names MSS., Letter 288.)

Bennight, a town in Lewis County. On December 11, 1913, the town was named in honor of J. E. Bennight, manager of the Washington Coal & Mining Company, whose mines at the place so named are on the line of the Eastern Railway & Lumber Company's line to Kopiah.

Benston, a postoffice in Pierce County. The office was first called Huntersville, which was unsatisfactory. Mrs. Isabel Carlson (*Names MSS.*, Letter 135) writes: "The postoffice department asked for a list of old settlers' names to select from and they chose Benston from my father's name, William Benston. I think it was in 1893."

Benton City, in Benton County. It was named in 1909 by F. L. Pitman, chief engineer, and C. E. Woods, general right-of-way man of the North Coast Railroad. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 587.)

Benton County organized under the law of March 8, 1905, and named in honor of Thomas H. Benton, a great friend of the West, while United States senator from Missouri.

Berlin, a projected town in Garfield County. The *History of Southeastern Washington*, page 549, says: "Berlin was platted January 9, 1883, by Charles Ward and Sarah E. Ward, his wife. Ward's addition was platted June 23, 1884, by the same parties. But this town existed only on paper. At one period it was rumored that Berlin would become a candidate for the county-seat as a compromise between Pomeroy and Pataha City, but nothing eventuated."

Berlin, a postoffice in King County. The postmaster (*Names MSS.*, Letter 447) writes:: "Named by the Great Northern Railroad Company in honor of Berlin, Germany, on account of the large sum provided by Germany for building the Great Northern."

Berrian, a postoffice in Benton County. "Named for the oldest settler here." (A. F. Berrian, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 374.)

Bertodano Cove. This geographic feature appears on Kellett's Chart, 1847, and apparently on no others. It is located between Dungeness and Washington Harbor in Clallam County.

Bertrand Creek, a tributary of the Nooksack River, Whatcom County. It was named for James Bertrand, the first white man to settle on the creek. (Mrs. Phoebe Newton Judson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 187.)

Bessemer, a projected town in Skagit County. It was platted by Harrison Clothier in 1890 when the Cokedale mines were opened. It was town in name only.

Beulah Land, see Palissades, Douglas County.

Beverly, a town in Grant County. The name was chosen from Beverly, Massachusetts, by H. R. Williams, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, who introduced many eastern names along the western line. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 530.)

Big Camass Plain, near Springdale, Stevens County. It was mentioned by that name by John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company in his journal for September 20, 1825, and the name still persists. (T. C. Elliott, in *Washington Historical Quarterly, July,* 1914, page 166.)

Big Creek, an upper branch of the Yakima River, in Kittitas County. J. K. Duncan, topographer with Captain George B. McClellan, 1853, mentions the creek as "Wahnoowisha River." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 210.)

Big Island, see Blalock Island.

Big Lake, in Skagit County east of Mount Vernon. On James Tilton's *Map of a Part of Washington Territory,* 1859, it is shown as "Delacy's Lake."

Big Sheep Creek, in Stevens County, near the Canadian boundary. It is often called Sheep Creek and under the date of April 19, 1827, David Douglas, the botanist, writes: "Last night I forgot to say, a small stream four miles below our last camp falls into the river—called White Sheep River, from the antelopes found on its banks—a few miles back from the Columbia." (*Journal Kept by David Douglas,* 1823-1827, p. 248.)

Big Skookum, see Hammersley Inlet.

Bill Point, south cape of Eagle Harbor, Kitsap County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, named the harbor from its fancied resemblance to an eagle in shape. Wing Point still remains, but Bill Point does not so often appear on recent charts.

Bill of Orcas, see Point Doughty.

Bingen, in Klickitat County. Theodore Suksdorf (*Names MSS.*, Letter 101) says: "The town was named by P. J. Suksdorf, owner of the premises, after the beautiful town on the Rhine, in Germany. The location of Bingen on the Columbia is much like Bingen on the Rhine. The town of Bingen was laid out in 1892. The postoffice was established two or three years later."

Birch Bay, in Whatcom County, near the Canadian boundary. In June, 1792, Vancouver made this bay an anchorage from which he sent out exploring parties in small boats. When describing the trees found on shore, he said: "and black birch; which latter grew

in such abundance that it obtained the name of Birch Bay." The Spaniards, Galiano and Valdes, of the "Sutil y Mexicana" expedition, had already named it Enseñada de Garzon as they record meeting the Vancouver ships there on the evening of June 12, 1792. George Davidson (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 575) says the Indian name for the place was "Tsan-wuch."

Birch Point, north cape of Birch Bay in Whatcom County. The name arose from the older name of Birch Bay. The Spaniard, Eliza, 1791, seems to have charted this point as "Punta de Señor Jose." The Admiralty Chart known as Richards, 1858-1859, shows the point as "South Bluff."

Bird Rock, in Rosario Strait, east of Decatur Island, in San Juan County. This feature consists of three small rocky islets very close together and rising to a height of about forty feet. The name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, undoubtedly from the fact that many sea birds were found nesting there.

Birdsview, a town in Skagit County on the Great Northern Railway. The postmaster (*Names MSS.,* Letter 130) says the postoffice was named by George Savage in 1880. A different origin is given by the *History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 119. There it is claimed that B. D. Minkler established the postoffice in 1880 and was the first postmaster. Continuing—"The name of Birdsview was not derived, as might be supposed, from any ornithological connection, but from the fact that Mr. Minkler's first name, which was Birdsey, was commonly abbreviated to Bird, and from this the town took its name."

Bishop, a town on Snake River in Whitman County. It was named by the railroad officials after Bishop Brothers, who settled on the bar there in 1877. (*Names MSS.,* Letter 61.)

Bissell, a town on the Columbia River, in Stevens County. The postmaster (*Names MSS.,* Letter 105) says: "Named by Postmaster General Bissell in 1898." Wilson S. Bissell was Postmaster General in President Cleveland's second Cabinet from 1893 to 1895, which requires adjustment of the above statement at least in regard to the year.

Black Creek, see Skohomish River.

Black Hills, west of Olympia, in Thurston County. They are mentioned in the Treaty with the "S'Klallam" Indians January 26, 1855, and they are shown on the Map of the Surveyor General of Washington Territory, 1857.

Black Lake, near Olympia in Thurston County.

Black River, two rivers of that name, one in King County, the other in Thurston County. The one in King County drained Lake Washington into the Duwamish River. This Black River at the present site of Renton had the name of "Quo-doultz-spu-den" in the Duwamish language. Recent changes are doing away with this "Black River" as a geographic name. The river of that name in Thurston County has a longer history. In the Journal of John Work of the Hudson's Bay Company (published in the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, July 1912) we have one of the earliest known records of the river. When the North-West Company of Montreal was absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company, Governor George Simpson brought out Doctor John McLoughlin to be Chief Factor of the Columbia District. Arriving at Fort George (Astoria) in November, 1824, Governor Simpson ordered an expedition to proceed northward to discover the mouth of Fraser River. Under James McMillan a party of forty-three, including John Work as one of the clerks, started on November 18, 1824, by way of what is now Willapa Harbor, a portage to Grays Harbor and up the Chehalis River. On Sunday, November 28, they continued up that stream "to where it receives a little river called the Black River from the Northward." Such a reference in the journal indicates that the name may have been used before the arrival of this party. In the same day's entry Work says: "The Black River, so named from the colour of its water, is from 20 to 30 yards wide." On the next day they sent to an Indian village seeking Pierre Charles, "who has been with the Indians for some time." This is another evidence that this party was not the discoverers of Black River. On reaching Black Lake, Work simply remarks it as the source of the river, but on the return trip, under the date of December 26, he refers to it as "Scaadchet Lake." The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, refers to the river and lake as "Sachal." The Secret Mission of Warre and Vavasour reported, 1846, that light baggage could be forwarded by way of "the Satchet or Black River." (*Washington Historical Quarterly*, April, 1912, page 151.) George Gibbs in 1854 (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., page 468) called the river "Satchall." Work declares in 1824 that there was ample evidence that the portages had long been used by Indians, which helps to account for the Indian names.

Black Rock, east of Blakely Island, in San Juan County. It was named by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. Near it the Survey named White Rock. These two were called "The Pointers" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841.

Blaine, a city in Whatcom County at the Canadian boundary. It

was named by Cain Brothers on April 23, 1885, in honor of James G. Blaine, Republican nominee for President the year before. (J. W. Sheets, *Names MSS.*, Letter 349.)

Blake Island, near the entrance to Port Orchard, in Kitsap County. In charting this island in 1841, the Wilkes Expedition did not explain the choice of names. It seems most likely that it was intended as an honor for George Smith Blake, a naval officer who had charge of the United States Coast Survey, 1837-1848. This officer and Wilkes must have had many conferences before the expedition sailed in 1838.

Blake's Lake, in the northern portion of Spokane County. The missionary, De Smet, named it "Lake De Nef." (N. W. Durham, *Spokane and the Inland Empire,* page 139.)

Blakely, an island in San Juan County; a rock, harbor and town on Bainbridge Island in Kitsap County. The island and the harbor were both named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Johnston Blakely, an American naval hero of the War of 1812. The name of the rock and of the town were derived from that of the harbor. In 1813, Blakely was given command of the new sloop-of-war *Wasp,* in which he made a number of most daring captures. On June 28, 1814, he captured the *Reindeer,* for which Congress voted him a gold medal. After a number of other successful exploits, news of the sloop ended. No word was ever received of the *Wasp* or her brave crew. There is now being made an effort to standardize the spelling of the name. The officer himself on one sheet of manuscript spelled his own name Blakely and Blakeley.

Blalock Island, in the Columbia River, Benton County. The name is in honor of Dr. Nelson G. Blalock, a Civil War surgeon, who became one of the best known pioneers of the Walla Walla country, his greatest ambition being to extend and improve fruit culture. One of his largest undertakings was on the island that now bears his name. He was a member of the Washington Constitutional Convention. For thirty years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Whitman College and for twelve years he was President of the Board. He died at Walla Walla on March 14, 1913, aged 77 years. John Work of the Hudson's Bay Company mentioned in his journal for June 27, 1825, the island as "Big Island." T. C. Elliott, editor of the Work Journal, says the fur traders called it "Long Island." (*Washington Historical Quarterly,* April 1914, page 86.)

Blanchard, a town in Skagit County. In about 1913, the name of a town known as Fravel was changed to Blanchard. (*Names MSS., Letter 25.*)

Blind Bay, on the north shore of Shaw Island, in San Juan County.

Blockhouse, a town in Klickitat County. It was established in 1856 and was a fort for Government troops during the Indian war of that time. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 524.)

Blowers Bluff, the north cape of Penn Cove, Whidbey Island, in Island County. A family by the name of Ford lived there about forty-five years ago when it was known as Fords Point. After the Fords left and the Blowers family lived there it became known as Blowers Bluff and is so indicated on the Government charts. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 28.)

Blue Canyon, a town on Lake Whatcom, in Whatcom County. The townsite was located on a homestead taken up in 1886 by Fred Zozris. Joe Wardner, a noted miner for whom the town of Wardner, Idaho, is named, purchased some coal claims about 800 feet above Lake Whatcom in 1891. In climbing up for his second inspection of the properties on a hazy autumn day he said: "We will call this Blue Canyon Mine and the townsite, Blue Canyon," and that was done. (J. D. Custer, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 209.)

Blue Mountains, in Columbia and Garfield Counties. One of the first references to these mountains is by Gabriel Franchere, one of the Astorians. On arriving at the Walla Walla River, he wrote: "A range of mountains was visible to the S. E., about fifty or sixty miles off." He does not give the mountains a name. On July 9, 1811, David Thompson of the North West Company of Montreal refers to them as "Shawpatin Mountains," but in his entry for August 8, 1811, he says: "Beginning of course see the Blue Mountains, between the Shawpatin and the Snake Indians." In a footnote, T. C. Elliott, editor of the Thompson Journal, says: "Apparently the first record of this name Blue as applied to these mountains." (*Oregon Historical Society Quarterly*, Volume XV., pages 57 and 121.) Alexander Ross, J. K. Townsend, David Douglas, Peter Skene Ogden, John Work and other early travellers continued the use of the name, Blue Mountains. One of the best references is by Rev. Gustavus Hines (*Exploring Expedition to Oregon, published* 1851, page 323): "As you approach the Blue Mountains on the south, particularly on the Umatilla and Walla Walla Rivers, the hills disappear, and you find yourself passing over a beautiful and level country, about twenty-five or thirty miles broad, on the farther borders of which rise with indescribable beauty and grandeur, that range which, from its azure-like appearance, has been called the 'Blue Mountains.'"

Blueslide, a town in Pend Oreille County. "Blueslide took its

name from a point of the hill having slid into the river leaving a gap behind. The blue comes from the color of the face of the slide towards the river. It must have been named during rainy weather. The face is principally clay and when wet is blue, but when dry is more of a gray." (C. L. Peters, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 132.)

Bluestem, a town in Lincoln County. It is in a large wheat-growing section and "bluestem" is the principal kind of wheat grown there. This gave rise to the name. (H. A. Thompson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 256.)

Blunt's Island, see Smith Island.

Blustry Point, see Point Ellice.

Bly, a postoffice in Asotin County. It is named in honor of the postmaster, Joseph Bly.

Boat Channel, the passage between Turn and San Juan Islands, San Juan County. It is shown on the British Admiralty Chart, Number 2840, but is not named on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey charts.

Boat Harbor, see Mats Mats.

Boca de Alava, see Cape Alava.

Boca de Caamano, see Admiralty Inlet.

Boca de Fidalgo, see Rosario Strait.

Boca de Flon, see Deception Pass.

Boca de Horcasitas, see San Juan Channel.

Bodie, a town in Okanogan County. It was named for the Bodie Mine. (Merrill & Rowe, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 313.) A small creek at that place has the same name.

Boisfort, a town in Lewis County. Boisfort Prairie received its name at the hands of the French-Canadian employes of the Hudson's Bay Company. Pierre Charles, a Canadian half-breed, is reputed to have been the first settler there. The first American settler was C. F. White in 1852.

Bolton Peninsula, between Quilcene and Dabop Bays, Hood Canal, Jefferson County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, Volume XXIII., page 325, says: "Col-see-ed [Quilcene] Harbor is separated from Dabop Bay by Bolton Peninsula, which is 4 miles long, by 1 mile wide." No reference is made to the honor intended by the name. There was a twelve-gun bomb-brig by that name and also a Midshipman William Finch, who afterward became Captain Bolton. He was placed in charge of the captured *Nocton*, a prize of the *Essex*. Wilkes, in his scheme of honors, might have intended either one of these.

Bonaparte, a creek, lake and mountain in Okanogan County. The creek is a tributary of the Okanogan River at Tonasket. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charts the creek as "River Bonaparte."

Bonilla Island, see Smith Island.

Bonita, a town in Douglas County. It was named in 1902 by Lieutenant Edward Nasler from a name he picked up in the Philippine Islands. (G. T. Goudrey, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 421.)

Bonnie Lake, see Rock Lake in Spokane County.

Bordeaux, a town in Thurston County. It was named in 1900 in honor of Thomas Bordeaux, who started a large logging enterprise there. Dora E. Webb, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 35.)

Bossburg, a town in Stevens County. It was platted in 1892 and named from the owners of the land—John Berg and C. S. Boss. (Elmer D. Hall, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 520.)

Boston Harbor, near Olympia in Thurston County. C. D. Hillman, a Seattle real estate dealer, purchased the Dofflemyer donation claim at Dofflemyer Point and adjacent lands, which he platted and tried to sell under the name of Boston Harbor.

Boston Point, on Hood Canal near the present Pleasant Harbor. It was so named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, but the name as applied is not found on recent charts.

Bothell, a city in King County. George Bothell is a well known citizen and early legislator of the state. He and his brother began in 1886 a logging and shingle-making business where the present city stands. In naming the place an honor was conferred upon their father, David C. Bothell. The city was incorporated in 1908. (I. T. Williamson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 371.)

Boulder Island, at southeastern extremity of Lopez Island, San Juan County. It was charted by the United States Coast Survey, 1855.

Boulder Reef, off the northwest shore of Sinclair Island, Skagit County. It was discovered and named by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. The description includes: "A huge erratic granite boulder is seen at ordinary tides inside the outer point of the reef." The British Admiralty chart of 1859 sought to name this "Panama Reef," probably from an accident to the steamship *Panama*, which was on the San Francisco run during the Fraser River gold excitement of 1858.

Boundary Bay, the western portion of Semiahmoo Bay, Whatcom County. The Galiano and Valdes expedition for the Spaniards, 1792, charted the whole gulf as "Enseñada del Engano," meaning

"Gulf of the Deception," probably because the explorers had run into shallow water. The Admiralty chart of 1847 simply indicated shallow water. The United States Coast Survey named it "Mud Bay" in 1855, but on a second edition of the chart, it was called Boundary Bay and has so remained on all recent charts.

Bow, a town in Skagit County. William J. Brown secured a homestead in 1869 and his place became locally known as Brownsville. When the railroad brought growth, a postoffice was secured in July, 1901, and E. E. Heusted, the postmaster, had it named Bow at the suggestion of Mr. Brown in honor of the great Bow railroad station of London, England. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 236.)

Boxer Cove. This is now called Flounder Bay on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart Number 6380. It is on the northwest extremity of Fidalgo Island, facing Burrows Island. J. G. Kohl (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Part I., page 300) says that he obtained verbal information (in 1854) that Wilkes had named Burrows Island in honor of Captain William Burrows, United States Navy, who lost his life in the ship *Boxer.* This naming of the island for the man and the little cove for his ship is in perfect accord with the Wilkes scheme of honors.

Boyd Creek, in Skagit County. It was named for L. A. Boyd, who located a home there in 1882. (*Names MSS.,* Letter 130.)

Boyleston, a town in Kittitas County. It was named by H. R. Williams, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company after the town of that name in Massachusetts. (F. L. Olmstead, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 405.) (*Names MSS.,* Letter 530.)

Brace Point, the southern cape of Fauntleroy Cove, south of Alki Point, King County. It was named by the United States Coast Survey in 1857. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 612.)

Brackenridge Bluff, on north shore of Grays Harbor, west of Hoquiam, Grays Harbor County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of J. D. Brackenridge, assistant botanist of the United States ship *Vincennes* of the Wilkes Expedition. The same expedition sought to give another honor to this same man by naming for him "Brackenridge Passage," connecting Puget Sound and Carrs Inlet, between Fox and McNeil Islands, but that name did not persist.

Braden Creek, in Jefferson County. It was named for L. E. Braden, the original settler there in 1890. (Isaac Anderson, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 157.)

Branum, see Whelan in Whatcom County.

BRANHAM, an obsolete town in Skagit County. Its name was in honor of a man who once ran a shingle mill there. (Noble G. Rice, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 48.)

BREAKERS, a town in Pacific County. It was named by J. M. Arthur in December, 1900, on account of an excellent view of the surf from a prominent sand ridge covered with grass to the edge of the ocean beach. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 419.)

BREMERTON, a city on Port Orchard, Kitsap County. It has grown into importance on account of the location there of the United States Navy Yard, Puget Sound. It was named in honor of William Bremer, who is regarded as the founder of the city. He was born in Seesen, Duchy of Brunswick, Germany, in 1863. His experiences in Washington reached back to Territorial days. He died at his home in Seattle on December 28, 1910.

BRENDER CANYON, near Dryden in Chelan County. It was named for A. B. Brender, the first white settler in the canyon, 1882. (A. Manson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 300.)

BREWSTER, a town in Okanogan County. John Bruster was the original homesteader there. He and Captain Alexander Griggs named the place in 1896. When the postoffice was being secured in 1898 D. L. Gillespie, the postmaster, sent in the name spelled Brewster instead of Bruster and it was accepted by the postoffice department. (L. A. Dall, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 550.)

BRISCO POINT, southern extremity of Hartstene Island, in Mason County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of William Brisco, a member of one of the crews of the expedition.

BROAD SPIT, on the eastern shore of Bolton Peninsula, Jefferson County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it under the Indian name "Pildsh Point."

BROKEN POINT, on the northwest shore of Shaw Island, San Juan County. The name appears on the British Admiralty Chart Number 2840, corrected to 1872, and has also been placed on the United States charts.

BROOKFIELD, a town in Wahkiakum County. It was named by J. G. Megler in 1873, the year of his marriage, in honor of Brookfield, Massachusetts, the birthplace of his wife. Mr. Megler was proprietor of a salmon cannery at that place. He often represented his county in the Legislature. (Mrs. J. G. Megler, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 316.)

BROUGHTON POINT, on the southeast shore of Cypress Island, Skagit County. The name does not appear on recent charts. It is found on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, for 1858-1859, and was

undoubtedly given in honor of W. R. Broughton, a lieutenant under Captain George Vancouver, in 1792.

Brown Island, on the United Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6380, dated January, 1912, two islands are shown with that name in San Juan County. One is at the mouth of Friday Harbor, San Juan Island, and the other between the western extremities of Orcas and Lopez Islands. The latter, on the Wilkes Chart, 1841, is included in the name of "Wasp Isles," but the same chart shows the other island (at the present Friday Harbor) as Brown's Island. Wilkes does not say for whom he named this island. There were fourteen men in his crews by the name of Brown and there were many heroes of the American Navy by that name. From careful study the conclusion is reached that the honor was intended for John G. Brown, listed as Mathematical Instrument Maker on the *Vincennes* of the expedition. The British Admiralty Chart 2840, corrected to 1872, shows both the Brown Islands and it may be that the one between Orcas and Lopez Islands received its name from the British mapmakers.

Brown Lake, west of Riverside, Okanogan County. It was named for William Brown, locally known as "Horse" Brown, who settled there in 1889. (H. T. Jones, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 319.)

Brown's Cove, see Nellita, Kitsap County.

Brown's Island, off the northeast end of Puget Island, in Wahkiakum County. This island is so named on the county maps though no name for it appears on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart Number 6152, dated April, 1914. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it as "Bag Island."

Brown's Junction, see Elbe, Pierce County.

Brown's Lake, southwest of Chewelah, Stevens County. It was named in 1862 after the nearest settler, Henry Brown, who came from Red River, Canada, in the fifties. With his family he frequently camped near the lake that now bears his name. (J. W. Patterson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 259.)

Brownsville, see Bow, Skagit County.

Bruce Channel, a former name for that portion of Carrs Inlet lying between McNeil and Fox Islands. The Inskip Chart, 1846, sought to establish several names near Nisqually. This one, like most of the others, failed to survive. A similar fate befell the name of "Brackenridge Passage," charted by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, for this same waterway.

Bruceport, a town on Willapa Harbor, Pacific County. The name comes indirectly from the famous King of Scotland. In 1850

Captain Feldsted discovered oysters in what was then known as Shoalwater Bay and shipped a quantity to San Francisco. They arrived in bad condition but Anthony Ludlum then fitted out the schooner *Sea Serpent* and took a cargo of the oysters in safety to San Francisco. A company was at once formed to go into the business. James G. Swan, who was on the harbor at the time, gives the names (*Northwest Coast,* page 63) as "Messrs. Winant, Morgan, Hanson, Milward and Foster." Hubert Howe Bancroft (*Works,* Volume XXXI., page 34) gives a list of six partners, three of whom are different from the Swan list, as follows: "Alexander Hanson, George G. Bartlett, Garrett, Tyron, Mark Winant, John Morgan and Frank Garretson." This company secured the schooner *Robert Bruce* and sailed for Willapa Harbor with Captain Terry in command of the schooner. They proceeded to load the boat with oysters but on the third day the schooner was burned to the water's edge. Elwood Evans (*History of the Pacific Northwest,* Volume I., page 313) says that it was reported that the cook made the crew and partners unconscious by putting laudanum in their food, after which he set fire to the schooner. An old man named McCarthy, then living on the bay, aroused and rescued the men. They were without means and built cabins on the beach. They were known as the Bruce Company and the place secured the name of Bruceport. James G. Swan's book was published in 1857. Writing about 1854 he says: "We had now grown into the dignity of a village, and, at a meeting of the settlers, it was voted to name the town Bruceville (which has since been changed to Bruceport)." The Bureau of American Ethnology (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 938) says the Chinook Indians had a village there at one time, called "Wharhoots."

Brush Prairie, a town in Clarke County. It was named by Elmorine Bowman from a large, bushy swamp on her father's homestead. (Birdella Levell, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 575.)

Bryant, a town in Snohomish County. It was probably named for the Bryant Lumber and Shingle Company, about 1892.

Bryn Mawr, a town in King County. On April 19, 1890, Lillie R. Parker and her husband, William E. Parker, filed a plat of this place under its present name. "As I understand it, the Parkers came from Pennsylvania and imported the name from that state. The words are Scotch and mean 'big brow' or 'big hill.'" (Melissa B. Dorflinger, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 459.)

Buck Bay, on southeastern shore of Orcas Island, where the town of Olga is located, San Juan County. The British Admiralty Chart 2689 shows it as "Stockade Bay."

Buck Island, off southwest coast of Lopez Island, San Juan County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it as one of the "Geese Islets."

Buckeye, a town in Spokane County. It was formerly known as "Hoch Spur" but was changed by the Buckeye Lumber Company, which operated a sawmill there. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 191.)

Buckingham, a former postoffice in Douglas County. It was named for J. A. Buckingham. (B. C. Ferguson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 77.)

Buckley, a city in Pierce County. It was first known as "Perkins Prairie" and later as "White River Siding." In 1888 it was given its present name in honor of Superintendent Buckley of the Northern Pacific Railroad division between Ellensburg and Tacoma. (G. S. B. Dovell, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 484.)

Bucoda, a city in Thurston County. The first settler there was Aaron Webster, 1854. Mr. Webster used the water power of Skookumchuck to run a little sawmill in 1857. Mr. Webster sold his farm to Oliver Shead, who gave to the little community growing around the mill the name *Seatco,* an Indian word supposed to mean "ghost" or "devil." Coal was discovered across the river and that property passed into the hands of Samuel Coulter. The Territorial penitentiary was located at "Seatco." The convicts were worked on a contract scheme and this gave rise to an unfavorable marketing condition for the lumber and coal products. In the meantime Mr. Coulter had associated with him John B. David, a Portland capitalist, and J. M. Buckley of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1890 the name of the town was changed to a word made up by taking the first syllables of the three names—Buckley, Coulter and David. Colonel W. F. Prosser (*History of the Puget Sound Country,* Volume I., page 249) says that this combination name was first proposed as easly as 1873 but that Mr. Shead insisted upon his choice of "Seato."

Budd Inlet, in the southern portion of Puget Sound, Thurston County. In later years it has often gone by the name of Olympia Bay. It was named in 1841 by the Wilkes Expedition in honor of Thomas A. Budd, who shipped as acting master of the United States ship "*Peacock* when the expedition started but was transferred to the *Vincennes* at "Feejee." He was in charge of one of the exploring boats while the squadron was anchored at Nisqually. Others of the younger officers were similarly honored by having their names given to portions of Puget Sound. Wilkes sought to give Budd another honor by naming "Budd Harbor," but recent charts have changed that to Washington Harbor, in Clallam County.

Bull's Head, a portion of the shore of Port Ludlow, Jefferson County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave the name but it does not appear on recent charts.

Bumping Lake east of Mount Rainier, in Yakima County. Preston's Map of Oregon and Washington West of the Cascade Mountains, 1856, shows it as "Lake Plehnam" and the United States General Land Office Map of Washington, 1897, calls it "Tannum Lake." Bumping Lake seems well established as the name on the most recent maps.

Bumping River, in Yakima County. It drains Bumping Lake into the Naches River.

Bunker Hill, a town in Skamania County. It was named by B. Tillotson and a man named McGinty. (*Names, MSS.*, Letter 324.)

Burbank, a town in Walla Walla County. Will H. Parry of Seattle, who recently died in Washington City while a member of the Federal Trade Commission, was interested in an irrigating enterprise which he called the Burbank Power and Water Company, and the site of the power house Burbank in honor of Luther Burbank, the famous horticulturist.

Burke, a town in Grant County. Among the early settlers here were some American Germans from a place known as Alloeze, in Minnesota. For about two years the place went by the name of "Alloweze." In 1907 James M. Burke, postmaster (who now lives at Newport, Tennessee), was honored by a petition which caused the name to be changed to Burke. (Mark M. Connell in *Names, MSS.*, Letter 390.)

Burke Island, in the Columbia River, Cowlitz County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, shows it as "Paia Island." It appears as Burke Island on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6153, dated April, 1914.

Burksville, once a postoffice not far from Marengo, in Columbia County. It was established on the claim of Marshall B. Burk in 1875. He became postmaster and his name was given to the office. It was discontinued when the postoffice at Marengo was established in 1878. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington*, page 378.)

Burley, a town in Kitsap County. It is at the mouth of a creek by that name and it is said that the creek got its name from a pioneer settler. (Leola E. Stein, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 394.)

Burlington, a city in Skagit County. John P. Millett and William McKay established a logging camp there in 1882. Mr. McKay platted the town January 1, 1891, and a postoffice with the

new name was secured the same year. It has become an important railroad center.

Burnett, a town in the coal mining district of Pierce County. It was named in honor of Charles H. Burnett, one of the pioneer coal mine operators in the Pacific Northwest. (Meany's *Collection of Pioneer Lives of Washington.*)

Burnie Point, see Grays Point, west cape of Grays Bay in Pacific County.

Burrows Bay and Island, west of Fidalgo Island in Skagit County. The island was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Lieutenant William Burrows. Under the item of Allan Island it is shown how Wilkes intensified the honor for Captain William Henry Allen by naming the waterway "Argus Bay" after the ship in which Allen was mortally wounded. In a similar way, after naming Burrows Island, Wilkes named the waterway to the north "Horets Harbor," though the present charts show it as Bellingham Channel. It was in the *Hornet* that Lieutenant Burrows gained great praise as a seaman. After his death Congress voted a gold medal for his nearest male relative. What was "Argus Bay" is shown as Burrows Bay on recent charts. Burrows and Allan Islands were shown on the Spanish charts as (*Sutil y Mexicana*) "Las dos Islas Morros."

Burton, a town on the east coast of Vashon Island in King County. It was named in 1892 by Mrs. M. F. Hatch after the town in which she formerly lived in McHenry County, Illinois. (Mrs. A. Hunt, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 84.)

Bush, a town at the southern end of Lake Samamish in King County. It was named for the first settlers in Squak Valley. (J. B. Scott, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 499.)

Bush Point, on the west coast of Whidbey Island, a cape of Mutiny Bay, in Island County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called it "Point Leavett," but in 1855 the United States Coast Survey changed its name. The report, after speaking of neighboring bluffs, says: "A low point with one or two clumps of trees and bushes, to which has been given the name Bush Point." (*U. S. Public Document,* 1005, page 443.)

Bush Prairie, near Olympia in Thurston County. It was named in honor of George Bush, a colored man of high character, who came to Puget Sound in the party with Michael T. Simmons. Bush was the first settler on the prairie that bears his name. There is a post-office there called Bush. (H. B. McElroy, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 46.)

Bushelier Lake, see Spanaway Lake.

Butler, town in Skamania County, changed in name to Skamania.

Butler's Cove, on the western shore of Budd Inlet, near Olympia, in Thurston County. It was named for John L. Butler, who secured the adjoining upland as a government donation claim. (George N. Talcott, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 226.)

Byron, a town in Yakima County. The first inhabitants there found a railroad post marked "Byron," and that name has continued. (E. E. McMillen, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 401.)

C

Caamano Island, see Camano Island.

Cactus Islands, north of Spieden Island in San Juan County. They seem to be first named on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Cain, in Skagit County, see Kane.

California Mountains, see Cascade Mountains.

Calispell, a town in the southwest part of Pend Oreille County. In the same county there are a Calispell Lake and Creek. Kalispel is the name of the tribe of Indians popularly known as Pend d'Oreilles or "Ear Drops."

Callepuya River, near Vancouver in Clarke County. The *Narrative* of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, Volume IV., pages 326, says: "We entered the Callepuya for the purpose of avoiding the current of the river [Columbia]. At this time of the year this branch forms an extensive range of lakes, which reaches to within a mile of Vancouver." It is probably the present Lake River.

Calvert, in Spokane County. See Amber.

Camano Island, east of Whidbey Island, in Island County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it as "McDonough's Island" in honor of Master Commandant Thomas Macdonough of Lake Champlain fame during the War of 1812. His flagship was the *Saratoga* and so Wilkes changed the name of Port Gardner to "Saratoga Passage." This last name has remained, but the island's name was changed to Camano on the British Admiralty Chart, Kellett, 1847. Kellett sought to place a number of Spanish names. The Spanish Captain Eliza had honored Don Jacinto Caamano in 1790 by placing the name "Boca de Caamano" where the English Captain George Vancouver in 1792 placed the beginning of Admiralty Inlet, near the present Port Townsend. Kellett lifted the Spanish name clear over Whidbey Island and planted it permanently on Camano Island. There is a town on the island by the same name and the southern end of the island is called Camano Head from which juts Allen Point.

Camas, a town in Clarke County. It is an old settlement and

was formerly known as La Camas. The name is taken from that of a favorite food of the western Indians, *Camassia esculenta,* and other species related to the hyacinth. The word was derived from the Nootka Indian word *chamass,* meaning "fruit" or "sweet." It was adopted into the Chinook jargon as camas, kamass, lacamass and lakamass. For a time the town in Clarke County was known as La Camas, but on recent charts and in postoffice usage the name is Camas. Evidently the locality of Camas was a place where the Indians gathered supplies of the sweetish bulbs of the blue-flowered "Lakamass."

Camas Prairie, in Klickitat County north of Fulda and west of Conboy Lake. On August 12, 1853, the railroad surveyors in command of Captain (later General) George B. McClellan camped on the prairie and called it Tahk Prairie. The United States land office map of 1897 shows the name Camas Prairie.

Camp Washington. This has been called the "First Capital" because it was the first camping place of Governor Stevens and party within the present limits of the State of Washington. It is located at the forks of Coulee Creek in Spokane County. The Washington State Historical Society in 1908 located a marker for this camp on Four Mound Prairie, which is about five miles distant from the true site. For a discussion of the site see the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume VII., pages 3-20, 177-178 and 276-277.

Canal de Haro, see Haro Strait.

Canel River, see Fish River.

Canoe Island, in Upright Channel, between Shaw and Lopez Islands, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860.

Canton, a town on Green River in King County. It was named by the Northern Pacific Railway Company. (Page Lumber Company, Eagle Gorge, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 56.)

Canyon, a town in Whitman County. It was named because of its being at a canyon eight miles long and five hundred feet deep. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 57.)

Cape Alava, on westernmost shore of Clallam County. It is farthest west of any portion of the United States mainland south of Alaska. Manuel Quimper placed it on the Spanish chart as "Punta de Hijosa" and the adjacent indentation he called "Boca de Alava." The British Chart, Kellett, 1847, called it Port Alava, and the northern projection is there shown as Cape Flattery, the one which American charts show as Cape Flattery being shown as "Cape Classet." Recent charts show the larger point as Cape Alava and nearby are shown Flattery Rocks, indicating the former confusion of names.

Cape Broughton, see Grays Point.

Cape Classet, see Cape Flattery.

Cape Disappointment. This is one of the oldest geographical names in Washington. On August 17, 1775, Bruno Heceta, the Spanish explorer, found a bay with indications of a river. The bay he called "Bahia de la Asuncion," the northern cape he called "San Roque" and the southern, "Cabo Frondoso." Later, the Spaniards called the bay "Ensenada de Heceta" in honor of its discoverer. John Meares, an English explorer, knew of the Spanish charts and on Sunday, July 6, 1788, he rounded the cape and looked for the river which was surmised by the Spaniards. Being unsuccessful, he changed the name of San Roque to Cape Disappointment and the bay he called "Deception Bay." Four years later the Columbia River was discovered and named, but the name of Cape Disappointment has remained. Some effort was made to give it the name of "Cape Hancock."

Cape Flattery, in Clallam County, at the southern entrance of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the northwestern extremity of the state of Washington. The name originated with the English explorer, Captain James Cook, who on Sunday, March 22, 1778, made the following entry in his journal: "Between this island or rock, and the northern extreme of the land, there appeared to be a small opening which flattered us with the hopes of finding a harbour there. Those hopes lessened as we drew nearer; and, at last, we had some reason to think that the opening was closed by low land. On this account I called the point of land to the north of it Cape Flattery." One of Captain Cook's crew was George Vancouver, who, in 1792, came to the same coast in command of an expedition. He sought to identify Captain Cook's Cape Flattery, and finally placed it where it has since remained. Reference to the confusion of names has already been made under the item of Cape Alava. In the vicinity of the latter cape, government charts still show Flattery Rocks. Kellett, 1847, and other British charts show Cape Flattery in the place of Cape Alava, and the promontory now known as Cape Flattery is shown as Cape Classet. That name is supposed to be of Indian origin and is sometimes spelled Claaset or Klasset. Rev. Myron Eells is authority for the statement that *Makah* means "people who live on a point of land projecting into the sea," and *Klasset* means the same thing in another Indian language. (*American Anthropologist*, January, 1892.) George Davidson says that in 1852 he found the head chief of the Makahs bearing the name of Clisseet. (*United States Coast Survey Report*, 1858, page 414.) Captain Vancouver knew about the name of Cape Classet, but he concluded that Captain Cook intended the name

of Cape Flattery for that place and so charted it. The Spanish name of "Cape Martinez" did not have much usage except on the Spanish charts.

CAPE FOULWEATHER, see Cape Shoalwater.

CAPE GEORGE, the east cape of Port Discovery, in Jefferson County. The name appears first on the British Admiralty chart, Kellett, 1847. The explorer evidently intended this as an added honor for Captain George Vancouver, who had named Port Discovery in 1792. At the same time, Kellett charted "Vancouver Point," on the west shore of Port Discovery. The last named point is now known as Carr's Point.

CAPE HANCOCK, see Cape Disappointment.

CAPE HORN, on the Columbia River, in the southwestern corner of Skamania County. The name of this prominent feature was mentioned in the journals of John Work of the Hudson's Bay Company as early as 1825 and 1826. (*Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume V., pages 85 and 287, in the latter spelling it Cape Heron.) Rev. Gustavus Hines (*Exploring Expedition to Oregon,* 1851, page 153) says that the name arose from the great difficulty of navigating that part of the Columbia in canoes. Governor Isaac I. Stevens (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 111) says that Cape Horn Mountain would have to be tunneled unless a way could be found around it. A town in Skamania County has the name of Cape Horn. On the lower Columbia River, in Wahkiakum County, there is another Cape Horn (*United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart,* 6152), and still another near the entrance to Hammersley's Inlet, Puget Sound. (*United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart,* 6460.)

CAPE LABELLE CREEK, in Okanogan County. Sometimes it is called Cape Bell Creek. Instead of "Cape" it should be Kate Labelle. It was named for an old Indian woman of that name, who was the first person known to have located on it. (Charles Clark, Aeneas, in *Names-MSS.,* Letter 288.)

CAPE MARTINEZ, see Cape Flattery.

CAPE ST. MARY, the southeast cape of Lopez Island in San Juan Island. George Davidson (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 562) says it was so named on the British Admiralty chart, and that a quarter of a mile outside the cape lies Kellett Ledge. The last name is in honor of the one who prepared earlier Admiralty charts. The United States Coast Survey chart of 1855 shows it as Johnson Point.

CAPE SAN ROQUE, see Cape Disappointment.

CAPE SHOALWATER, the north cape at the entrance to Willapa Harbor, Pacific County. On a number of maps the cape is shown as

Toke's Point, but on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart, 6100, Toke Point is shown to the eastward well within the harbor. In 1854, an Indian chief by the name of Toke lived in that vicinity, which gave rise to the use of that name. The name of Cape Shoalwater was given by the English explorer John Meares in July, 1788. In April, 1792, Captain George Vancouver tried to identify the cape named by Meares. Lewis and Clark saw the cape from the north side of Cape Disappointment in 1805 and gave it the name of "Point Lewis." The Indian name of the point is *Quaht-sum.* (United *States Coast Survey Report,* 1858, page 402.)

Capsize Island, see Willow Island.

Carbon River, in Pierce County. This river and its branch, South Prairie Creek, leading to the Puyallup River, was called the "Upthascap River" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. About 1876 coal was discovered on the banks of the river, suggesting the name of Carbon River. That name was carried on up the river to the Mount Rainier glacier furnishing its source.

Carbonado, a town on the Carbon River in Pierce County. The name came from that of the river, which was named after the discovery of coal on its banks. (George Williams, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 591.)

Carley, a town on the north bank of the Columbia River in Benton County. It was named in honor of M. E. Carley, who settled there in 1904. (M. E. Carley in *Names MSS.,* Letter 377.)

Carnation, a town in King County, formerly known as Tolt. The change was made by act of the Washington Legislature, in 1917.

Carpenter Creek, in Whatcom County. It empties into Lake Whatcom. It was named on January 1, 1884, after William Carpenter. (Hugh Eldridge, Bellingham, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 136.)

Carr Inlet, frequently shown as Carr's Inlet, is in Pierce County, between Fox and McNeil Islands and extending northward. The British Chart 1947, Inskip, 1846, shows the portion between the two islands as "Bruce Channel." The present name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Lieutenant Overton Carr, a member of his crew.

Carrell River, see Fish River.

Carrolls, a town on the Columbia River in Cowlitz County. It was formerly known as Carrollton, the name being changed on March 17, 1915. The name was in honor of Major Carroll, one of the first settlers. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 391.)

Carrs Point, on the western shore of Port Discovery in Jefferson County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, probably in honor of Lieutenant Overton Carr of the expedition. The British

Admiralty Chart, Kellett, 1847, gave the name "Vancouver Point," which did not survive.

Carson, a town in Skamania County. The town derived its name from a creek of the same name. It is said that the name is a corruption from the name of Katsner. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 406.) A former name was "Ash," as Lewis and Clark there found the first ash timber of the West. The place is becoming famous from the Carson Hot Springs. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Carter Point, on the southern extremity of Lummi Island, in Whatcom County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, probably in honor of William Carter, one of the petty officers of the expedition.

Cartys Island, see Dago Island.

Cascade Bay, on the east shore of East Sound, Orcas Island, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859, and was suggested by the outlet of an elevated lake leaping over a bank. At present the name is being supplanted by Rosario, name of the postoffice there and the home of Mr. Robert Moran.

Cascade Mountains or Cascade Range, the chain of mountains running through Washington and Oregon. Probably the first attempt at a name for the range was by the Spaniard, Manuel Quimper, 1790, who roughly mapped it as "Sierra Madras de S. Antonio." In 1792, George Vancouver, the English explorer, gave names to a number of the most prominent peaks, but referred to the range as "snowy range," "ridge of snowy mountains," or "range of rugged mountains." Lewis and Clark, 1805-1806, mention the named peaks and frequently refer in general terms to the range of mountains. Lewis wrote: "The range of western mountains are covered with snow," and Clarke wrote: "Western mountains covered with snow." (Thwaites, *Original Journals of Lewis and Clark*, Volume IV., pages 313 and 305-306.) "Western Mountains" is the nearest to a name for the range adopted by Lewis and Clark. John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, wrote in December, 1824: "a ridge of high mountains covered with snow." *(Washington Historical Quarterly*, Volume III., pages 213, 215.) David Douglas, the botanist, in writing his journal had great need of a name for those mountains, and he seems to have been the first one to use the name "Cascade." He refers again and again to the "Cascade Mountains" or "Cascade Range of Mountains." *(Journal Kept by David Douglas*, 1823-1827, pages 221-222, 252, 257, 342.) Douglas does not claim to have originated the name for the range, and

earlier use of it may yet come to light. William A. Slacum's report, 1836-1837, says the mountains were sometimes called "Klannet range, from the Indians of that name." *(Oregon Historical Quarterly,* Volume XIII., page 200.) Hall J. Kelley, an early enthusiast on the Oregon Question, sometimes referred to as "The Boston Schoolmaster," sought, 1834-1839, to change the names of the great peaks by calling them after former presidents of the United States and to christen the range "President's Range." For a few years his scheme of names was followed in a few publications. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted the mountains as Cascade Range. That name, or Cascade Mountains, has continued in general use to the present time.

Cascade River, a tributary of the Skagit River at Marblemount, in Skagit County.

Cascades, obstruction in the Columbia River and a town on the bank nearby, in Skamania County. Lewis and Clark, 1805-1806, the first white men to see this geographical feature, used the word "cascades," but not as a name. The Upper Cascades they called "Great Shute." Alexander Ross, in his *Oregon Settlers,* writing as of 1810-1813, mentions the cascades a number of times, indicating the obstruction in the river. David Thompson, of the North-West Company of Montreal, on July 13, 1811, referred to "Rapids and Falls" and on July 27 to "Great Rapid." John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, on June 22, 1825, wrote: "Embarked at 3 o'clock and reached the Cascades at 1." *(Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume V., page 85.) David Douglas, the botanist, in his journal for 1826 uses the word often, but not always for the same locality. Rev. H. H. Spalding, writing from Fort Walla Walla on October 2, 1836, uses the words: "The Cascades or rapids." Later writers are quite uniform in the use of "Cascades" as a definite name.

Case Inlet or Case's Inlet, east of Hartstene Island and projecting northward, forming the boundary between Mason and Pierce Counties. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Lieutenant A. L. Case, an officer of the expedition. One portion of the inlet is said to have borne the Indian name of *Squakson.*

Cashmere, a city in Chelan County. It was formerly known as "Mission" because of the establishment there of an Indian mission. In June, 1903, on the suggestion of Judge J. H. Chase, the name was changed to honor the beautiful and productive Vale of Cashmere in India. (A. Manson, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 300.)

Castle Island, off the southeast shore of Lopez Island, just north of Colville Island, in San Juan County. It first appears on the

British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. In the *United States Coast Survey Report,* 1855, Chart 44, it is shown as "Old Hundred Island."

Castle Rock, a city in Cowlitz County. In 1853 William Huntington gave that name to a huge solid rock, 150 feet high, covering more than an acre and having the appearance of an old castle. The rock was on his government donation land claim. When a settlement and town developed there, it very naturally took the same name. (Mrs. E. B. Huntington, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 158.) Lewis and Clark gave the name of "Beacon Rock" to a large rock in the lower Columbia River. It was later called Pillar Rock, and often goes also by the name of Castle Rock. This same name has also been given to a number of less important geographic features in the State.

Catapootle River, see Lewis River.

Cathcart, a town in Snohomish County, named in honor of Isaac Cathcart, a prominent lumberman who located there in early days.

Cathlamet, a city on the Columbia River, in Wahkiakum County. Lewis and Clark, 1805-1806, wrote the name "Cathlamah." Rev. Myron Eells says the word is evidently from the Indian word *calamet,* meaning "stone," and was given to the river because it has a stony bed along its whole course. *(American Anthropologist,* January, 1892.) Henry Ganett says the name is from the tribe of Indians known as Kathlamet. *(Place Names in the United States.)* The channel of the Columbia River north of Puget Island is known as Cathlamet Channel. Dr. W. Fraser Tolmie, of the Hudson's Bay Company, writes in 1833 of having arrived at Kahelamit village. *(Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume III., page 232.)

Cathlapootle River, see Lewis River.

Catlin, a town in Cowlitz County, named in honor of the pioneer, Charles Catlin. *(Tillicum Tales of Thurston County,* page 228.) Others believe the honor was for Seth Catlin, pioneer settler and legislator.

Cattle Point, southeastern point of San Juan Island, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. It is probable that the Hudson's Bay Company landed cattle there prior to the dispute over possession of those islands.

Cave Creek, in Klickitat County. J. K. Duncan, topographer with Captain McClellan of the Pacific Railroad surveying party of 1853, reported at length about the creek that flowed partly underground through the lava caves. He also refers to the mouse legends of the Indians giving rise to the name of Hoolhoolse, from the Indian

word *hoolhool,* meaning "mouse." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 207.)

Cayote, once a postoffice in Garfield County, named in September, 1882, while John P. King was postmaster. (*History of Southeastern Washington,* page 549.)

Cecil Creek, in Okanogan County, named after Cecil, a half-breed, who owned an allotment at the mouth of the creek. (Postmaster Loomis, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 264.)

Cedar Falls, Lake and River, all in King County, including a postoffice by the name of Cedar Falls. Governor Isaac I. Stevens in the railroad surveys of 1853 reported that the lake and falls had the Indian name of *Nook-noo.* (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., pages 119 and 194.) At first the reports showed the *Nook-noo* flowing into the Duwamish, and thence into Elliott Bay at Seattle. In a supplementary report by A. W. Tinkham in January, 1854, "Cedar Creek" is shown flowing into Lake Washington. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XI., Part II., Chart 3.) The region has gained importance in recent years as being the source of water, light and power for the city of Seattle. Douglas, the botanist, reported another Cedar River near the Columbia River, above Kettle Falls. (*Journal Kept by David Douglas,* 1823-1827, page 203.)

Cedarville, a town in Whatcom County, named after the Cedarville Shingle Company. (Postmaster Lawrence, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 272.)

Cement City, a townsite by that name was platted in Skagit County in July, 1905. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 244. Recent editions of the *Postal Guide* do not show such an office at present.

Cementville, on the Columbia River in Pacific County. Machinery was installed there by a man named Hopkins for the making of cement. (H. B. Settem, Knappton, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 93.)

Center, a postoffice in Jefferson County, so named because it was supposed to be near the center of the county. (Thomas S. Ambrose, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 303.)

Center Reef, between Spieden and Henry Islands, in San Juan County, in the center of Spieden Channel. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Centerville, a town in Klickitat County. The probable reason for the name is that it is located centrally in the lower part of the valley. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 590.) This name was also at one time used for the present Centralia in Lewis County.

Central Ferry, in Garfield County, changed its name in 1881 to

Reform, while H. M. Jenkins was postmaster. It ceased to exist under either name. *(History of Southeastern Washington,* page 549.)

Centralia, a city in Lewis County. George Washington, a colored man, founded a village and called it "Centerville," in the early fifties. Confusion of mail resulted because a town near Goldendale in Eastern Washington bore the same name. When a replat was planned, David Fouts suggested the name of Centralia after the Illinois town in which he had formerlly lived. Many deeds still read "according to the plat of Centerville, now Centralia." (Henry A. Dunckley, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 54.)

Ceres, a town in Lewis County, named by the railway officials in honor of Ceres, Goddess of Grains, in recognition of the fertility of the soil. (Eugene Froenner, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 149.)

Chablat River, see Hoh River.

Chachanucah, see Protection Island.

Chah-choo-sen Island, in Whatcom County. The island does not appear on recent charts. The Indian treaty, known as the Point Elliott Treaty, January 22, 1855, says: "and the island called Chah-choo-sen, situated in the Lummi River at the point of separation of the mouths emptying respectively into Bellingham Bay and the Gulf of Georgia."

Chambers Creek, at Steilacoom, Pierce County. It was named in honor of Thomas M. Chambers, who built there the first mill in Pierce County. He was a pioneer of the year 1846, and settled with others of his family near Olympia. (H. H. Bancroft, *Works,* Volume XXXI., page 8.) The British chart bearing the name of Inskip, 1846, shows the creek with the name "Chudley."

Chambers Lake and Prairie, in Thurston County. The names came from David J. and Andrew J. Chambers, sons of Thomas M. Chambers, all of whom came to Oregon in 1845 and to Puget Sound in 1846. The father has been mentioned in connection with the name of Chambers Creek. The two sons settled near the lake and the two prairies near Olympia which have since borne their name. Andrew Chambers lived there longest, and probably was most responsible for the perpetuation of the name. (H. C. McElroy, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 45.)

Chamokane Creek, a tributary of the Spokane River, in Stevens County. The name has been variously spelled. Wilkes says it is an Indian word meaning "the plain of springs" from the fact that the streams sink in the earth and in passing underground a few miles burst forth again in springs. *(Wilkes Expedition,* 1841, Volume IV.,

pages 483.) This creek and the prairie through which it flows became well known as the location of the Indian mission established in 1838 by Elkanah Walker and Cushing Eells.

Charles Island, off the southern shore of Lopez Island, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Charles Point, west cape of Prevost Harbor, Stuart Island, in San Juan county. The name is first shown on the British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1859. Captain Richards here sought to confer full and lasting honors on Captain James Charles Prevost of her Majesty's ship *Satellite*. He named the harbor Prevost, the west cape Charles and the adjacent island James.

Charleston, a town in Kitsap County adjoining the United States Navy Yard, Puget Sound. It was named in honor of the United States steamship *Charleston* on June 5, 1891. (Captain W. B. Seymore, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 3.) J. B. Chapman located a townsite on the upper Chehalis, calling it Charleston. It never had any real existence. (H. H. Bancroft, *Works*, Volume XXXI., page 47.)

Charley Creek. There are two creeks with this name. One in Clallam County and was named for Charles Welker, the first homesteader there. (Postmaster at Clallam Bay, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 265.) The other is a tributary of Green River at Eagle Gorge, and was probably named on account of Charley Settler having a homestead at its mouth. (Page Lumber Company, Eagle Gorge, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 56.)

Charley Fork, an upper tributary of Asotin Creek, in Asotin County. Charles Lyon settled at the mouth of the creek and it was named in his honor in 1870. *(History of Southeastern Washington*, page 650.)

Chatham Mountain, see Mount Chatham.

Chattaroy, a postoffice in Spokane County.

Chaudieres, see Kettle Falls.

Chauncys Island, see Lopez Island.

Chee-al-koh, a bluff on the Tulalip Indian Reservation, near Priest Point. The meaning of the Indian name is unknown. (Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 155.)

Chehalis City and River, The river rises in Pacific County and flows through Lewis, Thurston and Grays Harbor Counties into Grays Harbor. George Gibbs, an early authority, says the word means "sand" and was at first applied to a single Indian village at the entrance of Grays Harbor. *(Handbook of American Indians*, Volume

I., page 241.) Rev. Myron Eells gives the same definition, and says that the early settlers gave the same name to the river and the upper Indian tribes, though originally neither was called by that name. (*American Anthropologist*, January, 1892.) The name was spelled in a great variety of ways by the early explorers and writers. The city that now bears the name was laid off on the donation claim of S. S. Saunders and wife in 1873, and was first called "Saundersville." In the winter of 1850 John Butler Chapman began a city on Grays Harbor under the name of Chehalis City. It failed, and he moved to Steilacoom. Grays Harbor County was until a few years ago known as Chehalis County. There is a Chehalis Indian Reservation in Thurston County.

Chelachie Creek and Prairie, in the northern part of Clarke County, near the town of Amboy. The Indian name was found and recorded by the railroad surveyors in 1853. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., page 378.)

Chelan. This is an Indian word to which two meanings have been given. Henry Gannett, of the United States Geological Survey, says it means "deep water." (*Place Names in the United States.*) John B. Wapato, grandson of Chief John Wapato, says he learned from his grandfather that the word means "land of bubbling water." (L. B. Sines, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 360.) Probably the first time it was reduced to writing was by Alexander Ross, 1810-1813, and he showed its true Indian character by the spelling as follows: "passed a small but rapid stream, called by the native Tsill-ane, which descended over the rocks in white broken sheets." (*Oregon Settlers*, page 149.) The name has been given a wide geographic use. A long narrow lake extends from near the Columbia River for sixty miles back into the Cascade Mountains. For a long time it was said to be "bottomless" in depth. Its depth is now known to extend below sea level. As applied to this lake the name might well mean "deep water." The lake drains into the Columbia River through the swift Chelan River in which are the Chelan Falls, and at the southern end of the lake is the town of Chelan. Chelan Butte has a height of 3892 feet, and overlooking the deep waters is a rugged ridge known as Chelan Mountains. In 1899 a new county was planned to be known as Wenatchee. The law was approved on March 13 of that year, but the name of the new county had been changed to Chelan.

Chemakane, see Chamokane Creek.

Cheney, a city in Spokane County. As the railroad surveys passed that way the place became known as "Depot Springs." The early settlers wanted an academy or school. They renamed the place

in honor of Benjamin P. Cheney of Boston, one of the originators of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and frankly told him of their educational ambitions. Correspondence led to his giving the sum of ten thousand dollars. An academy was begun. When the Territory attained statehood that academy evolved into one of the first State Normal Schools.

CHENOKE, see Chinook.

CHERANA RIVER, see Cow Creek.

CHESTER, a town in Spokane County. Old settlers say that the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company named the place, but they do not know when or for whom. (W. H. Berkley, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 470.)

CHEVIOT, in Kittitas County. The engineers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company imported for new stations the names of old cities in the East or in foreign lands. A vice-president of the company says that Cheviot was "a chance selection." (H. R. Williams, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 589.)

CHEWACK CREEK, see Methow River.

CHEWELAH, a town at the mouth of Chewelah Creek, a tributary of the Colville River in Stevens County. Rev. Myron Eells says Cha-we-lah means a small striped snake and "was applied to that place either because the snake abounded there or because of the serpentine appearance of the stream." (*American Anthropologist*, January, 1892.) There is an Indian legend to the effect that an old Indian chief saw a snake reaching from east to west, from mountain to mountain, and so they called the place Chewelah. In the sixties a military post was placed there and the old Indian name was accepted. (J. W. Patterson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 259.) The creek has also received the same name on recent maps. Captain George B. McClellan of the railroad surveying expedition, 1853, camped on the stream and called it "Kitsemawhep." (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., page 386.) Governor Stevens of that same expedition says the Indians on the Colville trail were Skecheramouse, a band of the Spokane. A form of the same word appears on the United States Land Office map of Washington, 1897, as "Chiel charle Mous Creek" for what we now know as Chewelah Creek.

CHEWILIKEN CREEK, a tributary of the Okanogan River in Okanogan County. It was named in honor of Chief Chewilican of a tribe in that vicinity. (T. S. Anglin, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 263.)

CHICKEELES POINT, see Point Chehalis.

CHICO, a town on Dyes Inlet in Kitsap County. It was named by B. S. Sparks in 1889 in honor of the Indian Chief Chico, who

owned adjacent land. The Indian died in 1909 at the great age of 105 years. (Mrs. Nina A. Marx, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 60.)

Chihalis Bay, see Grays Harbor.

Chiklisilkh, see Leadbetter Point.

Chilacoom, see Steilacoom.

Chiliwist Creek, a tributary of the Okanogan River at Olema. It was named in honor of Indian Charley Chiliwist, who formerly lived at the mouth of the creek. (E. Holzhauser, Olema, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 298.)

Chimacum, a town on a creek of the same name in Jefferson County. The name is that of a small but brave tribe of Indians who lived between Port Townsend and Hood Canal. The tribe is now supposed to be almost extinct. The name is sometimes spelled Chimakum.

Chimikaine, see Chamakane.

China Creek, a tributary of the Columbia River at Evans in Stevens County. It was named in 1903 from the fact that Chinamen were using the water for placer mining. (W. O. Lee, Evans, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 139.)

Chinom Point, on the east shore of Hood Canal in Kitsap County. On the charts of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, it is spelled "Tchinom."

Chinook. This name was used for a group of Indian tribes occupying the lower banks of the Columbia River. The word is said to come from *Tsinuk,* the Chehalis Indian name for the Chinook Indians. The Chinook Jargon, or trade language, was begun from the brief vocabulary recorded at Nootka by Captain James Cook in 1778. The headquarters of the fur trade was removed to the Columbia River after the founding of Astoria in 1811. Many Chinook Indian words were added, and in that way it became known as the Chinook Jargon instead of the Nootka Jargon. The word, becoming familiar, was frequently used for geographic names, some of which have persisted. On early charts there was shown an Indian village on the eastern shore of Port Discovery as Chinook. That name has disappeared. An early settlement on Baker Bay in Pacific County received and has retained the name Chinook. What is now known as Scarborro Hill was once called Chinook Hill. A small stream flowing into Baker Bay has been mapped a number of times as Chinook River, while others use Wappalooche as its name. James G. Swan says: "which would carry us down the Wappalooche, or Chinook River, to its mouth." (*Northwest Coast,* 1857, page 98.) Chinook Point mentioned by Swan as the headquarters of the once powerful tribe of

Chinook Indians, was called "Point Komkomle" in 1811 by David Thompson of the North-West Company of Montreal. Comcomly was the famous one-eyed chief of the Chinooks in early Astoria days.

CHISMIL, see Fish River.

CHLAYARNAT, see Port Discovery.

CHOCKALILUM, see Columbia River.

CHRISTOPHER, a town in King County, named by the citizens in honor of Thomas Christopher, a pioneer in 1887. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 73.)

CHUCKANUT BAY, a part of Bellingham Bay in Whatcom County. It was named by Henry Roeder on December 1, 1852. It was supposed to be an old Indian name. (Hugh Eldridge, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 136.) A valuable quarry of building stone would ordinarily have supported an independent community. As it is, it is counted a part of Bellingham. On the Spanish charts of Eliza, 1791, and Galiano and Valdes, 1792, the bay is shown as "Puerto del Socorro."

CHUH-CHUH-SUL-LAY, the Indian name for Gedney Island, Snohomish County. (Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 155.)

CLALLAM, the name of a once powerful Indian tribe, which name has developed into a number of geographic terms. Rev. Myron Eells believes that the word has developed from the Twana Indian name *Do-skal-ob* applied to the Clallam Indians and meaning "big brave nation." In the so-called Point-no-Point Treaty, January 26, 1855, Governor Stevens wrote the name "S'Klallam." (*Indian Laws and Treaties,* Volume II., page 674.) The Territorial law creating the county of that name, approved April 26, 1854, had the name written "Clalm." Clallam Bay, off the Strait of Juan de Fuca, was called "Ensenada de Roxas," Quimper, 1790, and Galiano and Valdes, 1792. George Davidson says the Indian name of the bay was *Kla-kla-wier.* (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 524.) The present name was given to the bay on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847, but it was there spelled Callam. The same chart shows the west cape of Port Discovery as "Challam Point," which shows poor spelling of the same name for both places. The British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859, corrects the spelling to Clallam Point. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, had given this point the name of "North Bluff," but it did not persist. The same fate befell the Spanish name of 1790, "Punta de San Juan." (Manuel Quimper chart in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557.) At Clallam Bay a creek empties into the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which is called Clallam River.

CLAQUATO, one of the early settlements in Lewis County. Lewis

H. Davis in 1852 laid out a town and built a courthouse which he gave to Lewis County. (Hines, *History of Washington,* page 542.)

Clark Island, northeast of Orcas Island, in San Juan County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. This island and the nearby Barnes Island were named by the Spaniard Eliza, 1791, "Islas de Aguays" after part of the long name of the Viceroy of Mexico. Wilkes sought to honor many heroes of the United States Navy in naming these islands of his "Navy Archipelago." The one here honored was probably Midshipman John Clark, who was killed in Perry's Battle of Lake Erie. Congress presented a sword to the nearest male relative. (E. S. Maclay's *History of the Navy,* Volume I., pages 515, 518, 519.)

Clark Fork River, in Pend Oreille County, was shown as "Saleesh" River on the map of David Thompson, 1811, of the North-West Company of Montreal. It was called "Clark's River" by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1805-1806, and is now mapped as a considerable tributary of the Columbia River under the name of Clark Fork River.

Clark Point, on the northern end of Guemes Island in Skagit County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Levin Clark, captain of the top in one of the Wilkes crews.

Clarke, a town in Lincoln County. It was named by the Post-office Department about 1890 in honor of a prominent mining engineer of those days by the name of Clarke. He was also a pioneer of Lincoln County. (C. Miller, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 268.)

Clarke County, oldest county in the State of Washington. It was named in honor of Captain Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803 to 1806. The addition of the letter *e* to the name has given rise to much inquiry and discussion. The blunder is one of ignorance, but is probably now too deeply imbedded in law, literature and custom to be completely corrected. The question was ably discussed by Frederick V. Holman in his presidential address before the Oregon Historical Society, December 18, 1909. (*Oregon Historical Quarterly,* Volume XI., pages 3-6.) On August 20, 1845, Governor George Abernethy approved a law by the Provisional Legislature of the Territory of Oregon creating Vancouver District out of that part of Oregon lying north of the Columbia River. The same authority, on December 21, 1845, subdivided the vast area by creating the western portion into Lewis County. Vancouver District was then changed to Vancouver County. On September 3, 1849, the Oregon Territorial Legislature passed a law, Section 1 of which briefly enacted "That the name of the county of Vancouver be, and hereby

is, changed to *Clark.*" In the law as printed the name is in italics and is without the final *e*. Washington Territory was created by Act of Congress, dated March 2, 1853. The Oregon Territorial Legislature on January 3, 1854, passed an act to release Clark County from the payment of certain taxes due to the Territory of Oregon. This legal farewell used the name without the final *e*. The new Territory of Washington began the blunder at once. No law was passed changing the name, but the journals of the first legislative session, 1854, always referred to Clarke County. The first newspapers, such as the *Columbian, Pioneer,* and *Pioneer and Democrat,* all used the final *e* in Clarke County. Territorial laws on mentioning the name of this county used the final *e*. While attention has often been called to the blunder in late years no effort at legal correction has apparently been made.

Clarke Lake, a small lake near Bissell in Stevens County. It was named in honor of James Clarke, who, in 1888, had it surveyed. (Postmaster, Bissell, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 105.)

Clarkston, a town in Asotin County, on the opposite bank of the Snake River from Lewiston, Idaho. It is named in honor of Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1803-1806. It is a fine honor for the two leaders of that great expedition to have their names thus borne by thriving cities connected by an interstate bridge. Clarkston was begun with the name of "Concord," as some of the promoters of the irrigation plans had their homes in Concord, Massachusetts. By petition of the citizens the name was changed to Clarkston on January 1, 1900.

Classic, a town on the west bank of Holmes Harbor, Whidbey Island, in Island County. It was founded in 1911 by B. B. Daniels, who sought a name that would mean "beautiful," "well located." (Virgil A. Wilson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 33.)

Clear Lake, south of Medical Lake in Spokane County. It was named by W. F. Bassett on account of the great clearness of its water. (H. S. Bassett, Harrington, Lincoln County, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 327.)

Clearlake, a town in Skagit County. The site was first settled by Robert Pringle. In 1890, when the railroad arrived, Jacob Barth platted the townsite. It was first named "Mountain View," but was changed to Clearlake after a nearby body of water known as Clear Lake. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 240.)

Clear View, a town that was projected in Spokane County but did not survive the free-excursion-lot-selling scheme. (Postmaster, Medical Lake, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 248.)

Clearwater, a town in Jefferson County, named after a creek of the same name. The creek is a tributary of the Queets River, which flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Cle Elum, a town in Kittitas County. The United States *Postal Guide,* Geographic Board and Land office maps give the name in two words. Many other maps, however, show the name as Clealum. The lake and river of the same name have been called "Kleallum" Lake and "Samahma" River. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., pages 210 and 382.) James Tilton's *Map of Part of Washington Territory,* 1859, shows "Kleattam" Lake. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1026.) The several forms of the Indian word are said to mean "swift waters."

Cleman Mountains, in Yakima County. They were named after John Clemans, an old settler. (Mr. Benton, Postmaster, Nile, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 306.)

Clements Reef, north of Sucia Islands, San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Cliff Island, one of the seven Wasp Islands northwest of Shaw Island in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860.

Cliff Point, on the lower Columbia River, in Pacific County. The land is high and steep to the water's edge. (H. B. Settem, Knappton, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 83.)

Cliffs, a railroad station on the bank of the Columbia River, in Klickitat County. Named after a succession of cliffs in that vicinity. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 590.)

Cline, a town on the Colville River, in Stevens County. It was named in honor of John James Orlando Cline, who for twenty years was agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway at Springdale. (Jerry Cooney, Springdale, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 89.)

Clinton, a town on Whidbey Island, in Island County. Edward C. Hinman built a hotel in 1885 and soon thereafter made arrangements to sell wood to passing steamers. Settlers came to patronize the steamers and a town was begun. Two miles away John G. Phinney had been employing wood cutters and kept a little store for their benefit. He also had a postoffice. When the new place developed he consented to the removal of the postoffice. For a number of years it was known as "Phinney," but was then changed to its present name. (*Names MSS.,* Letter 344.)

Clipper, a town in Whatcom County. It was named in 1900

after the Clipper Shingle Company. (J. P. Peterson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 199.)

Clisseet, an Indian village on the Makah Indian Reservation, in Clallam County. The name sounds like the one suggested for Cape Flattery. It appears on Kroll's map of Clallam County.

Cloquallum Creek, rising in the southwestern corner of Mason County, it crosses into Grays Harbor County, and empties into the Chehalis River near Elma. That it is an old Indian name is shown by the record made by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as follows: "the old chief joined the party and they all proceeded down to the river to the point where the Kluckullum enters the Chickeeles, where they halted." (*Narrative*, Volume V., page 126.)

Clover Creek, a small stream that empties into Steilacoom Lake, Pierce County. It was named by Christopher Mahon, an old soldier who had served under General Scott. He took up a government claim one mile square and because wild clover was so abundant along the creek he gave that name. (Clara G. Lindsly, Spanaway, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 254.)

Cochenawga River, see Okanogan River.

Coeur d'Alene. This is an Idaho name for a lake and a city. It is mentioned here because in early days the river which drains the lake was called "Cœur d'Alene River" until joined by the "Little Spokane River," after which the combined waters had the name of Spokane River. The last name is now used from the lake throughout its length. The French term means "awl-heart" or "sharp-hearted." Some claim the traders applied it to the shrewd Indians and others say the Indians applied it first to the grasping traders.

Cohassett, a town in Grays Harbor County. It was named about 1892 by John Wooding, a banker of Aberdeen, Washington, in memory of a pleasant visit he had paid to the summer resort of Cohassett, Massachusetts. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 461.) The officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have undertaken to change the name of Ashby in Kittitas County to Cohassett, after the same eastern city. It is not likely that the post-office authorities will approve two such names in the same state.

Colby, a town in Kitsap County. About 1884 some lumps of coal were found along a small creek. This gave rise to the local name "Coal Bay," which was later shortened to Colby. (Joseph S. Grant, Colby, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 2.)

Coldcreek, a town in Benton County. On some maps Cold Creek is shown as a branch of Rattlesnake Creek and on others both

creeks go by the name of Cold Creek. The Indians named the creek from its cold springs. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 388.)

Cole Point, the southeast cape of Anderson Island in Pierce County. It was named by R. M. Inskip, 1846, on the British Admiralty Chart 1947, in honor of Edmund P. Cole, master on the *Fisgard.*

Colletta, a town in the southern part of Grant County. It was named by Mike Rohlinger in honor of his daughter, Colletta. (Robert N. Getty, Smyrna, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 63.)

Colfax, a town in Whitman County. N. W. Durham makes the following statement: "James A. Perkins, J. H. Logsden and Mr. Lucas, a committee authorized by the Legislature to locate the county seat of the new county of Whitman, reported in February, 1872, that they had selected the Forks of the Palouse. The lands were still unsurveyed, but a town was platted and called Colfax, in honor of the vice-president of the United States." (*Spokane and the Inland Empire,* page 630.)

College Place, a town in Walla Walla. It was named about 1892 on account of growing up about a college established there by the Seventh Day Adventists. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 182.)

Colseed, see Quilcene Bay.

Collins, a postoffice in Skamania County and known sometimes as Collins Hot Springs. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Columbia. This is the most abundantly used geographic name in America. Aside from the beauty of the word, its history reflects efforts to honor the achievements of Christopher Columbus. Its greatest use in the Pacific Northwest is as the name of the great river. Captain Robert Gray, in the American vessel *Columbia,* on May 11, 1792, at 8 A.M., sailed through the breakers and at 1 P.M. anchored in the river ten miles from its mouth. On May 19, Captain Gray gave his ship's name to the river. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 351, House of Representative Documents 101.) This was the American discovery and naming of the river. Prior to this, the river's existence had been suspected and other names had been suggested. In 1766-1767, Jonathan Carver, while exploring among the Indians of Minnesota, wrote about a great river of the west and called it "Oregon," a beautiful word which he is now believed to have coined. In 1775, Bruno Heceta, Spanish explorer, noted the indications of a river there. He called the entrance "Bahia de la Asuncion," the northern cape "San Roque" and the southern point "Cabo Frondoso." Later Spanish charts showed the entrance as "Enseñada de Heceta"

and the surmised river as "San Roque." In 1778, John Meares, English explorer and fur trader, sought for and denied the existence of the Spanish river "Saint Roc." He called the Spaniard's "San Roque" Cape Disappointment and the entrance he changed from "Bahia de la Asuncion" or "Enseñada de Heceta" to "Deception Bay." That was the situation when Captain Gray made his discovery. In 1793, Alexander Mackenzie, of the North-West Company of Montreal, made his memorable journey to the western coast. He came upon a large river which he said the Indians called "Tacootche-Tesse." This afterwards turned out to be the Fraser River, but for a time it was confused with the Columbia. Captain Meriwether Lewis mapped it as a northern branch of the Columbia, spelling it "Tacoutche." William Cullen Bryant in his great poem *Thanatopsis* (1812) revived and gave wide circulation to "Oregon" as the name of the river. Another literary name was "Great River of the West," which, of course, did not disturb Columbia as a geographic term. There are a number of other geographic uses of the word in the state of Washington; in fact, when the bill was introduced into Congress to create the new territory it bore the name "Territory of Columbia." This was changed to Washington during the debate in the House of Representatives, February, 1853.

Columbia, now a sub-station of the Seattle postoffice in King County, was established about 1890 as an independent town. The promoters, Bowman & Rochester, made it known by one line of advertising: "Columbia, Watch It Grow!" The name was here taken from the pet-name of the Nation rather than from that of the river. An effort was once made to change the name of Vancouver, Clarke County, to "Columbia City."

Columbia Center. A town was platted under this name in Garfield County by T. G. Bean and Andrew Blackman on December 26, 1877. (*History of Southeastern Washington,* page 548.)

Columbia County, created on November 11, 1875, and named for the great river. The Governor had vetoed a bill to create a county bearing the name of "Ping," after Elisha Ping, a member of the Territorial Council. A new bill avoiding the Governor's objections was hastily passed and approved. Among other changes was that of name from "Ping" to Columbia. (*History of Southeastern Washington,* page 292.)

Columbia Falls, one of the obstructions in the Columbia River usually referred to as the Dalles. Alexander Ross, 1811-1813, wrote: "we arrived at the falls—the great Columbia Falls, as they are generally called." (*Oregon Settlers,* page 132.)

Columbia River, a town in the southeastern corner of Douglas County. It is on the bank of the river from which its name is derived.

Columbia Valley. This name, used over a vast area, was first applied by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1803-1806, while near the present Kalama. They say: "which we call Columbia or Wappa-too Valley from that root or plants growing spontaneously in this valley only." (Thwaites, *Original Explorations of Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume III., page 202.)

Columbus, a town on the Columbia River, in Klickitat County. It is an old settlement and was evidently named after Christopher Columbus, also the indirect source of the great river's name.

Colville, a city in Stevens County. The name is derived from that of Andrew Colville, who succeeded Sir John Henry Pelly as Governor in London of the Hudson's Bay Company. The name is sometimes spelled "Colvile." John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, indicates the actual beginning dates of old Fort Colville as Thursday, September 1, 1825, and Thursday, April 13, 1826. (*Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume V., pages 113 and 284.) On the first date men were cutting timbers and on the second were departing from Spokane House to establish the new place near Kettle Falls which was later to receive the name of Fort Colville. It became one of the important trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. A few miles to the east, the United States established a little fort in command of Major Pinkney Lougenbeel, and in his honor the place was called "Pinkney City." Close by was a small settlement known as Colville. When Stevens County was organized, the name of "Pinkney City" was changed to Colville and that became the county seat.

Colville Island, at southeast end of Lopez Island, in San Juan County. It appears first on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Colville Lake, near Sprague, on the boundary between Adams and Lincoln Counties. The railroad surveyors called it by the Indian name "Silkatkwu." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 216.)

Colville River, in Stevens County. At first it was called "Mill Creek" or "Mill River" because the Hudson's Bay Company built a mill there. (Jacob A. Meyers, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 86.) In the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, and the Pacific Railroad Surveys, 1853, it is called "Mill Creek" or "Shawntehus." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XI., Part II., Chart 3.) Later, the word Colville becoming familiar in that section, was applied also as the name of the river.

Colvos, a small settlement on the west shore of Vashon Island in

King County. Its name was derived from that of Colvos Passage, between Vashon Island and the mainland.

Colvos Passage, between Vashon Island and the mainland, forming the boundary between King and Kitsap Counties. George W. Colvocoressis was a Passed Midshipman in the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, crews. His name being too long for geographical honors was abbreviated and applied as above by Captain Wilkes.

Colvos Rocks, north of the entrance to Port Ludlow, in Jefferson County. The name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Passed Midshipman George W. Colvocoressis of the crew.

Commencement Bay, now usually called Tacoma Harbor, in Pierce County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. Lieutenant-Commandant Cadwalader Ringgold of the United States brig *Porpoise* undertook to survey Admiralty Inlet from The Narrows. The record says: "On the 15th of May [1841] the Porpoise left Nisqually, and anchored the first night near the point where the surveys were to begin, but outside of the Narrows. The first bay at the bottom of Admiralty Sound was termed Commencement Bay." (*Narrative,* Volume IV., page 479.)

Conconully, the name of a tiny lake, a creek and a town in Okanogan County. Rev. Myron Eells says the word is a corruption of the Indian word meaning "cloudy" and was applied to a branch of the Salmon River. The Indian name for the valley where Conconully is located was *Sklow Ouliman,* meaning "money hole" because a hunter could get a beaver there any day and use it as money at the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Okanogan. (*American Anthropologist,* January, 1892.) George Gibbs, an earlier authority, says a tribe lived on a creek by the name of themselves, "konekonl'p." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 412.) Local authorities say the original name was *Conconulp* as nearly as it can be put in English letters. It meant "money hole" because the basin now occupied by the government reservoir was a great beaver ground, and beaver skins were money at the old trading post. (C. H. Lovejoy to Frank Putnam, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 345.)

Concord, see Clarkston.

Concrete, a town in Skagit County. The site was first settled upon in 1888 by Richard Challanger. In 1892, a postoffice was secured and the name "Baker" applied, as it was at the junction of the Baker and Skagit Rivers. In June, 1905, the first steps were taken to organize there the important cement industry. On account of this industry the appropriate name of Concrete has replaced that of "Baker."

Cone Hill, see Eagle Cliff.

Cone Islands, east of Cypress Island, in San Juan County. The name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841.

Connelly, a settlement in Spokane County near Four Lakes. It was named after Ed. Connelly thirty or forty years ago. (C. Selvidge, Four Lakes, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 168.)

Connell, a town in Franklin County. The main line of the Northern Pacific Railway is here crossed by a branch, which has given increased importance to Connell in recent years.

Conway, a town in Skagit County. Thomas P. Jones and Charles Villeneure settled on the site in 1873. The Great Northern Railway built a line through there in 1891 and Mr. Jones platted the town. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 245-246.)

Cook, a boat-landing and town on the Columbia River, in Skamania County. It was named by S. R. Harris, first postmaster, in 1908, in honor of Charles A. Cook, who homesteaded the tract on which the townsite is located. (Laura J. Wallace, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 315.)

Cook Point, at the entrance to Hammersley Inlet, in Mason County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, but is apparently omitted as a name from more recent charts.

Coolidge, a town on the Columbia River, in Benton County. It was named by recent promoters of the townsite. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Copalis, a town at the mouth of the river by the same name in Grays Harbor County, eighteen miles north of Grays Harbor. The name is from a Salish tribe of Indians who lived on the banks of the river. Lewis and Clark, 1803-1806, called the tribe "Pailsh." (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume I., page 343.)

Coppei. A town once flouished on the creek by this name in Walla Walla County. It was founded by Anderson Cox, a pioneer who came to Oregon in 1845. In 1861 he became one of the pioneers in the Inland Empire. His new town got a postoffice in January, 1863, and Luke Henshaw was the first postmaster. In 1865 Cox and others moved from Coppei to the new and thriving town of Waitsburg in the same vicinity. (Elwood Evans, *History of the Pacific Northwest,* Volume II., page 289.) The Stevens railroad map shows the creek's name as "Kap-y-o." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Book 1.)

Cora, a former postoffice near Lewis in Lewis County, which was discontinued in 1907. (Walter Combs, Lewis, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 150.)

Corbaley Canyon, at Orondo, in western part of Douglas County.

In 1883, Platt M. Corbaley settled at the head of the canyon and in 1884 J. B. Smith settled at its foot. In 1885 the latter circulated a petition for a road down what he called Corbaley Canyon. The County Commissioners adopted that name, which has since become well known. (J. B. Smith, Orondo, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 95.)

Corfu, a town in Grant County. The name was probably imported from Greece by the officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. (H. R. Williams, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 530.)

Cormorant Passage, between Ketron Island and the mainland, in Pierce County. It was named by R. M. Inskip, 1846, as shown on the British Admiralty Chart 1947 bearing his name. The name was given in honor of Her Majesty's paddle-sloop *Cormorant*, Commander G. T. Gordon. She was on the Northwest station from 1844 to 1850, being the first naval steam vessel in these waters. (Captain John T. Walbran, *British Columbia Coast Names*, page 113.)

Cornet, a town on a bay of the same name on Whidbey Island, near Deception Pass, in Island County. John Cornet, with his Indian wife, settled there in the early sixties. In 1876 he was accidentally shot while traveling in his canoe. (Fred H. Finsen, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 763.

Cosmopolis, a city at the head of Grays Harbor, in Grays Harbor County. It is quite clear that the early settlers desired to impress the idea of having a future seaport of the world at that place by choosing such an old Greek name. However, there are local traditions that the name came from that of an old Indian chief. (Charles L. McKeloey, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 474.)

Cottonwood Island, in the Columbia River, near the mouth of Cowlitz River, in Cowlitz County. It was named "Kanem" Island by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, but on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6153 it is shown by the present name, taken no doubt from the abundance of cottonwood trees. The Indian name *Kanem* means "canoe."

Cottonwood Point. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave this name to the eastern extremity of Puget Island in the Columbia River. That name does not appear on recent charts, but river-men have been using the name for a point southeast of Washougal and southwest of Cape Horn in the Columbia River, Clarke County. It has recently been shown that this is probably the true Point Vancouver named by Broughton in 1792. (T. C. Elliott, in *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, Volume XVIII., pages 73-82.)

Cougar, a town in Cowlitz County. The postoffice was estab-

lished in 1906, and of the several names submitted to the Postoffice Department this one of a wild animal was selected. (John Beavers, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 201.)

Cougar Gulch, in Kittitas County. It was named by G. D. Virden, who killed a cougar there. (E. G. Powers, Liberty, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 295.)

Coulee City, a town in Grant County. It was so named in 1889 because it is situated in Grand Coulee. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 231.)

Coulee Creek, a tributary of the Spokane River, in Spokane County. Captain George B. McClellan of the railroad surveyors called it "Helse-de-lite." His camp was there October 26 to 29, 1853. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 386.) The place has since been identified as the true site of Camp Washington, the "First Capital." (*Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume VII., pages 3-20, 177-178 and 276-277.)

Coupeville, a city on Whidbey Island, in Island County. It was founded in 1853 by Captain Thomas Coupe, whose name was given to the place. It is the seat of government of Island County.

Couse Creek, empties into the Snake River at Dodd, in Asotin County. It was so named because large quantities of couse roots were gathered there by the Indians for making bread. (E. C. Lathrop, Craige, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 287.) The Nez Perce Indian name for the plant is *kowish,* and from that has come "kouse" or "couse." (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume I., page 729.)

Covada, a town in Ferry County. The name is a composite made by the prospectors, who took the initial letters of the following: Columbia Camp, Orin Mine, Vernie Mine, Ada Mine, Dora Mine and Alice Mine. (Postmaster, Covada, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 437.)

Coveland, a settlement at the extreme western end of Penn's Cove, Whidbey Island, in Island County. The settlement was founded by Dr. R. H. Lansdale in the early fifties.

Covello, a town in Columbia County. The settlement was first known as "Pioneer." In 1882, Wulzen & Shroeder, from San Francisco, erected a large store there. In November of that year a postoffice was secured and the name Covello chosen. (*History of Southeastern Washington,* page 273.)

Cow Creek, draining Cow Lake into the Palouse River, Adams County. The railroad surveyors of 1853 used three Indian names for the creek—"Stkahp," "Cherana" and "Cherakwa." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., pages 216 and 387.)

Coweman River, a tributary of the Cowlitz River, near Kelso, in

Cowlitz County. It was once known as "Gobar's River" from Anton Gobar, a herder in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, who occupied a small prairie on the east side of the Cowlitz River. (Olympia *Transcript*, April 18, 1868.) The present name is from the Indian word *Ko-wee-na*, which in the Cowlitz language means "short man." An Indian of short stature bore than name, and his home being in the vicinity of the river a modification of his name was given to the river. (Henry C. Sicade to John L. Harris, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 482.)

Cowiche, a creek and town in the Yakima Valley, Yakima County. Its name is of Indian origin. The railroad surveyors of 1853 spelled it "Kwiwichess" and "Kwai-wy-chess." (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I., pages 208 and 380.)

Cowlitz Bay, on the southwest shore of Waldron Island, in San Juan County. It first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. As the locality is far removed from the region of the Cowlitz Indians, it is quite probable that this bay was named for the Hudson's Bay Company's vessel *Cowlitz*.

Cowlitz County, created by the Territorial Legislature on April 21, 1854. The name was taken from the tribe of Indians or the river of the same name.

Cowlitz Farm, one of the early homes of white men in Lewis County. Retired employes of the Hudson's Bay Company settled there. It is indicated on the maps of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, and also on Preston's *Map of Oregon and Washington West of the Cascade Mountains*, 1856. In 1858 the Legislature passed an act to locate the proposed Territorial University of Washington at that place. (*University of Washington Catalogue* for 1910-1911, page 37.)

Cowlitz Landing, near the present location of Toledo in Lewis County. Boats were used on the Cowlitz River up to this point, from which passengers would proceed overland to Puget Sound. The name appears on early Territorial maps.

Cowlitz Pass, through the Cascade Mountains between Lewis and Yakima Counties. The Cowlitz River has its main source in a Mount Rainier Glacier of the same name. One branch of the river, however, rises near this pass, which accounts for the name.

Cowlitz River. Of all the geographic uses of the word Cowlitz, the name of the river is oldest and most important. Lewis and Clark, 1803-1806, say the Indians called the river "Coweliske." (*Journal*, Coues Edition, Volume II., page 698.) Subsequent writers made various attempts at spelling. Dr. W. Fraser Tolmie, 1833, wrote it "Tawallitch." (*Washington Historical Quarterly*, Volume III., page 233.) The word is said to mean "capturing the medicine spirit," from

the fact that the young Indians of the tribe were sent to a small prairie to commune with the spirits to get "medicine" or "power." (Henry C. Sicade to John L. Harris, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 483.) The River's early importance was its use as a highway between the Columbia River and Puget Sound.

COYLE, a town in Jefferson County, at Oak Head. Originally the place was known as "Fisherman's Harbor." In April, 1908, a postoffice was secured and the name was changed to honor George Coyle, a former resident. (Albert A. Gregory, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 416.)

CRAIGE, a town in Asotin County. In 1897, C. Thomas Craige and Charles H. Dodd got a mail route. Two new postoffices developed. They sent in a hundred different names, but the Postoffice Department selected Craige and "Dodd." The last named has since been discontinued. (E. C. Lathrop, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 287.)

CRANE ISLAND, northwest of Shaw Island, in San Juan County. It first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

CRAVEN PENINSULA. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, sought to bestow an honor upon their Lieutenant Thomas T. Craven by writing "Craven Peninsula" on what is now charted as Marrowstone Island. Vancouver had named the point Marrowstone in 1792 and the application of that name has been extended to the whole island. The name Craven Rock appears on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6450, off the northeast coast of Marrowstone Island. Marrowstone Island is near Port Townsend, in Jefferson County.

CRESCENT, a town in the central part of Pend Oreille County. The postoffice was established in 1906. A number of proposed names were submitted, and the Postoffice Department selected this one as most suitable on account of the crescent-shaped curve of the mountains in that vicinity. (Mrs. N. H. Emery, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 66.) There was an older settlement by the same name in the northeastern part of Lincoln County.

CRESCENT BAY, on the coast of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, west of Port Angeles, Clallam County. Eliza, 1791, and Galiano and Valdes, 1792, gave the Spanish name as "Enseñada de Villalva." The name Crescent appears first on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6300 gives the name and adds the name Crescent Rock near the entrance to the bay. The name was evidently suggested by the shape of the bay.

CRESCENT HARBOR, east of Oak Harbor, on Whidbey Island, in

Island County. Dr. Richard H. Lansdale made a canoe trip from Olympia to Oak Harbor in February, 1851, and made his first location there. In the following year William H. Wallace and family settled at Crescent Harbor, which name had been bestowed by Doctor Lansdale within the year. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, had called this "Duncan's Bay" in honor of an officer in the ship *Saratoga,* commanded by McDonough in the War of 1812. Wilkes honored the ship by naming Saratoga Passage, and he placed the name "McDonough" on what is now known as Camano Island.

Creston, a town in Lincoln County. Local tradition has it that the Northern Pacific Railway engineers suggested the name because Brown's Butte overlooking the town on the south is the crest of the land in the Big Bend Country. It was named about 1889. (D. Frank Peffly, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 378.)

Crocker Lake, in Jefferson County. The lake was named about 1870 and a settlement there bears the same name. (Robert E. Ryan, Sr., in *Names MSS.,* Letter 172.)

Crocketts Lake, near the western shore of Whidbey Island in Island County. It was named for the Crockett family, who were the first settlers there, in the early fifties.

Cromwell, a town on Hales Passage, in Pierce County. It was named about 1902 in honor of J. B. Cromwell, who was postmaster at Tacoma. (M. B. Kellogg, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 420.)

Crosby, a town in the western part of Kitsap County. It was named by Mrs. Graham in 1891 after a town of that name in England. (M. A. Hoenshell, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 552.)

Crown Creek, a tributary of the Columbia River, near Marble, Stevens County. It is supposed to have been named for a man named Crown who lived near the creek. (Joseph T. Reed, Marble, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 125.)

Cruzatte. Lewis and Clark, 1803-1806, gave the name of one of their party to a river now known as Wind River. Near there a settlement, in Skamania County, received the name of "Cruzat," but it has since been changed to Prindle.

Cultus Bay, a shallow bay at the southern end of Whidbey Island, Island County. The name is from the Chinook Jargon and means "worthless."

Cumberland, a town in King County. The coal mine there was opened in 1893 and F. X. Schriner suggested the name Cumberland after the famous Pennsylvania coal region. (J. F. Paschich, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 198.

Curlew, a town at the mouth of Curlew Creek, a tributary of

Kettle River, in Ferry County. There is also a Curlew Lake, which is drained by Curlew Creek. The Indian name was *Karanips,* meaning "curlew." Guy S. Helphrey named the town Curlew in June, 1896. (John P. Helphrey, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 242.)

Curtis, a town in the western part of Lewis County. It was named for Ben Curtis, the first postmaster. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 393.)

Custer, a town in the northwestern portion of Whatcom County. There is also a settlement on Steilacoom Lake, Pierce County, by the same name. This latter name was for a settler who lived there about 1890. (Hilda Swanson, Fort Steilacoom, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 232.)

Cypress Island, in the western portion of Skagit County. Eliza's map of 1791 shows the Spanish name as "Isla de S. Vincente" in honor of a part of the Mexican Viceroy's long name. Captain George Vancouver, the English explorer, named the island Cypress in 1792, from the trees he thought were cypress. Botanists have since declared the trees to be junipers, but Cypress Island has remained unshaken as a geographical name from the time it was first thus charted. (Vancouver, *Voyage,* second edition, Volume II., page 178.)

D

Dabop Bay, a large bay of Hood Canal in Jefferson County. The name is of Indian origin and was placed on the chart by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. There is a postoffice at the northern end of the bay by the name of Dabop.

Dago Island, at the mouth of Lake River, in Clarke County. It is sometimes called "Cartys Island." (D. E. Dodd, St. Helens, Oregon, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 267.) This island and the one near it at the mouth of Lewis River were called "Nut Islets" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841.

Dadah Point. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave this name to a point on the east coast of Hood Canal south of Dewatto Bay.

Dahop Inlet, see Dabop Bay.

Dalco Passage, the waterway between Point Defiance and the southern end of Vashon Island, where is located Point Dalco. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6460 shows both names, and the *United States Coast Survey Report* for 1868, page 448, says the point was so named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841.

Dalkena, a town in the southern part of Pend Oreille County, on the Pend Oreille River. The name is a composite from Dalton

and Kennedy, mill owners there. (Dalkena Lumber Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 143.)

DALLES, see The Dalles.

DANA'S PASSAGE, between Hartstene Island and the mainland, forming the boundary between Thurston and Mason Counties. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of James Dwight Dana, mineralogist, who was a member of the scientific corps of the expedition.

DANGER ROCK, southwest of Waldron Island, in San Juan County. It first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

DANGER SHOAL, west of Spieden Island, in San Juan County. It first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

DARRINGTON, a town in Snohomish County. It was intended as an honor for a man named Barrington, but the first letter got mixed in conferring the name. (Charles E. Moore, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 193.)

DARTFORD, or DART'S MILL, in Spokane County. It was named for the Dart family. (*History of Spokane County*, page 279.)

DAVIDSON ROCK, off the southeast extremity of Lopez Island, in San Juan County, near the entrance to Rosario Strait. It was discovered by the United States Coast Survey in 1854 and named "Entrance Rock." The British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859, recognizes the American discovery by charting it as Davidson Rock. It appears with that name on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6300, corrected to August 27, 1904. George Davidson deserves much greater geographical honors for the work he did on the Pacific Coast.

DAVIS BAY, see Shoal Bight, Lopez Island.

DAVIS CREEK, drains Davis Lake into the Pend Oreille River, Pend Oreille County. They were named for a pioneer of that name who lived on the shore of the lake. (Dalkena Lumber Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 143.)

DAVIS PEAK, near Woodland, in Cowlitz County. It was used as a signal point during the Indian wars.

DAY CITY, near the head of Lake Washington, in King County. It was platted in 1889 by Hans Anderson, who owned the land about a half-mile from Woodinville. Day's Mill was there, which explains the name. The "city" is now used for pasture and small farming. (Clara Jacobson Leegarden, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 70.)

DAY CREEK, drains Day Lake into the Skagit River, Skagit County. They were named in 1882 for the brothers, John and Mike Day, who

had a lumber camp there for years. (Matie F. Prenedue, in *Names MSS.*, Letter —).

Days Island, just off the mainland east of Fox Island, in Pierce County. This small island was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. The usual Wilkes scheme of association is here exhibited. The larger island he named Fox in honor of the J. L. Fox, assistant surgeon of the expedition, and the smaller island he named after Stephen W. Days, hospital steward. Dropping the "s" from his name on recent charts is an error.

Dayton, the seat of government in Columbia County. In 1864, there was a postoffice in that vicinity named Touchet. On November 23, 1871, Jesse N. Day and Elizabeth Day, his wife, filed a plat for the city of Dayton. The next year the Touchet postoffice was moved to the new town. Jesse N. Day was born in what is now West Virginia in 1828. He came to Oregon in 1848 and died March 3, 1892. (*History of Southwestern Washington,* pages 284-285 and 341-342.)

Deadman Bay, a local name for a bay on the west coast of San Juan Island, south of Mount Dallas, San Juan County. It is claimed that the first white man known to have died on the island was buried there. He was a working man killed by a cook.

Deadman Creek, a tributary of the Snake River in the northern part of Garfield County. The winter of 1861-1862 was very severe. Many cattle perished and two miners, probably on their way to the Oro Fino mines, perished. Their bodies were found at a place that has since been known as Deadman Hollow. (*History of Southwestern Washington,* page 500.) Formerly there was a postoffice in that vicinity by the name of "Deadman." It was discontinued in August, 1880. The name of the creek, arising from the same fatality, is continued on recent maps.

Decatur, a town in San Juan Island. It was named for the island, which had been named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, for the naval hero, Stephen Decatur.

Decatur Island, in San Juan County. The eastern cape of the island is named Decatur Head. When the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted the group of islands as "Navy Archipelago" and gave to the various islands and waterways the names of naval heroes, their ships and battles, this island received the name of Decatur. Captain Henry Kellett, 1847, in charting the same region for the British Admiralty, gave many Spanish names but did not disturb the name of Decatur Island. Stephen Decatur was born in 1779 and died in 1820. His father of the same name was also a distinguished officer in the navy. The younger Stephen Decatur had a most eventful career. His first

great achievement was the "cutting out of the *Philadelphia*" in the Tripolitan War, 1804, which Admiral Nelson of the British Navy declared "the most daring act of the age." In the War of 1812, he fought a desperate, uneven and unsuccessful battle in the *President*. At the end of that war he was sent against the Barbary States of the Mediterranean and completely ended the centuries-old piracy of that region. He received the thanks of all Europe and a beautiful eulogium from President Madison in his message to Congress, December, 1815. Decatur tried honorably to avoid the duel with Commodore Barron, but finally accepted the challenge and was killed. A wave of horrified regret spread over the whole country. It is well to add that his second in the duel was his friend Commodore William Bainbridge, for whom Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, was named, which will lend an interest to the origin of the name of Decatur Reef.

Decatur Reef, off Restoration Point, the southeastern extremity of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County. During the Indian war of 1855-1856, the little settlement of Seattle was defended by a sloop-of-war which had been named *Decatur* in honor of the naval hero, Stephen Decatur. Later the sloop encountered the reef which was given the vessel's name. In this indirect way, were the names of Bainbridge and Decatur brought close together geographically.

Deception Bay, the name given by the English explorer, Captain John Meares, 1788, to the mouth of the Columbia River. See Cape Disappointment and Columbia River.

Deception City, see Dewey.

Deception Island, a small wooded island at the western entrance of Deception Pass, near the boundary between Island and Skagit counties. It was named by the United States Coast Survey in 1854 after the older name of Deception Pass.

Deception Pass, at the northern end of Whidbey Island, forming part of the boundary between Island and Skagit Counties. This is one of the most remarkable geographical features in the State of Washington. It was named "Boca de Flon" by Eliza on the Spanish chart of 1791, but apparently was not explored then. The English explorer, Captain George Vancouver, 1792, had named the inner waterway Port Gardner. Later, one of his small-boat crews in command of Master Joseph Whidbey found the western entrance of this passage. Vancouver, feeling that he had been "deceived" as to the nature of his Port Gardner, wrote on his chart "Deception Pass." He also honored his officer, who had found the passage and who had thus disclosed the existence of an island, by calling the large area Whidbey Island.

(Vancouver's *Voyage,* second edition, Volume II., page 180.) In giving the first description, Vancouver says: "A very narrow and intricate channel, which, for a considerable distance, was not forty yards in width, and abounded with rocks above and beneath the surface of the water. These impediments, in addition to the great rapidity and irregularity of the tide, rendered the passage navigable only for boats or vessels of very small burthen." On June 18, 1841, the United States brig *Porpoise* sailed through the passage, and Lieutenant-Commandant Ringgold, of the Wilkes Expedition, reported: "This was not believed by Vancouver to afford a passage for vessels; but, although narrow, it is feasible for those of small size. The tides rush with velocity through it, and there are some rocks in the passage." (*Narrative,* Volume IV., page 482.)

Deeah, see Neah Bay.

Deep Creek, a town in the western portion of Spokane County. The United States *Postal Guide* runs the words together as Deepcreek. The region was first settled by Daniel and Alfred Stroup.

Deep River, a town in Wahkiakum County, on a river that was once called by that name. See Alamicut River.

Deepwater Bay, on the east coast of Cypress Island, in Skagit County. It first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Deer Flat, a settlement on a park-like region near the Blue Mountains, in Asotin County. Frequent appearance of deer gave rise to the name. (Henry Hansen, Hanson Ferry, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 236.)

Deer Harbor, on southwestern shore of Orcas Island, in San Juan County. A town there bears the same name. The name of the harbor first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Deer Lagoon, in Useless Bay at the southern end of Whidbey Island, in Island County. It was named by the United States Coast Survey in 1856. (*United States Coast Survey Report,* for 1858, page 444.)

Deer Lake, in the southeastern portion of Stevens County. The name arose from the fact that deer swim across a narrow arm of the lake in making a short-cut from Deer Lake Mountain to Telescope and Jump-off Joe Mountains. Men in rowboats find it easy to kill the deer there. (Evan Morgan, Loon Lake, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 109.)

Deer Lake Mountain, takes its name from Deer Lake at its foot.

Deer Park, a town in the northern portion of Spokane County. The name recalls a good hunting region of early days.

Deer Point, at the southeastern end of Orcas Island, in San Juan County. Just to the north is Doe Bay. Both names tell of early hunting experiences in that vicinity.

De Fuca, formerly a postoffice in Clallam named by the residents in honor of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. (Postmaster of Dungeness, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 161.)

De Fucas Pillar, see Fuca's Pillar.

De Hayens Knoll, a name given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to a knoll on Chehalis Point, Grays Harbor. It was probably intended to honor E. H. De Haven, acting master of the *Flying Fish*, one of the vessels in the Wilkes squadron.

Delacy's Lake, see Big Lake.

De Lano, a summer resort on Carrs Inlet, Pierce County. It was named for the owners. (Postmaster of Lake Bay, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 186.)

Delaney, a town in Columbia, named in honor of the resident on whose land the station was established. (William Goodyear, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 43.)

Delrio, a town in Douglas. The first postmistress was Mrs. A. C. Earl. Her granddaughter, Violet Bailey, gave a new name to the place on September 27, 1904. It was first written Del Rio, Spanish for "Of the River," but the postoffice authorities ran the two words together. One of the former postmasters had called the place "Lella" in honor of his wife. (Mrs. Clara Bailey Green, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 47.)

Delta, in Walla Walla County, see Waitsburg.

Delta, a town in Whatcom County. James Bremmer located here in 1880 before there were any roads. On being appointed postmaster, he made his wife deputy and as the two looked over the level country from their home on the hill they chose the name Delta. (Mrs. Phoebe Newton Judson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 187.)

Deming, a town in Whatcom County, named in honor of George Deming, the first postmaster. (Postmaster at Deming, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 522.)

Denis Rock, see Dennis Shoal.

Denison, a town in Spokane County. The place was first called Buckeye after the Buckeye Lumber Company. That company moved to a place on the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad named Hockspur. Confusion arose from men still going to the old town of Buckeye for work, and the place was renamed "Pratt." Later the old place was

revived by F. H. Buell and, needing a new postoffice, he chose the name Denison, his wife's family name. (L. C. Owen, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 190.)

Dennis Shoal, a quarter of a mile off the southwest face of Allan Island, in Burrows Bay, Skagit County. Captain George Davidson says it was named Denis Rock by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey for 1858*, page 432.)

Denny Horn, see Tooth.

Denny Tooth, see Tooth.

Dennys, a town in Lincoln, named in honor of William Dennys, an old pioneer settler at the station. (Postmaster at Waukon, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 164.)

Depot Springs, see Cheney.

Deschutes River, in Thurston County, entering Puget Sound at Olympia. The first American settlement north of the Columbia River was at the falls near the mouth of the Deschutes. The town is Tumwater. The name Deschutes originated with the Hudson's Bay Company men, who used the French word for the falls.

Destruction Island, in the Pacific Ocean, off the west shore of Jefferson County. On July 14, 1775, the Spanish Captain Bodega y Quadra sent a small boat's crew ashore for wood and water. Indians murdered the men and stole the boat. The captain called the island "Isla de Dolores," or "Island of Sorrows." In 1787, Captain Barkley, in the Austrian East India Company's ship *Imperial Eagle*, had a similar experience in the nearby river, which he named "Destruction River." Later the Indian name of Hoh River was used but the word "Destruction" was passed on to the island. As early as April, 1792, Captain George Vancouver refers to Captain Barkley's Destruction Island.

Destruction River, see Hoh River.

Detroit, a town on Case Inlet, Mason County. It was named by the corporation owning and exploiting the townsite about 1891. W. Lair Hill, of Seattle, was president of the corporation. (A. Eckert, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 457.)

Devil's Head, at the western point of the entrance to Drayton Passage, Pierce County. This name is used on the United States Government charts and the feature is described by Captain George Davidson in *Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 625. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called it "Park Point," probably in honor of David B. Park of one of the crews. The British Admiralty Chart 1947, Inskip, 1846, shows it as Moore's Bluff.

Dewatto, a creek flowing into Hood Canal, a bay and a town, all bear this name, in Mason County. The name is of Indian origin, Rev. Myron Eells, in the *American Anthropologist,* for January, 1892, says that in the native mythology certain sprites called *tub-ta-ha* would enter human beings and make them crazy. Where the creek flows into the bay was called by the Indians *du-a-ta* as that was supposed to be the place where those sprites came out of the earth.

Dewey, a town on the southern part of Fidalgo Island, in Skagit County. The original name was "Deception" on account of its location being near Deception Pass. In 1889, F. J. Carlyle and George Loucke secured holdings at Deception City and platted Fidalgo City. Legh R. Freeman also laid out a town near the other, calling it Gibraltar. After the Spanish-American war the name of Dewey was given to the place in honor of the hero of the battle of Manila Bay.

Diamond Hill, the western cape at the entrance to East Sound, Orcas Island, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. It does not appear on the United States Government charts.

Diamond Island, a Lewis and Clark name, now Government Island, in the Columbia River. It is an Oregon name as the island is counted part of Multnomah County of that State.

Diamond Point, see Clallam Point.

Dickerson Peninsula, see Quimper Peninsula.

Dickerson Point, west of the entrance to Henderson Inlet, in Thurston County. The name, so spelled on the United States Coast and Geodetic Chart 6460, was first charted by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as "Dickenson" Point, in honor of Thomas Dickenson, carpenter's mate, in one of the crews.

Dickey River, in Clallam County. The name is said to be derived from the Indian name *dickoh dockteador.* (Henry Gannett, *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,* page 106.)

Dinner Island, at western entrance to North Bay, part of Griffin Bay, San Juan Island, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. It is claimed that a landing party from a British vessel found a poor harbor where Argyle is now located. They landed on the little island and ate their dinner. When the vessel moved on to Friday Harbor the men spoke of Dinner Island and that name found its way to the charts.

Disappointment, see Cape Disappointment.

Discovery Creek, empties into Port Discovery, Jefferson County.

Divide Lake, on top the Cascade Range, at the head of Tunnel Creek, in Kittitas County. The name was suggested by The Mountaineers' Club.

Dixie, a town in the southeastern part of Walla Walla County. Herman C. Actor was the first settler, but more interesting were the three brothers Kershaw, also early settlers. They were musicians and their favorite tune was "Dixie." They became known as the "Dixie" boys. Where they located, the crossing of the creek became known as Dixie Crossing, a Dixie School, Dixie Cemetery, and finally Dixie Station on Doctor Baker's pioneer railroad, completed the evolution of the town's name. (*History of Southeastern Washington,* pages 166-177.)

Dockton, a postoffice on Maury Island in the southwestern part of King County. It was named by the Puget Sound Dry Dock Company about 1891 when the company had a dock there. (L. Trumbull, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 485.)

Dodd, a former postoffice in Asotin County, named about 1897 for Charles H. Dodd, who had a mail route in that vicinity.

Dofflemeyer Point, at the eastern entrance to Budd Inlet, Thurston County. It was named Brown's Point by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of James Brown, carpenter's mate in one of the crews. Its present name came from the pioneer who secured a donation land claim there. In late years, C. D. Hillman attempted to float a real estate scheme there under the name of "Boston Harbor."

Dolphin, a town on the western shore of East Sound, Orcas Island, San Juan County. In March, 1903, three piles were driven about three feet apart and fastened at the top. This is called a dolphin and is used for mooring watercraft. When a postoffice was established in February, 1909, it derived its name from this dolphin on the waterfront. (J. D. Moore, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 493.)

Dolphin Point, the northeast cape of Vashon Island, in King County. It was not named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. The name is used in Captain George Davidson's *Pacific Coast Pilot,* 1889, and on the United States Coast & Geodetic Survey Chart 6460, dated 1891.

Domke Lake, drains through Domke Creek into the northwestern part of Lake Chelan, in Chelan County. There is a mountain in that locality bearing the same name. The name is in honor of the first settler in that vicinity. It is sometimes spelled "Dumpky." (Henry Gannett, *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,* page 107.)

Donahue, a former town in Lewis County. See Meskill.

Dot Island, a small island in Padilla Bay, between Hat and Saddlebag Islands, southeast of Guemes Island, in Skagit County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, included the little island in a group under the name of "Porpoise Rocks." The name of Dot Island appears on the United States Coast & Geodetic Survey Chart 6300, corrected to 1904. There is another small island with the same name in Union Bay, Lake Washington, in the City of Seattle. This was named in honor of Miss Dot McGilvra, daughter of John J. McGilvra, the pioneer owner of the land.

Dot Rock, of the southeastern shore of Decatur Island, in San Juan County. It appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859, but does not appear on the United States Government charts.

Doty, a town on the Chehalis River in the western part of Lewis County. It was named in honor of Mr. C. A. Doty, who established a sawmill there about 1900. (T. B. Stidham, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 502.)

Double Bluff, the western cape of Useless Bay, on the southwestern shore of Whidbey Island, in Island County. The name is descriptive and was given by the United States Coast Survey in 1855. (Captain George Davidson, in *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 595.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted here the name "Ariels Point," evidently an honor for one of Perry's squadron in the Battle of Erie, 1813.

Double Hill, on Orcas Island, west of the northern extremity of East Sound, in San Juan County. The name is descriptive and first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Double Island, near the southwestern entrance to West Sound, Orcas Island, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860.

Dougall Point, at the extreme northern end of Hartstene Island, in Mason County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted the name with one final "l," but left no trace as to the man thus honored.

Douglas Channel, see President Channel. The name "Douglas Channel," which has not persisted, was first given on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859, in honor of Sir James Douglas, Governor of Vancouver Island. The feature thus named is the water way between Orcas and Waldron Islands, in San Juan County.

Douglas County, created on November 28, 1883, and named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln County had been created and named four days earlier showing how impartial were the pioneer legis-

lators when bestowing such honors. In the western part of the county is a town which was named Douglas in 1884 by Ole Rudd in honor of the new county's name. (M. E. Hatcher, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 526.)

Douglas Mountain, in the northern portion of Okanogan County. It was after an old prospector—Douglas Joe. (William J. Yard, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 264.)

Drayton Harbor, the inner portion of Semiahmoo Bay at the northwestern corner of Whatcom County. The whole large bay was named "Drayton Bay" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, but more recent charts have used the two names. Wilkes thus honored Joseph Drayton, artist on the *Vincennes* of his squadron.

Drayton Passage, the waterway west of Anderson Island, in Pierce County. The name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Joseph Drayton, artist, the same as was honored in naming Drayton Harbor.

Drewyers River, a Lewis and Clark name; see Palouse River.

Drumheller, a town in the central part of Franklin County, named in honor of Sam Drumheller, a farmer in that locality. (Peter Klundt, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 27.)

Dry Creek, a tributary of the Walla Walla River, in Walla Walla County. The name first appears on Governor Isaac I. Stevens's map, 1853. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XII., Book I.) There is now a railroad station by the same name eight miles northwest of Walla Walla. There are also nine other small streams in the State of Washington having the same name.

Dryad, a town on the Chehalis River, in the western part of Lewis County. It was named by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company about 1890. The name means "nymph of the woods." (N. W. Benson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 72.)

Dryden, a town on the Wenatchee River, in Chelan County. It was named in 1907 by the Great Northern Railway Company, probably in honor of the Canadian horticulturist of that name. He was the guest of Mr. James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company on a tour of that section. (A. J. Amos, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 301.)

Duckabush River, flowing into Hood Canal near the town of the same name. Rev. Myron Eells (*American Anthropologist*, January, 1892), says the name is derived from the Indian word *do-hi-a-boos*, meaning "a reddish face." The bluff or mountain near the place has a reddish appearance.

Dudah Point, a name on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847. See Dewatto.

Du-klaylip, the Indian name for the region around Clifton in Mason County, and means "the head of the bay." Another form of the word is Tulalip, the name of a place in Snohomish County. (Rev. Myron Eells, *American Anthropolgist,* January, 1892.)

Dumpky Lake, see Domke Lake.

Duncan, a former postoffice in Spokane County. "There is no such place now." (M. H. Sullivan, Spangle, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 153.)

Duncan Bay, see Crescent Harbor.

Duncan Rock, northwest of Tatoosh Island at Cape Flattery, northwest extremity of Clallam County. It was named by Captain George Vancouver, 1792, in honor of Captain Charles Duncan of the British merchant ship *Princess Royal,* from whom he had obtained valuable geographical information. (R. E. Gosnell, *Year-Book of British Columbia, 1897,* page 78.) Duncan had served in the Royal Navy as a master. In naming it Vancouver wrote: "The rock, which rises just above the surface of the water, and over which the surf breaks with great violence, I called Rock Duncan, in commemoration of that gentleman's discovery." (*Voyage Around the World,* second edition, Volume II., pages 46-47.)

Dungeness, a town, harbor and river on the shore of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, in Clallam County. In April, 1792, Captain George Vancouver wrote: "The low sandy point of land, which from its great resemblance to Dungeness in the British channel, I called New Dungeness * * * " (*Voyage Around the World,* second edition, Volume II., page 55.) That name, thus applied first to the point or spit, has been extended to other uses.

Duntze Island, see McNeil Island.

Duntze Rock, about a quarter of a mile from Duncan Rock, in the northwest extremity of Clallam County. The name was given by Captain Kellett, 1847. (Captain George Davidson, *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 516.) The name is in honor of Captain John Alexander Duntze of the Royal Navy, who was on this station in the *Fisgard,* 1843-1847.

Dupont, a town in Pierce County near the site of the famous Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Nisqually. The new name arose when there was established in that locality the extensive works of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. (Victor J. Farrar, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 329.)

Du-skwak-sin, see Squaxin.

Duval, a town in the north central part of King County. It was named in honor of James Duvall, the pioneer who obtained the land from the Government in 1875 and held it continuously until the town was begun in 1910. (Postmaster, Duvall, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 471.)

Duwamish Head, the bluff now occupied by West Seattle, King County. It was named by the United States Coast Survey in 1856. (Captain George Davidson, *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 607.)

Duwamish River, flowing into Seattle Harbor, which was once known as "Duwamish Bay." Lake Washington was also once known and mapped as "Duwamish Lake." The word is often spelled "Dwamish." The pioneer, Arthur A. Denny, says the correct spelling should be "Dewampsh." (*Pioneer Days on Puget Sound,* page 44.) Rev. Myron Eells says it is the name of a tribe of Indians and means "the people living on the river," the same as Skokomish and Stilaguamish, but in a different language. (*American Anthropologist,* January, 1892.) John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, wrote in his journal on November 8, 1824, that the Indian name was "Linananimis." (*Washington Historical Quarterly,* July, 1912, page 213, and note by T. C. Elliott.)

Dyes Inlet, a part of the waterway now generally known as Port Orchard, in Kitsap County. It lies northwest of Bremerton. The name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of John W. W. Dyes, assistant taxidermist on the *Vincennes* of the Wilkes squadron.

Dyke Point, see Hyde Point.

E

Eagle Cove, near Eagle Point on the southwest shore of San Juan Island, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Eagle Gorge, a town in King County. It was named because it was in the gorge of Green River and two eagles have nested near there for more than fifteen years. (Page Lumber Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 56.)

Eagle Harbor, west of the City of Seattle in the eastern portion of Kitsap County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. It was the custom of Wilkes to give names in honor of members of his crews or in honor of men and ships in American naval history. Henry Eagle was a lieutenant in the navy at that time. The *Eagle* and the *Growler* were the only two American ships on Lake Champlain at the beginning of the War of 1812. Those are possible sources, but a more plausible solution may be arrived at by analogy. The explorers

imagined a part of Dyes Inlet to resemble the shape of an ostrich and so they charted Ostrich Bay. In like manner they probably charted Eagle Harbor. This theory is strengthened by the fact that they called the north cape Wing Point and the south one Bill Point.

Eagle Island, a small island between Anderson and McNeil Islands, in Pierce County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 1947, Inskip, 1846.

Eagle Point, on the southwest shore of San Juan Island in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. It is probably the same as the Spanish explorer Eliza's "Punta de Herrera." (*United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 1557, Chart K.) There is another point by the same name near Clallam Bay in the northwestern part of Clallam County. There is an eagle's nest in a tree on the point. (Postmaster, Clallam Bay, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 265.)

Earits, Preston's Map of Oregon and Washington West of the Cascade Mountains, 1856, shows a town of that name on the Chehalis River, three miles below the junction of the Skookum Chuck, near the boundary between Lewis and Thurston Counties.

East Bluff, see Cape George.

Easton, a town in the western portion of Kittitas County near the entrance to the Northern Pacific Railway tunnel. Near the other entrance to the same tunnel in King County there is a town named Weston.

East Point, on the eastern shore of Whidbey Island, near the entrance to Holmes Harbor, Island County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. The British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859, also shows an "East Cape" on the eastern extremity of Cypress Island, San Juan County. The recent United States Government charts do not show that name.

East Sound, a large indentation in Orcas Island, San Juan County. Another indentation is called West Sound, indicating the origin of the names. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called East Sound "Ironsides Inlet." The island they called "Hull Island" after an American naval hero. The mountain on the island was named Mount Constitution, after the famous ship commanded by Hull and "Old Ironsides" was the pet name of the ship. The name given to the mountain is the only one that has remained. At the head of East Sound there is a town of the same name.

Ebeys Landing, on the northwestern shore of Whidbey Island, near the present Fort Casey, in Island County. Recent developments of lines and means of transportation have made the "Landing" obso-

lete, but in pioneer days it was of great importance, lying just opposite Port Townsend, on the shore of Admiralty Inlet. Colonel Isaac N. Ebey was one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of the early times. On the night of August 11, 1857, he was murdered and his head was carried away by a band of northern Indians. That mournful tragedy has always been associated with the historic name of Ebeys Landing. For a sketch of Colonel Ebey and his family, see the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* for July, 1916, beginning at page 239.

Ebokwol River, charted by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, see Grays River.

Eden, a town on the Columbia River, in Wahkiakum County. The only explanation of the origin of this name is that the early settlers were so charmed with the beauties of the place that they likened it to the Garden of Eden. (Mrs. Nellie E. Megler, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 585.)

Edgecomb, a town in the northwestern part of Snohomish County. Carl Ostrand filed a homestead there in 1888. The next year, the Northern Pacific Railroad was built and John Edgecomb opened up a logging camp in 1890. The spur was named for him and the name has continued. (R. S. Farrell, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 425.)

Edgewater, a town on the Columbia River, in the southwestern part of Skamania County. The name is descriptive.

Edgewick, a town in the central part of King County. The name is a compound from the names of two of the most prominent citizens —R. W. Vinnedge and W. C. Weeks (mispronounced "Wicks.") The new name Edgewick was first used in 1911. (Postmaster, Edgewick, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 467.)

Edison, a town on Samish Bay, in Skagit County. The first settler was Ben Samson, who located there in 1869. The settlement grew and on March 26, 1876, forty-six settlers petitioned for a post-office with Edward McTaggart as postmaster. The latter suggested the name of Edison to honor the great inventor, Thomas A. Edison. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 233-236.)

Ediz Hook, a sand spit three miles long forming the bay of Port Angeles, in the north central part of Clallam County. The bay was discovered and named "Puerto de los Angelos" by the Spaniards Galiano and Valdez, in 1792. They notified Captain George Vancouver, who wrote the same name on his own chart. The name Ediz Hook appears first on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847, and has continued on all subsequent charts, especially since the powerful light was established at the eastern extremity of the Hook in 1865. The

name is undoubtedly derived from *Yennis,* meaning "good place," the name of a Clallam Indian village at that place. (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., pages 996-997.) "False Dungeness" was one of the names in use. Captain George Davidson says: "We first heard of the name False Dungeness in 1852, when at Cape Flattery, from traders who did not know the proper name of the harbor." (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 529.)

Edmonds, a town on the shore of Puget Sound, in the southwestern part of Snohomish County. The first settlement was made there on October 10, 1866, by Pleasant H. Ewell. George Brackett visited the place in 1870 and six years later purchased land there. He built a store, began logging operations and became postmaster for the settlement. Being a great admirer of Vermont's famous Senator George Franklin Edmunds, he proposed that name for the postoffice. It was accepted but during the negotiations the spelling was slightly changed to its present form. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 354-358.)

Edmunds Glacier, see Mount Rainier.

Edmunds Group, see Matia Islands.

Edwards Creek, a tributary of Bonaparte Creek in the east central portion of Okanogan County. The name was derived from that of a settler. (Charles Clarke, Aeneas, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 288.)

Eglon, a town in the northern part of Kitsap County on the shore of Admiralty Inlet. The postoffice was named on October 20, 1906. The name is supposed to be Biblical, taken from one of the kings in the Old Testament. (M. Halvorsen, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 26.)

Ehrlich, a town in the southwestern part of Skagit County. It was named in honor of F. O. Ehrlich, who had a mill there. (Postmaster, Ehrlich, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 29.)

Ela-be-kail River, see Alamicut River.

E-lal-lar Island, see Deer Island.

Elbe, a town on the Nisqually River, in the south central part of Pierce County. The pioneer settler, Henry C. Lutkens, had come from the valley of the Elbe in Germany. When the Tacoma & Eastern Railway was built into that region the place became known as "Brown's Junction." When a postoffice was asked for a short name was demanded. A meeting of settlers and pioneers honored Mr. Lutkins by choosing the name of his old home. (Charles Lutkens, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 382.)

Elberton, a town in the eastern part of Whitman County. Mr. Wait owned land there. His son Elbert died about the time the town

was platted. The father's request that the town be called Elberton was granted. (W. B. Peoples, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 214.)

Eld Inlet, one of the southern arms of Puget Sound, west of Olympia Harbor, in the northwestern part of Thurston County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Midshipman Henry Eld, one of the officers of the expedition. The name has remained on all subsequent charts, but locally the waterway is known as "Mud Bay."

Eld's Island, a small island midway between Point Brown and Point Chehalis, Grays Harbor. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave this honor to Midshipman Henry Eld, but the name seems not to have continued on recent charts.

Electron, a town on the Puyallup River, in the central part of Pierce County. The name came from the location there of a large electric power plant.

Elgin, a postoffice on the west side of Carr Inlet, in the northwestern part of Pierce County. Mr. Minter located there in 1882 as one of the first settlers. He became the first postmaster and the place was given his name. The dock is still called "Minter." In January, 1893, Mr. Kernodle became postmaster and the office was moved nearly two miles away and the name changed to Elgin after the city in Illinois of that name. (Cora M. Smythe, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 176.)

Eliza Island, in Bellingham Bay, near the southern end of Lummi Island, in Whatcom County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Lieutenant Francisco Eliza, of the Spanish navy, who explored the same region in 1791 and gave the name "Seño de Gaston" to what is now known as Bellingham Bay. The name is sometimes spelled "Elisa."

Ellensburg, a city in the geographic center of the State of Washington. It is the county seat of Kittitas County. John A. Shoudy platted the city and named it in honor of his wife—Mary Ellen (Stewart) Shoudy. (Hubert Howe Bancroft, *Works*, Volume XXXI., page 358.)

Elliott Bay, now known as Seattle Harbor, King County. It was first explored by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, and named in honor of Rev. J. L. Elliott, chaplain of the expedition. The United States Government charts usually show it as Duwamish Bay. Captain George Davidson says the latter name was in general use about 1857 and was derived from the name of the tribe of Indians inhabiting the shores. (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 609.)

Ellice Point, see Point Ellice.

Ellisport, a postoffice on the eastern shore of Vashon Island

in the western part of King County. It was named in April, 1912, in honor of Rev. Mr. Ellis, one of the first homesteaders in that locality. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 558.)

Elma, a town on the Chehalis River, in the southeastern part of Grays Harbor County. An erroneous tradition occasionally appears locally to the effect that the town was named for a soldier killed in Baltimore and thought to have been the first one killed in the Civil War. This has been wholly disproved and the fact established that the town was named for Miss Elma Austin, a well known pioneer of the early days of Puget Sound. (George H. Himes, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 594.)

Elochomon Slough, on the shore of the Columbia River, northwest of Puget Island. The name thus written on United States Government charts is apparently of Indian origin. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it as "Oluman Creek."

Elwha River, rising in the Olympic Mountains, it flows into the Strait of Juan de Fuca near Port Angeles, in the northern part of Clallam County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847, and on all subsequent maps, though the spelling has not always been the same. Rev. Myron Eells says the Indian word means "Elk." (*American Anthropolgist*, January, 1892.) On the bank of the river, seven miles west of Port Angeles, there is a town formerly known as "McDonald," but now called Elwha. (H. B. Herrick, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 267.)

Em-te-num River, see Umptanum Creek.

Emmons Glacier, see Mount Rainier.

Enriqueta Island, see Pitt Island.

Ensenada de Bertodano, see Washington Harbor.

Ensenada de Billaxva, see Crescent Bay.

Ensenada de Caamano, see Admiralty Inlet.

Ensenada de Davila, see Freshwater Bay.

Ensenada del Engano, see Boundary Bay.

Ensenada de Garson, see Birch Bay.

Ensenada de Heceta, see Columbia River.

Ensenada de Locra, see Lummi Bay.

Ensenada de los Martires, see Hoh River.

Ensenada de Roxas, see Clallam Bay.

Ensenada de Villalva, see Crescent Bay.

En-te-at-kwa River, see Entiat River.

Enterprise, a town in the western part of Whatcom County. In 1874 eight families settled close together and started a school. The next year they built a fine little schoolhouse, and a man passing by

remarked that it was an enterprising place. From that remark arose the name. (Fred L. Whiting, Ferndale, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 156.)

Entiat River, rising in the higher Cascade Mountains, it flows into the Columbia River nineteen miles above Wenatchee. At the junction of the two rivers there is a town by the name of Entiat, Chelan County. The name is an Indian word supposed to mean "rapid water." Silico Sasket, an Indian who has lived there all his life, says his forefathers as far back as tradition went always lived there. It was a favorite rendezvous for all the Indians for miles around. The Indian word has a difficult guttural ending partially represented by "Entiatqua." The name for the river appears on all the earliest maps of the region. It was applied to the town on February 1, 1896. (C. C. King, first postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 310.)

Entrada de Juan de Fuca, see Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Entrance Mountain, a peak at the eastern entrance to East Sound, Orcas Island, San Juan County. The name is on all recent charts, but it first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Entrance Rock, see Davidson Rock.

Enumclaw, a town in the south central portion of King County. In 1885 Frank Stevenson and wife, original settlers on the townsite, named the place after a mountain of that name about six miles to the northward. A party of Indians were encamped at the base of the mountain when a thunderstorm burst upon them with flashes of lightning playing around the summit of the mountain. The Indians then fled and still shun the mountain, saying it is Enumclaw, "home of evil spirits." (E. G. White, of Enumclaw, in *Names MSS.*, Letters 380 and 554.)

Ephrata, a town in the central part of Grant County, of which it is the county seat. The name was given by the Great Northern Railway surveyors, as at that time the only fruit orchard in that vicinity was located there. It is supposed that the original meaning of the word is fruit region or fertile ground. The name is Biblical. Ephrata is the ancient name for Bethlehem, five miles south of Jerusalem. It is the birthplace of Jesus. The ancient city is mentioned by the name of Ephrata three times in the Bible. (P. F. Billingsley, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 249.)

Equality, the name of a social colony which flourished for a short time near Bow in Skagit County. It was called the Freeland Colony. In 1904 the property was sold by the court to satisfy creditors.

Estrecho de Juan de Fuca, see Strait of Juan de Fuca.

ETHEL, a town in the west central part of Lewis County. It was named on January 12, 1886, by Postmaster-General William F. Vilas. (Postmaster at Ethel, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 211.) There is no record in the Post Office Department as to the origin of the name. (First Assistant Postmaster-General, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 212.)

ETNA, a town on the north fork of Lewis River, in the northwestern part of Clarke County. When the postoffice was established in 1882 it was named after Etna Green, Indiana, at the suggestion of two old settlers, A. C. Reid and Nathan Davis, who had come from Indiana. "I was present at the meeting when the name was selected." (A. P. Anrys, postmaster at Etna, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 151.)

EUCLID, a school and settlement of fruit growers in the southeastern part of Yakima County. There is no town as indicated on some maps. (Postmaster at Grandview, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 498.)

EUREKA, a town in the west central part of Walla Walla County. It was platted on June 6, 1904, by Mrs. A. B. Blanchard on what was known as Eureka Flat. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington*, page 167.)

EUREKA CREEK, a tributary of the San Poil River in Ferry County. There was an attempt to give that name to the new county, but it was changed to Ferry while the bill was being considered by the Legislature, 1899. The word is often used in geography. It is the Greek exclamation meaning "I have found."

EVANS, a town in the northwestern part of Stevens County. The name was given in 1901 in honor of J. H. Evans, president of the Idaho Lime Company, which had established lime works there. (W. O. Lee, Evans, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 139.)

EVANS LAKE, a small body of water near Riverside, Okanogan County. It was named in honor of Berry Evans, the first settler near the lake. (H. T. Hones, Riverside, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 319.)

EVELINE, a town in the west central portion of Lewis County. When the Northern Pacific Railroad Company put in a loading spur at that place it was named Evaline in honor of Evaline A. Porter, wife of Sedate W. Porter. When a postoffice was secured the same name was used but in a misspelled form. The railroad station still has it spelled correctly. (Sedate W. Porter, postmaster at Eveline, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 32.)

EVERETT, the county seat of Snohomish County, is situated on Puget Sound, at the mouth of the Snohomish River. It was first platted on August 22, 1890, as "Port Gardner" by W. J. Rucker and

B. J. Rucker. Soon afterward a group of capitalists headed by Charles Colby of New York and Henry Hewitt, Jr., of Tacoma, purchased land for the projection of a large commercial enterprise. The city was enlarged and named in honor of Everett Colby, son of one of the promoters. The pet-name of the place is "City of Smokestacks."

Evergreen State, official sobriquet of the State of Washington, first suggested by Charles T. Conover of Seattle soon after the State was admitted to the Union. (Julian Hawthorne, *History of Washington*, Volume I., page 532.)

Everson, a town in the northern part of Whatcom County. It was named in honor of Ever Everson, the first white settler north of the Nooksack River. (Lydia M. Rouls, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 146.)

Ewing Island, at the eastern end of the group called Sucia Islands, in the northern part of San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859, and is probably in honor of the schooner *Ewing*. Lieutenant James Alden while commanding the work of the United States Coast Survey on this station, 1855, had with him the steamer *Active* and the above named schooner. The names "Alden" and "Active" are used in the same locality. The name of Ewing Island does not appear on United States Government charts.

Exa, a town in the northeastern part of Clallam County. It was named by E. Fred Morris in memory of his daughter of that name. (Postmaster at Dungeness, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 161.)

Eyakema River, see Yakima River.

F

Factoria, a town on the shore of Lake Washington ten miles north of Renton, King County. The name came from the expectation that it would become a manufacturing center. (Postmaster, Factoria, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 521.)

Fairfield, a town in the southeastern part of Spokane County. It was named in 1888 by E. H. Morrison on account of the extensive grain fields surrounding the town and also to please Mrs. Morrison, who once lived in a town of that name in the East. (George W. Darknell, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 348.)

Fairhaven, see Bellingham.

Fairholm, a town on Lake Crescent in Clallam County, which had that name for about ten years. It was suggested by Mrs. George

E. Machelle when the postoffice was established in 1893. She requested in 1913 that the name of the town and postoffice be changed to Lake Crescent, which was done. (D. A. Christopher, Piedmont, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 252.)

Fallbridge, a railroad junction in the south central part of Klickitat County. The name was suggested because Celilo Falls and a bridge across the Columbia River are there. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Fall City, a town in the central part of King County. In the early days the place was called "The Landing" or "The Falls." The Bohen brothers had an Indian trading post there. About 1870 James Taylor and the Bohen brothers circulated a petition for a postoffice, which was granted, and Fall City became a fixture. The land where the town was established was owned by Jeremiah W. Borst, the pioneer who settled there in 1858, and became a farmer and hop grower on an extensive scale. (C. W. Bonell, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 178, and *History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington*, Volume II., page 219.)

False Bay, on the southwest shore of San Juan Island, San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. It is also found on recent American charts.

False Dungeness, see Ediz Hook and Port Angeles.

Farmdale Homestead, see Ballard.

Farmington, a town in the northeastern part of Whitman County. It was founded and named in July, 1878, by G. W. Truax, who had previously resided at Hastings, Minnesota. Eighteen miles west there is a town named Farmington, and it was after that town that the new one in Washington was named. (*The Independent*, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 343.)

Farrington, a town in Franklin County, originally known as Windust after the name of a ferry and its owner at that place. The name was changed to its present form in honor of R. I. Farrington, comptroller of the Great Northern Railway Company. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Farris, a town shown on old maps as on Entiat River, Chelan County. The postoffice has been discontinued. (C. C. King, Entiat, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 310.)

Fauntleroy Cove, now the location of one of the westernmost suburbs of the City of Seattle, so named by George Davidson of the United States Coast Survey in 1857, in honor of the surveying brig *R. H. Fauntleroy*. He had named the brig in honor of Lieutenant

Robert Henry Fauntleroy, whose daughter Ellinor became Mrs. Davidson in 1858. In the same year that the young surveyor named the cove he also named the Olympic peaks — one for his sweetheart, one for her two brothers, and one for her sister. Thus originated the names of Mount Ellinor, Mount Constance and The Brothers in plain view from Fauntleroy Cove, Seattle and other parts of Puget Sound. (Edmond S. Meany, in *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume IV., Number 3, July, 1913, pages 182-186.)

Favorsburg, see Pataha City, Garfield County.

Fawn Island, a small island in Deer Harbor, on the southwestern shore of Orcas Island in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860.

Felida, a town north of Vancouver in Clarke County. The naming of the original postoffice passed through a curious evolution. Mr. McIrvin, the first postmaster, wished to call it Lake View, but there was already a postoffice with that name in the state. John D. Geoghegan suggested the name of Powley in honor of an old settler. When the papers came from the Postoffice Department the name was spelled "Polly." There was already a postoffice named Sara in the same region, and the postmaster objected to "Polly." C. C. Lewis, who worked in the store and served as assistant postmaster, had a valuable cat, and at his suggestion the new office was to be called "Thomas." The settlers were ambitious and rebelled against such a name for their growing town. Lewis was persistent, but approached the problem from another angle. He suggested that they look up the Latin name for the cat's family. This was found to be Felidæ, and the name shortened to Felida was accepted. (Clipping from the Vancouver *Columbian,* November 20, 1915, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 160.)

Fellows, see Telford in Lincoln County.

Ferguson County, created and named by the Territorial Legislature but afterward abandoned.

Ferguson Lake, south of Olympia in Thurston County, named in honor of Jesse Ferguson, an old settler on Bush Prairie. (H. B. McElroy, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 46.)

Fern Cove, on Vashon Island, opening on Colvos Passage, in King County. It was named by the United States Coast Survey in 1857.

Ferndale, a town on the Nooksack River in Whatcom County. In 1872, about fifteen families had settled in the locality and begun a school. Miss Eldridge from Bellingham Bay was the first teacher. She and a Mrs. Tawes went over to see the little log schoolhouse in a

fern patch. They decided to call it Ferndale. (Fred L. Whiting, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 156.)

Ferry County, created by the State Legislature on February 21, 1899. On the motion of Representative C. S. Gleason of King County, the name of the proposed county was changed from "Eureka" to Ferry in honor of Elisha P. Ferry, first governor of the state. (Edmond S. Meany, *History of the State of Washington*, page 360.)

Fidalgo. Two attempts have been made to use this name for towns. One near Deception Pass has been merged into Dewey. The other was on Fidalgo Bay at Munks Landing, where William Munks began a trading post in the sixties. A postoffice was established there in 1890, but, though it is carried on charts, the *United States Postal Guide* no longer carries the name.

Fidalgo Bay, off the northeast shore of Fidalgo Island, from which it obtained the name.

Fidalgo Island, on the western shore of Skagit County. In 1791 the Spaniard Eliza charted what we now know as Rosaria Strait as "Canal de Fidalgo." Vancouver in 1792 discovered and named Deception Pass but did not learn that the northern shore was part of a large island. That discovery was made by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, on whose chart it is shown as Perrys Island in honor of Oliver Hazard Perry of the United States Navy. To intensify the name, the highest land on the island was called Mount Erie after Perry's famous victory in the Battle of Erie, in the War of 1812. The name of the island was later changed, but that of the mountain remains. On the British Admiralty Chart, Kellett, 1847, the name of Fidalgo Island appears first and permanently. It was a part of Captain Kellett's plan to restore Spanish names as far as he could. In this case he changed the name of a channel to that for an island.

Fidalgo's Cove, see Neah Bay.

Filuce Bay, across Pitt Passage, opposite the southwestern point of McNeil Island, in Pierce County. The name first appears on the charts of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as Titusi, but in that Expedition's volume, *Hydrography*, it is spelled, page 474, Tetusi. No clew has yet been found leading to a meaning of the original name or to the transformation of the name to its present form. The British Admiralty Chart 1947, Inskip, 1846, shows the name "Turnours Bay."

Fin Creek, a branch of the Nemah River in Pacific County. It was named about 1890 because some Finns settled there. (George W. Prior, Nemah, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 184.)

Finley, a town in Benton County, named in honor of George E. Finley, one of the first settlers under the Northern Pacific Irrigation

Canal. His place adjoins the townsite of Finley. (E. M. Angell, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 512.)

Fir, a town in Skagit County. The place was first known as Mann's Landing, as C. H. Mann had settled there in 1876 to take advantage of logging trade. Old settlers say it was the site of an old Indian burial ground. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, page 110.)

Fisgard Island, see Anderson Island.

Fish River, a stream flowing into the Strait of Juan de Fuca, in the northern part of Clallam County. The early Spanish maps show it as "Rio Canel." J. G. Kohl in the *Pacific Railroad Reports* says the Spanish name was "Rio Canil," meaning "River of Coarse Bread." George Davidson in the *Report of the United States Coast Survey* for 1858 says, page 418, that the Indian name for the stream was "Pish-st," and on most of the official charts the name is given as Pysht River. In the Chinook Jargon pish or pysht means fish. Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger issued an order changing the name to Fish River, which name appears on most of the recent maps. The *United States Postal Guide* shows the postoffice near the mouth of the river still wearing the name Pysht.

Fisher Island, in the Columbia River, in the southwestern portion of Cowlitz County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it as "Plomondon Island," but that honor for the old retired Hudson's Bay Company man has been replaced.

Fishermans Bay, on the west shore of Lopez Island in San Juan County. The British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859, shows the bay simply as Lagoon. There are many "Fishermans Bays" and "Coves" on the Pacific Coast. This one appears, so named, on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6380, dated January, 1912.

Fishermans Harbor, see Coyle, Jefferson County.

Fishing Bay, at the head of East Sound, Orcas Island, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859, and later on United States Government charts.

Fishtrap, a town in Lincoln County, the station being formerly known as Vista. A small lake nearby was called Fishtrap because the Indians had natural traps there for taking fish, which are still plentiful. The postoffice was located on the land of John W. Lawton, who suggested the name of Fishtrap in June, 1906. (Irene Lawton, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 238.)

Fishtrap Creek, a tributary of the Nooksack River in Whatcom County. It was named by the surveyor John Cornelius because he found the Indians had fish traps there and large buildinigs on shore for their primitive salmon industry. (Mrs. Phoebe N. Judson, Lynden, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 187.)

Flag River, see Palouse River.

Flat Creek, a tributary of the Columbia River, flowing in at Ryan in Stevens County. The land through which the creek flows is flat, which probably accounts for the name. (Joseph T. Reed, Marble, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 125.)

Flathead River, one of the names used for Clark Fork River.

Flat Point, a northwestern cape of Lopez Island, in San Juan County. The name first appeared on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Flattery Rocks, on the western coast of Clallam County south of Cape Flattery. The name arose through efforts of explorers to locate the place which Captain James Cook had named Cape Flattery. Vancouver in 1792 definitely located the name where it is now used and also recorded his effort at accuracy by charting the name Flattery Rocks where he thought it possible that Cook had intended to fix the name of Cape Flattery. Both names have remained where Vancouver placed them. See also Cape Alava and Cape Flattery.

Flattop Island, between Speiden and Orcas Islands in San Juan County. The name is descriptive and was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, and was retained on the charts of the United States Coast Survey and the British Admiralty.

Fletcher, a town in Whitman County. It was named in 1889 in honor of Joseph Fletcher, on whose land a station was built, still used by the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company. (E. J. Tramill, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 179.)

Fletcher Bay, on the western shore of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County. The name does not appear in early charts and is probably of local origin.

Florence, a town in Snohomish County. The site was first settled in 1864 by Harry Marshall. Twenty years later F. E. Norton became postmaster of the first postoffice there, 1884. The latter named the office, it is said, after his old sweetheart. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, pages 368-369.)

Flounder Bay, on the northwest extremity of Fidalgo Island in Skagit County. See Boxer Cove for a discussion of its original name.

Fonte Bank, see Hein Bank.

Foran, a town shown on Kroll's map of Lewis County, north of Centralia. It does not appear in recent issues of the *United States Postal Guide.*

Forbes Point, west of Crescent Harbor, Whidbey Island in Island County. The name was written on Vancouver's Chart, 1792, but he failed to mention any reason for the name in his journal.

Ford's Creek. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave this name to a small stream flowing into Grays Harbor near the present city of Westport. The honor was probably intended for Thomas Ford, a member of the crew.

Ford's Point, see Blowers Bluff.

Ford's Prairie, a well-known pioneer name in the vicinity of the present Centralia, Lewis County. James G. Swan in his *Northwest Coast,* pages 355-356, says: "Judge Sidney Ford lived on the Chehalis River, near the Skookum Chuck Creek. The judge — or, as he was more familiarly called, Uncle Sid — kept a public house on the Cowlitz road, which was the regular mail-route from Olympia to the Columbia River."

Forest, a postoffice in Lewis County, was established and named by W. R. Monroe in March, 1897. On October 1, 1897, it was moved a mile and a half southeast to its present location by the postmaster, Joseph Grenner. The place is usually called Newaukum Prairie. (Joseph Grenner, postmaster, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 18.)

Forks Lake, see Osoyoos Lake.

Foron, a new town on the Willapa Harbor branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It was named in honor of the Foron brothers, who have a coal mine and sawmill near the place. (Henry A. Dunckley, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 54.)

Fort Bellingham, on Bellingham Bay, near the City of Bellingham, Whatcom County. It was established in 1856 with Captain George E. Pickett of the Ninth Infantry, United States Army, in command. He was later transferred to San Juan Island, and still later, during the Civil War, gained fame as a Confederate leader, notably during "Pickett's Charge" at Gettysburg. As the Indian troubles subsided Fort Bellingham was abandoned.

Fort Borst, at the junction of the Skookumchuck and Chehalis Rivers near Centralia, Lewis County. The blockhouse fort was built during the Indian war in 1856 on the claim of Joseph Borst. His widow presented the old fort to Centralia and that city proposed to create for it Fort Borst Park.

Fort Canby, at the mouth of the Columbia River, in the southwestern part of Pacific County. It was completed and garrisoned

in 1865 at Cape Disappointment, then officially known as "Cape Hancock." In 1874, by order of the War Department, at the suggestion of Assistant Adjutant-General H. Clay Wood, the present name was adopted in honor of Brevet Major-General Edward Richard Sprigg Canby, United States Army. General Canby had been treacherously attacked and slain near Van Bremmer's Ranch, California, April 11, 1873, during the Modoc Indian War. He had served with marked distinction in the Mexican and Civil Wars. (Hubert Howe Bancroft, *Works,* Volume XXX., page 511, and Commandant, Fort Canby, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 88.)

Fort Casey, opposite Port Townsend, on Whidbey Island, in Island County. Brigadier-General Silas Casey was a distinguished officer in the United States Army. In 1856-1857 he was in command on Puget Sound. His son, by the same name, was also distinguished in the United States Navy. The fort was named in honor of one of these.

Fort Columbia, on the Columbia River, at Chinook Point, Pacific County. It was named on July 13, 1899, by direction of the President and under the provisions of paragraph 198, Army Regulations, by the War Department, by command of Major-General Miles, H. C. Corbin, adjutant-general. (Colonel H. W. Ludlow, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Stevens, Oregon, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 124.)

Fort Colville, an old Hudson's Bay Company trading post on Marcus Flats above Kettle Falls of the Columbia River, in Stevens County. It was established by John Work of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1826 and named in honor of Andrew Colville, who succeeded Sir Henry Pelly as governor in London of the Hudson's Bay Company. See also Colville. It is claimed by some that the correct spelling of the name is Colvile. (Hubert Howe Bancroft, *Works,* Volume XXVIII., page 469, and T. C. Elliott, *Journal of John Work* in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* October, 1914, page 258.)

Fort Flagler, near Port Townsend in Jefferson County. It was named in honor of Brigadier-General Daniel Webster Flagler, chief of ordnance, United States Army, who died on March 29, 1899. He had served with distinction during the Civil War. (Major H. E. Clarke, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Flagler, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 200.)

Fort Lawton, on a promontory known as Magnolia Bluff, a part of Seattle, King County. It was named in honor of Henry Ware Lawton, major-general of United States Army, who was killed at San Mateo, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on December 19, 1899.

Fort Nez Perce, see Fort Walla Walla.

Fort Nisqually, see Dupont and items under Nisqually.

Fort Okanogan, near the mouth of the Okanogan River, where it flows into the Columbia River, Okanogan County. It was established as an interior trading post by Astor's Pacific Fur Company in 1811, but was abandoned soon after the North-West Company of Montreal got control of the Astor properties during the War of 1812. The name has been charted as "Okinakane" and with other spellings.

Fort Ragland. At Nisqually Ferry during the Indian wars such a fort was maintained on the claim of Joel Myers. The place later became the property of Dan Mounts. (H. K. Hines, *An Illustrated History of the State of Washington,* page 640.)

Fort Simcoe, headquarters of the Yakima Indian Reservation in Yakima County. After the defeat of troops under Major G. O. Haller by the Yakima Indians in Simcoe Valley, in 1855, the Government established Fort Simcoe, transporting the materials for buildings at great expense. When the Indian treaties were ratified in March, 1859, the fort was abandoned and the buildings were turned over to the Indian agency. It is still called Fort Simcoe.

Fort Steilacoom, near Tacoma in Pierce County. Patkanim, chief of the Snoqualmie tribe, had made an attack on Fort Nisqually early in 1849. In July of that year a small garrison of troops were sent to Puget Sound for protection and were established at Fort Steilacoom, the name being taken from an Indian chief of that locality. When the fort was abandoned the buildings were bought by the Territory of Washington on December 2, 1869, to be used as a hospital for the insane. That institution still has Fort Steilacoom as the name of its postoffice as distinguished from the nearby town known as Steilacoom.

Fort Taylor. Captain E. D. Keyes, in charge of the first detachment of Colonel George Wright's column in its advance against the Indians in August, 1858, chose the site for a fort at the crossing of the Snake River at the mouth of the Tucannon River, Columbia County. The fort was named in honor of Captain Oliver H. P. Taylor, a graduate of West Point, who was killed in Steptoe's battle with the Indians at Rosalia on May 17, 1858.

Fort Townsend. In the fall of 1856, Brevet Major G. O. Haller was ordered to proceed from The Dalles and to establish a fort near Port Townsend. This he did, and he was the first commander of Fort Townsend, giving protection from assaults by the troublesome northern Indians. The old buildings are still there but no longer used as a fort. (Theodore N. Haller, in *The Washington Historian,* April, 1900, pages 104-105.) James G. Swan, in his *Northwest Coast,* page

425, speaks of a letter from General George Gibbs, dated at Fort Vose, on Port Townsend, W. T., January 7, 1857. That may have been one of the blockhouses of the Indian war days or it may have been another name for Fort Townsend.

Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia River, in Clarke County. It is the oldest continuous home of white man in the State of Washington. After the North-West Company of Montreal and the Hudson's Bay Company were merged in 1821, Dr. John McLoughlin was sent out as chief factor. In the spring of 1825 he moved headquarters from Fort George (Astoria) farther up the river to a place which he erroneously thought was the highest point reached by the Vancouver expedition in 1792. With that in mind he called the new headquarters Fort Vancouver.

Fort Walla Walla. Two forts by that name have been historically important. On July 11, 1818, a party of North-West Company men encamped on the east bank of the Columbia River, about half a mile above the mouth of the Walla Walla River and there began the construction of a strong fort of heavy timbers. Though the surrounding Indians were of the Walla Walla and neighboring tribes, this fort was often called "Fort Nez Perces." In 1842 the fort was destroyed by fire and was rebuilt of adobe. In 1855 the fort was abandoned to prevent the goods and ammunition from falling into the hands of hostile Indians. The town that has grown up at that place is called Wallula. The other Fort Walla Walla was established by Colonel George Wright in 1857 as a protection against the Indians. White men had been forbidden to settle in that region. The Indians were conquered, the prohibition of settlement was removed and the City of Walla Walla grew near the fort.

Fort Ward, near the entrance to Port Orchard, in Kitsap County. The War Department, in General Order No. 84, June 12, 1903, gave the name to the fort in honor of Colonel George H. Ward, brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, who was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and died of his wounds on the following day. (Captain Clifford Jones, Coast Artillery Corps, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 534.)

Fort Whitman, on Goat Island, facing Deception Pass, in the southwestern part of Skagit County. The name was bestowed by the War Department in December, 1909, in honor of the famous missionary, Marcus Whitman, who was killed by the Walla Walla Indians on November 29, 1847. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, January 1, 1910.)

Fort Worden, at Point Wilson, near Port Townsend, Jefferson County. The War Department, in General Orders No. 43, April 4,

1900, bestowed the name in honor of the late Admiral John L. Worden, United States Navy, who was in command of the original *Monitor* in its engagement with the Confederate ram *Merrimac* at Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 8 and 9, 1862. (Colonel George T. Bartlett, Fort Worden, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 147.) George Davidson, in the *United States Coast Survey Report* for 1858, page 423, says he found at Point Wilson in 1857 an unfinished log hut called Fort Mason, probably an honor in name for Secretary and Acting Governor Charles H. Mason.

Fort Wright, near Spokane in Spokane County. It was named in honor of Colonel George Wright of the Ninth Infantry, United States Army, who received command of the Columbia River district in January, 1856, at the time of Indian troubles. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590, and Hubert Howe Bancroft, *Works,* Volume XXXI., page 116.)

Foster, a town in King County, named in honor of Joseph Foster, who settled on his homestead there in 1852. He died there on January 16, 1911, at the age of 83. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer,* January 17, 1911.) Charles Foster, a brother of Joseph Foster, had a homestead nearby, and when he died on March 5, 1915, the claim was made that the town of Foster was named in his honor. (*Seattle Times,* March 5, 1915.)

Foster Point, on the southern shore of Orcas Island west of the entrance to East Sound, San Juan County. The name appears first on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Foulweather Bluff, in the northern part of Kitsap County, near the entrance to Hood Canal. The name was given by Vancouver, 1792, who says, in *Voyage,* second edition, page 82, "in consequence of the change we experienced in its neighbourhood." George Davidson, in the *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 595, says the Indian name for the place was "Pitch-pol." J. G. Kohl, in *Hydrography,* Volume XII., Part I., of *Pacific Railroad Report,* page 284, says the name "Suquamish Head," often used, may have been given by the Hudson's Bay Company men.

Four Lakes, a town north of Cheney, in Spokane County. The region was known as the "Four Lakes Country" because of the four lakes there. The name was given by W. F. Bassett, a pioneer who was in Spokane Falls, 1870-1871, and moved to a farm near Cheney. (H. S. Bassett, Harrington, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 327.)

Fox Island, north of McNeil Island, in Pierce County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of J. L. Fox, an assistant surgeon of the expedition. The British Admiralty Chart

1947, Inskip, 1846, shows the island under the name "Rosario," but the older name has persisted.

Fragaria, a town on Colvos Passage, in Kitsap County. The name is Latin for the genus of plants to which the strawberry belongs and was given to the place by Ferdinand Schmitz on February 15, 1912, in honor of the early berries ripened there. (M. B. Fountain, in *Names MSS.*, Letters 547 and 564.)

Francis, see Longview.

Frankfort, a town on the Columbia River, in Pacific County. It was named by the promoters in 1890 in honor of Frank Bourn and Frank Scott, who had the townsite laid out and platted. (Postmaster of Frankfort, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 120.)

Franklin, name of a former postoffice at the site of Puyallup, Pierce County. See Puyallup.

Franklin, a town in King County, twelve miles south of Maple Valley.

Franklin County, authorized by the Legislature of Washington Territory on November 28, 1883, and named in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

Fravel, see Blanchard, Skagit County.

Freeland Colony, see Equality, Skagit County.

Freeport, a town on the Cowlitz River, in Cowlitz County. It was laid out by Nathaniel Stone and named in honor of a town in Indiana where his family lived before migrating to the Pacilc Coast in 1848. (Mrs. Antoinette Baker Huntington, Castle Rock, manuscript in Pioneer Files, University of Washington.)

Freeman's Island, a small island on the west coast of Orcas Island, just south of Point Doughty, in San Juan County. John Doughty was a petty officer, captain of the top, and J. D. Freeman, sailmaker on the *Peacock* of the squadron, was undoubtedly the one honored when the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, named Freeman's Island.

French Creek, a small tributary of the Snohomish River, near Snohomish. William Whitfield, a pioneer of 1865, says that French Creek or French Slough got its name from the fact that three of the first settlers — John Richards, Peter Voisard and Peter Ladebush — were Canadian Frenchmen. (John W. Miller, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 197.)

Freshwater Bay, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, at the mouth of the Elwha River, near Port Angeles, Clallam County. The Spaniards called it "Enseñada de Davila." The name appears first on the British Admiralty Chart, 1911, Kellett, 1847.

Friday Harbor, a town on San Juan Island, county seat of San Juan County. The Hudson's Bay Company had a station in that vicinity and employed as sheepherder an old Kanaka obtained by them from the Hawaiian Islands. An English boat came into the harbor and the captain sent some men to the old man's camp asking the name of the place. He did not know. They asked his own name and he said "Friday." The captain said: "We'll call this Friday Harbor," and subsequent efforts to change the name to "Bellevue" have failed. Charles McKay, an old pioneer, says the christening must have taken place seventy-five years ago. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 495.) The name appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Fritz Point, on the western shore of Orcas Island, north of Jones Island. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of James Fritz, a gunner, who joined the squadron at Rio and served the cruise.

Frolic Straits, see Upright Channel.

Frontier, see Velvet, Stevens County.

Frost Island, a small island between Blakely and Lopez Islands in San Juan County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of John Frost, boatswain of the *Porpoise*, in the Wilkes squadron.

Frosty Creek, a tributary of the Sanpoil River, near Aeneas, Okanogan County. The name is descriptive. (Charles Clark of Aeneas, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 288.)

Fruitland, a town on the Columbia River, in Stevens County. A. L. Washburn and Mr. Price took up preëmption claims there in 1880. It was called at first "Price's Valley." J. N. Allison joined them and their orchards thrived. One day Mrs. Allison placed an apple on the table and declared the region ought to be called Fruitland Valley. The idea prevailed, and when a postoffice was established by M. C. Peltier, in 1887, three names were sent in and Fruitland was selected. (Mrs. Anna J. Thompson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 128.)

Fuca, see Neah Bay.

Fucas Pillar, near Tatoosh Island, at Cape Flattery, at the northwestern corner of Clallam County. The rock is first spoken of in what is now often called the "Myth of Juan de Fuca" and first published in *Samuel Purchas His Pilgrims*, 1624. Many efforts were made to identify the pillar among the rocks at that place. Captain Meares saw such a rock on June 29, 1788, and called it "Pinnacle Rock." Captain Vancouver, 1792, denied the existence of the rock and later recorded one near the mainland after passing Tatoosh Island.

The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, published a drawing of "De Fuca's Pillar" in the *Narrative,* Volume IV, page 496. George Davidson, in the *United States Coast Survey Report* for 1858, page 412, says that from the top of Tatoosh Island he saw a leaning rocky column, seventy-five feet high, to the southeastward and close under the face of the cape. Dean Henry Landes, State Geologist of Washington, locates Fuca's Pillar as a rocky islet near the beach, about one mile south of Cape Flattery, with an elevation of 140 feet. (*A Geographical Dictionary of Washington,* Bulletin No. 17, of the Washington Geological Survey, page 142.)

G

Gamble, see Port Gamble.

Gamler's River, see Coppei.

Garde Station, see Tukwila, King County.

Gardina, in Walla Walla County. It was platted by the Walla Walla Irrigation Company. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 167.)

Gardner, an old settlement on the north side of the Toutle River at its junction with the Cowlitz. (Map of the Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, 1857.)

Garfield County, authorized by the Legislature of Washington Territory on November 29, 1881, and named in honor of President James A. Garfield. Eastern Washington newspapermen disputed over the honor of having suggested the name chosen for the county. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 510.)

Garrison Bay, at the north end of San Juan Island, in San Juan County. The name arose from the establishment of the British garrison nearby prior to the arbitration of the San Juan boundary dispute.

Gaston Bay, see Bellingham.

Gate, a town in Thurston County. It was formerly called Gate City from the fact that the Black Hills run close to Black River at this place, and the Chehalis River on the south draws the valley to its narrowest point. Beyond the valley widens toward the Grays Harbor country, and the little city was looked upon as the gateway to that region. Hopes were held that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company would build great shops there instead of at South Tacoma. In the panic of 1893 Gate City's boom collapsed. (G. J. Gaisell, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 441.)

Gedney Island, between the city of Everett and Whidbey Island, in Island County. It is often called Hat Island on account of its shape. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. A dozen or more years later Captain Wilkes told J. G. Kohl that he had named

the island after a friend. The rosters of his squadron show no man by that name. It is possible that the friend honored was the inventor, Jonathan Haight Gedney, of New York, who lived an eventful life from 1798 to 1886. Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, of Tulalip, says (in *Names MSS.*, Letter 155) that the Indian name for the island is *Chuh-chuh-sul-lay.*

Gee Creek, a tributary of the Columbia River at Ridgefield, Clarke County, named in honor of an old donation land claim settler by the name of Gee. (J. W. Blackburn of Ridgefield, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 127.)

Geese Islets, several small islands off the southeast coast of Lopez Island, San Juan County. The group thus named includes Long Island, Whale Rocks, Mummy Rocks and Buck Island. The name of Geese Islets was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841.

George Creek, a branch of Asotin Creek in Asotin County. In early days when white settlers were few, Indian George trapped and fished on that creek, which gave rise to its name. (James Buchan of Jerry, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 366.)

Georgetown, now a part of Seattle, King County. The land owner was Julius Horton, who in 1890 platted the town and named it in honor of his son, George M. Horton. (H. K. Hines, *Illustrated History of Washington,* pages 295 and 751.)

Georgia Strait, a broad strait north of the San Juan Archipelago and separating Vancouver Island from the mainland. The Spanish explorer Eliza, 1791, named the waterway "Gran Canal de Nuestra Señora del Rosario la Marinera." The English Captain Vancouver, 1792, apparently did not know of the Spanish name, so he charted it "Gulf of Georgia," from which it has come to be Georgia Strait. Vancouver had called the country "New Georgia" in honor of George III of England. Extending the name to the gulf or strait intensified the honor intended for his king.

Gertrude, a postoffice on the northern shore of McNeil Island, Pierce County. The name is undoubtedly obtained from the adjacent small island, though slightly different in spelling.

Gertrudis Island, a small island off the northeast shore of McNeil Island, Pierce County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 1947, Inskip, 1846. The name appears with this spelling on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6460, dated 1911.

Getchell, a town east of Marysville in Snohomish County, platted by L. W. Getchell about 1894, his name being given to the town. (Julian Hawthorne, *History of Washington,* Volume I, pages 437-438.)

GETTYSBURG, a town on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, in Clallam County. It was named about 1897 after Bob Getty, a lumberman or logger. (C. C. Dirkes, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 309.)

GIBRALTAR, see Dewey.

GIBSON POINT, the south cape of Fox Island, in Pierce County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of James H. Gibson, coxswain in one of the crews. The name is often charted as "Point Gibson." In 1846, Inskip wrote the name of "Patterson Point" at this place, intending the honor for Lieutenant George Y. Patterson of the *Fisgard*, the British vessel on this station. The older name of Gibson Point has remained on recent charts.

GIFFORD, a town on the Columbia River, in Stevens County. It was named for James O. Gifford, a pioneer of 1890. (Postmaster at Gifford, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 106.)

GIG HARBOR, a small harbor and town opposite Point Defiance, Pierce County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, saying "has a sufficient depth of water for small vessels." (*Hydrography*, page 319.)

GILMAN, King County, see Issaquah.

GILMAN PARK, see Ballard, King County.

GILMER, a creek and postoffice in Klickitat County. The creek is a tributary of the White Salmon River. The name is an honor for George W. Gilmer, a pioneer who served as postmaster at Gilmer for thirty-seven years. (Emil C. Iven and George W. Gilmer, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 528.)

GLACIER, a town in the northern part of Whatcom County. It was named for a large glacier on the nearby Mount Baker. (Lucy S. Drake of Glacier, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 142.)

GLENAVON, see Lindberg, Lewis County.

GLENCOVE, a town in Pierce County. It was first known as Balch's Cove after a man named Balch, who logged there in early days. Why or when the name was changed has not been learned. (Cora M. Smyth of Elgin, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 176.)

GLENDALE, Snohomish County, see Trafton.

GLENDALE, a town on Cultus Bay, Whidbey Island, in Island County. It was named in 1907 by Mrs. E. M. Peck on account of the beauty of the place. (Edward F. Peterson in *Names MSS.*, Letter 423.)

GLENOMA, a town in Lewis County. "I do not know the exact date of the establishment of the postoffice at Glenoma. I was asked to send them a name suitable for that particular location. I chose Glen, 'a valley,' and oma, an old Hebrew word meaning 'a measure of grain.'

A liberal translation is 'fruitful valley.'" (Mrs. Beverly W. Coiner of Tacoma, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 576.)

Glenwood, a town in Klickitat County, evidently named because it is in a small valley surrounded by forests. There is another locality using the same name in Whitman County, between Elberton and Colfax. It is a glen in the woods but has no postoffice, the mail going on Route 1 from Elberton. (W. B. Peoples of Elberton, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 214.)

Goat Creek, Okanogan County, see Mazama.

Goat Peak, south of Easton in Kittitas County. It was named because goats abound there. (A. W. Johnson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 496.)

Goat Rocks, remarkable peaks in the Cascade Range about twenty miles north of Mount Adams. Named on account of the number of mountain goats seen there in early days.

Gobar River, see Coweman River.

Godfrey, a town in Stevens County, named in 1909 after Godfrey Brothers, who had a sawmill there. (W. O. Lee of Evans, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 139.)

Gold Bar, a town on the Skykomish River in Snohomish County. The region was named by prospectors in 1869. The town by the same name was platted on September 18, 1900, by the Gold Bar Improvement Company. (Postmaster of Gold Bar, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 566.)

Gold Mountain, east of Darrington in Snohomish County. It was named by Charles Burns because he thought the mountain was full of minerals. (Charles E. Moore of Darrington, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 193.)

Golden, a former town in Okanogan County, named after a gold mine since deserted. (W. J. Yard of Loomis, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 264.)

Goldendale, county seat of Klickitat County. It was named in honor of John J. Golden, who homesteaded the land on which the townsite was located in 1872. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Goldsboro Lake, see Mineral Lake.

Goodel, a former pioneer settlement on Scatter Creek, near Grand Mound in Thurston County.

Goodman Creek, a small creek emptying into the Pacific Ocean, western Jefferson County. It was named for a man working on the township survey in 1890. (Isaac Anderson of Hoh, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 157.)

Goodnow, a railroad station in Klickitat County. It was formerly called Harbin but was changed, ostensibly to agree with the postoffice Goodnoe Hills, to Goodnow. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Goodwin, see Ward, Stevens County.

Goose Island, near Cattle Point on the southeastern end of San Juan Island, San Juan County. It first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860.

Goose Point, an old settlement on Willapa Harbor, Pacific County. Flocks of geese made the east side of the point a favorite feeding and resting place. (L. L. Bush, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 97.)

Gordon Island, a small island, was charted by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as northeast of Waldron Island, in San Juan County. George Davidson of the United States Coast Survey, 1853, denied the existence of such an island, and subsequent charts have omitted the island and its name.

Gordon Lake, see American Lake.

Gordon Point, near Steilacoom in Pierce County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it as "Qulam Point." The British Admiralty Chart 1947, Inskip, 1846, is the first to show the point with its present name. Captain R. M. Inskip thus sought to honor George Thomas Gordon, commander of Her Majesty's steam sloop *Cormorant*, the first steam naval vessel on this station, 1846-1850. See also Cormorant Passage. E. E. Bair of the Iron Springs Hotel, nearby, declared on April 7, 1917, that the local name had long been "Salter's Point," from the fact that Captain John Salter had once owned the land there. (Victor J. Farrar, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 340.)

Gossip Islands, small islands just south of Stuart Island in San Juan County. The name appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860, but does not appear on the charts of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Gould City, in Garfield County. It was platted on February 17, 1891, by George R. McPherson and T. E. Griffith. (*History of Southeastern Washington*, page 547.) The "City" does not appear in recent issues of the *United States Postal Guide*.

Gourd Island, see Patos Island.

Govan, a town in Lincoln County, named for one of the engineers of the Washington Central (now Northern Pacific) Railroad. (C. G. Barnet, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 169.)

Gran Canal de Nuestra del Rosario la Marinera, see Georgia Strait and Rosario Strait. The longer name for those waters was placed on the Spanish chart by Eliza in 1791.

Grand Coulee, beginning near the Columbia River in the northeastern portion of Douglas County and extending for more than twenty miles southwestward, enters Grant County. It has been suggested that perhaps it was a former bed of the Columbia River. John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, mentioned it as "Grand Coolley" on July 24, 1825. (T. C. Elliott, in *Washington Historical Quarterly,* April, 1914, page 100.) David Douglas, the botanist, made an entry in his journal August 21, 1826, in which he said the voyageurs called "this wonderful specimen of nature" by the name of Grand Coulee. (*Journal of David Douglas,* 1823-1827, page 208.) It is called "Grande Coulle" in the journal of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* page 67.) Lieutenant Arnold used the present name and described the geographic feature in 1853. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I, page 110.)

Grand Dalles, a town in Klickitat County, on the Columbia River, opposite The Dalles, Oregon. See The Dalles.

Grand Junction, in Asotin County. See Jerry.

Grand Mound, a town in Thurston County, receiving its name from the peculiar mounds, baffling to geologists, which gave the name to Mound Prarie.

Grand Rapids. This name and "Great Rapid" were used by early travelers for what are now known as Cascades, in the Columbia River. The same name is now used for rapids in the Columbia River about two and one-half miles below the mouth of the Colville River in Ferry and Stevens Counties. The name is descriptive.

Grande Ronde, an ellipse-shaped valley surrounded by mountains in the northeastern part of Oregon. The river flowing out of the valley bears the same name and empties into the Snake River after passing through the southern part of Asotin County. The name is of French Canadian origin, and means "Great Round," referring to the shape of the valley.

Grandview, a town in Yakima County. In 1906, F. L. Pittman and Elza Dean, members of the townsite company, were searching for a name. While standing on the bank of an irrigating ditch, looking at the distant snow mountains, Adams and Rainier, Mr. Pittman remarked: "What a grand view!" and Mr. Dean replied: "That's the name." (Chapen D. Foster, editor of Grandview *Herald,* in *Names MSS.,* Letter 527.)

Grandy Creek, a tributary of the Skagit River, in Skagit County, named for John Grandy, who located there in 1878. A large fish

hatchery is maintained there by the United States government. (Postmaster, Birdsview, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 130.)

Grange City, a town in Columbia County. During the Granger movement of 1875, Colonel George Hunter canvassed among the Grangers, and with the money raised he built a warehouse in the spring of 1876. From this arose the name of Grange City. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* pages 376-377.)

Granger, a town in the east-central part of Yakima County, established in 1902 and named in honor of Walter N. Granger. (Clinton A. Snowden, *History of Washington,* Volume V, page 256.)

Granite Falls, a town in Snohomish County, named from the falls in the Stillaguamish River, where the bed of the stream and walls of the canyon are of granite. (Frank Niles, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 350.) Early traders among the Indians called the place "Portage." William M. Turner and F. P. Kistner settled there in 1884 and the railroad put in its appearance in 1889. On August 4, 1891, the townsite was recorded, the promoters being S. W. Holland and T. K. Robe. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 364-366.)

Granite Lake, in Spokane County, named by W. F. Bassett. (H. S. Bassett, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 327.)

Granite Point, a local name and camping place on Loon Lake in Stevens County. (Evan Morgan, Loon Lake, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 109.)

Grant, a postoffice on the west bank of Pickering Pass, Mason County. Miss Mary Grant, school teacher, became postmistress when the office was established and named for her in 1900. Though the office has been twice moved to the northward the same name has been retained. (Clara M. Strong, postmistress, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 207.)

Grant County, created by state law approved on February 24, 1909. The name was given in honor of President Ulysses S. Grant.

Grant Orchards, a postoffice in the central part of Grant County. The name came from the town being in the principal fruit district of the county. (Postmaster of Grant Orchards, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 448.)

Grass Bay, see Grays Bay.

Gravel, see Longview, Benton County.

Gray, a town on the Colville River, in Stevens County. It was named for William Gray, who at the time owned the 700-acre timothy hay ranch at that place. (Postmaster at Gray, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 430.)

Grays Bay, an embayment on the north bank of the lower Columbia River, in the southwestern corner of Wahkiakum County. Lewis and Clark called it "Shallow Nitch." (*Journal,* Thwaites Edition, Volume III, page 211.) The map in David Thompson's *Narrative* shows it as "Grass Bay," evidently a typographical error. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it as "Kutzule Bay." The name now used is an honor for Captain Robert Gray, who discovered and named the Columbia River in 1792. It was given by Lieutenant W. R. Broughton of the Vancouver Expedition of that same year, 1792.

Grays Harbor, on the western shore of the state. On May 7, 1792, Captain Robert Gray, the American explorer, discovered the harbor and named it Bulfinch Harbor in honor of one of the Boston owners of his ship *Columbia.* In October of the same year, Vancouver, the English explorer, sent his Lieutenant Joseph Whidbey to survey the new harbor. They called it Gray's Harbor, and as their charts were published, while the American's charts were not, the name prevailed. The Spaniards of that same year — Galiano and Valdez — helped to establish that name by charting it "Puerto de Gray." John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, called in "Chihalis Bay" in 1824. (T. C. Elliott, in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* July, 1912, page 204.) David Douglas called it "Whitbey Harbor" in 1825. (*Journal of David Douglas,* 1823-1827, page 60.) Even American maps sometimes showed the name as "Whidbey Harbor." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII, Part II, page 264.)

Grays Harbor County, created as Chehalis County by an act of the Territorial Legislature approved on April 14, 1854. See Chehalis City and River for discussion of that name. In February, 1907, an act of the State Legislature was approved dividing Chehalis County and creating Grays Harbor County. The State Supreme Court later declared the act "entirely indefinite and uncertain." On March 15, 1915, there was approved a very brief act of the Legislature which simply changed the county's name from Chehalis to Grays Harbor.

Grays Point, on the north bank of the lower Columbia River, in Pacific County. Sir Edward Belcher, in 1839, named it "Cape Broughton" in honor of Vancouver's associate, Lieutenant W. R. Broughton, of the 1792 expedition. Captain George Davidson says the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called it Grays Point. Also that the earliest United States Coast Survey charts showed it as Cape Broughton, while on later ones it is designated Grays Point. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 463.) One item is a little confused, since Chart 2 in the atlas accompanying the Wilkes Volume, *Hydrography,* shows the feature as "Burnie Point,"

evidently an honor intended for James Birnie, representing the Hudson's Bay Company at Astoria. The name that has prevailed is another honor for the American Captain Robert Gray and naturally arose from the name given the adjacent bay and river.

Grays River, flowing into the lower Columbia River at Grays Bay, Wahkiakum County. The name is for Captain Robert Gray. On the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, chart it has the Indian name *Ebokwol,* and in 1853 it was given another Indian name, *Moolhool.* (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XI, Part II, Chart 3.)

Great Bend (of the Columbia River), mentioned by Richard Arnold in 1853. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I, page 284.) The common name for this feature and the region about it is Big Bend.

Great Falls of the Columbia, a name frequently used in early records for The Dalles. They are referred to as such by Lewis and Clark, 1805, by Gabriel Franchere and Alexander Ross, 1811, and by David Douglas, 1825.

Great Peninsula, see Indian or Great Peninsula.

Great Plains of the Columbia, a name which appears in early records for portions of Eastern Washington and Oregon bordering on the Columbia River.

Great Plateau of Spokane. The country bounded by the Columbia, Spokane and Snake Rivers received that name on James Tilton's Map of a Part of Washington Territory, September, 1859. (In *United States Public Documents,* Serial No. 1026.)

Great South Sea, see Pacific Ocean.

Greenbank, a postoffice on the eastern shore of Whidbey Island at the entrance to Holmes Harbor, Island County. The name was given in 1906 by Calvin Philips in honor of his boyhood home, Green Bank, Delaware. (Calvin Philips, Seattle, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 23.)

Green Lake, in the northern portion of Seattle, King County. The name appears as "Lake Green" on the map by the Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, 1857. (In *United States Public Documents,* Serial No. 877.) There are several other small bodies of water in the State bearing the same name.

Green Point, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca east of Port Angeles, Clallam County. This name was given by the United States Coast Survey. (See Report for 1854, in *United States Public Documents,* Serial No. 784.)

Green Point, at the eastern entrance to Carr Inlet, in the northwestern part of Pierce County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Daniel Green, gunner's mate in one of the crews.

Green Point, at the eastern cape of Spieden Island in San Juan County, and another of the same name on the northwestern shore of Fidalgo Island, Skagit County. Both these names first appear on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. The names were undoubtedly descriptive when given.

Green River, flowing westward from the Cascade Mountains and emptying into White River at Auburn, King County. This river is the source of Tacoma's water supply. The name was descriptive when used by the early writers and map-makers. James G. Swan says the Indian name was *Nooscope*. (*Northwest Coast,* page 426.) Lieutenant A. W. Tinkham gives the Indian name as *Nook-han-noo*. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XI, Part II, Chart 3.) The upper waters were apparently confused by Theodore Winthrop, 1853, with those of the Greenwater River, a mountain tributary of White River.

Greens Spur, Whatcom County, see Standard.

Greenville Harbor, a small indentation on the ocean shore south of Point Grenville, Grays Harbor County, is shown with this name on James Tilton's Map of a Part of Washington Territory, September, 1859. (In *United States Public Documents,* Serial No. 1026.) Such difference in spelling frequently occurs.

Greenwater River, a mountain tributary of White River and forming part of the boundary between Pierce and King Counties. Lieutenant Robert E. Johnson of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gives the Indian name as *Smalocho*.

Greenwood, a postoffice in Grays Harbor County. It was named in 1914 by John Landers, the oldest settler there, after the Greenwood Timber Company, a large holder of timber in that vicinity. (James W. Finn, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 542.)

Greenwood, on the south side of Nooksack River, near Lynden, Whatcom County. The name arose from the schoolhouse being surrounded with evergreen trees. (Mrs. Phoebe N. Judson, Lynden, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 187.)

Gregor, a station on the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway in Adams County. It was named for a prominent owner of land in that vicinity — McGregor — but was shortened so as to avoid confusion with the name of McAdam, another station on the same division of the railroad. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 590.)

Griffin Bay, a large bay at the southwest extremity of San Juan Island, San Juan County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted the bay as "Ontario Roads." The British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859, first gave the name Griffin Bay, which has remained

on all charts since. The name is an honor for Charles John Griffin, Colonial justice of the Peace, and an official of the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of their Bellevue Farm on San Juan Island. He maintained the British claims when Isaac N. Ebey, American Collector of Customs, undertook to exercise authority there. The long dispute which ended in arbitration will be discussed under the name of San Juan.

Grindstone, in Pierce County. When the trails to the Tahoma Mining District near North Mowich Glacier, Mount Rainier, were being constructed, 1900, a grindstone was placed at a camp in the woods. All the men went there to grind, and the stone being left there the place became known as Grindstone. (Thomas E. Farrell, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 118.)

Grotto, in the northeastern portion of King County. The place was named from its beauty, many of the deep gorges resembling great caves at a distance. (W. H. Bruchart, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 432.)

Grouse Creek, in the southwestern part of Asotin County. "The grouse were very thick in the early days when I came here, and there are quite a lot of them yet." (Henry Hansen, of Hanson's Ferry, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 236.)

Guemes Island and Channel, in the northwestern part of Skagit County. The Spanish explorer Eliza, 1791, named it *"Isla de Gueme"* in honor of the Viceroy of Mexico, under whose orders he had sailed to the Northwest. The Viceroy's full name was Señor Don Juan Vicente de Guemes Pacheco y Padilla Orcasitees y Aguayo, Conde de Revilla Gigedo. *(Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII, Part I, page 302.) Parts of the long name are in use for geographical names. Vancouver did not attempt to name the island in 1792, but in that year the Spaniards, Galiano and Valdez, repeated Eliza's name as "Isla de Guemes." The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, undertook to change the name to "Lawrence Island" in honor of the famous American naval hero, James Lawrence. To intensify the honor, Wilkes gave the name "Hornet Harbor" to what is now known as Guemes Channel after the vessel Lawrence commanded when he captured the English vessel *Penguin* in the War of 1812, and to the north of the island he charted "Penguin Harbor," which name has disappeared, being considered a part of the present Bellingham Channel. In 1847, Captain Kellett restored the name Guemes Island on the British Admiralty Chart 1911. That name has been retained on the United States Government charts, which

have also added the names of Guemes Channel and Bellingham Channel.

Guerriere Bay, see West Sound, San Juan County.

Guetes Lake, west of Keechelus Lake, Kittitas County. Lieutenant A. W. Tinkham gave it by the Indian name of *"Wee-ly-let-sarz Lake"* in 1854. *(Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XI, Part II, Chart 3.)

Gulf of Georgia, see Georgia Strait.

Gulf Reef, a small reef north of Spieden Island in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860.

Guss Island, in Garrison Bay, San Juan Island, San Juan County. Charles McKay, a pioneer of Friday Harbor, says it was named for Guss Hoffmaster, a German who ran a store for the British camp during the time of joint occupancy of San Juan Island.

Guy, see Albion, Whitman County.

Guye Mountain, near Snoqualmie Pass, Cascade Mountains, King County. It was named in honor of F. M. Guye, who located what he called Industry Mine there about 1884. (Rev. H. K. Hines, *Illustrated History of Washington,* page 618.)

H

Hadlock, a town on Port Townsend Bay, Jefferson County. In former days it was always referred to as Port Hadlock. The name is in honor of Samuel Hadlock. He was born in Hudson, New Hampshire, in 1829, and came West in 1852. In 1868 with five associates he came to Puget Sound and organized the firm of Hanson, Ackerson & Co., building for them the first steam sawmill at Tacoma, which he superintended until 1870. In company with Mr. Glidden he acquired 400 acres on Port Townsend Bay, organized the Washington Mill Company and built a large sawmill. In 1886 he laid out the town which he called Port Hadlock. (Elwood Evans, *History of the Pacific Northwest; Oregon and Washington,* Volume II., pages 353-354.) Mr. Hadlock in his old age was visiting his native State of New Hampshire and died at Nashua, on September 18, 1912. (Thomas W. Prosch, in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* January, 1913, page 39.)

Hahamish Harbor, see Seabeck Bay.

Hahd-skus, see Point No Point.

Haida Point, the north cape of White Beach Bay, West Sound, Orcas Island, San Juan County. The name appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860, and has reference to attacks by the northern Indians. See also Massacre Bay.

Hale Passage. Two geographical features have this same name, originating from the same source. One is the waterway between Fox Island and the mainland to the north in Pierce County, and the other is between Lummi Island and the mainland in Whatcom County. The names were given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Horatio Hale, philologist of the expedition. He was left in the Oregon Country to study the Indians, and was the first man to compile the interesting trade language known as the Chinook Jargon. The Hale Passage north and west of Lummi Island had received the Spanish name "El Canal de Pacheco" in 1791, as the same name Pacheco had been given to Lummi Island. It was part of the Mexican Viceroy's long name referred to under Guemes.

Haley's Bay, see Baker Bay.

Hall, a town in Clarke County, named by O. B. Osgaard in 1906 in honor of James F. Hall, on whose place the postoffice was originally located. (Postmaster at Hall, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 433.)

Hall Island, off the southern shore of Lopez Island, San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1860.

Haller City, see Arlington, Snohomish County.

Hamahama River, in the northern part of Mason County. It flows into Hood Canal at Eldon. The name is of Indian origin, a corruption of the Twana name of the place *Du-hub-hub-bai,* because a small rush called "hub-hub" was found there. (Myron Eells, in *American Anthropologist,* January, 1892.)

Hamilton, a town in the central part of Skagit County. William Hamilton settled there in 1877. The town was incorporated in 1891 and named for its founder. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 242-243.)

Hamilton Creek, a tributary of the Columbia River, in the southwestern part of Skamania County. A postoffice there has the same name, though the station on the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway drops the word "Creek" in its name. Samuel Milton Hamilton and his wife Mary J. Hamilton took up a donation claim there in early days, which gave rise to the name of the creek. It is probable also that the names of Hamilton Island in the Columbia River below Cascades, and of Hamilton Mountain, four miles west of Cascade, were in honor of the same pioneers.

Hammersley Inlet, the southwestern arm of Puget Sound, west from the north end of Totten Inlet, in the southeastern part of Mason County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of

Midshipman George W. Hammersly of the expedition. The spelling of the name was confused from the beginning. Wilkes, himself, uses three forms. In the muster rolls of his crews it appears "Hammersly." In his volume, *Hydrography,* it appears "Hammersly" on page 321 and "Hamersley" on pages 468 and 469. On chart 78 in the Atlas accompanying the volume, *Hydrography,* it is spelled "Hammersley," and, though that form has one more "e" than the man himself used, it is the form followed by the United States Government and other makers of maps. The Indian name in the Nisqually language, including the Squakson, Puyallup and Snohomish dialects, is *Sa-ha-wamsh.* (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.) The local name in general use for Hammersley Inlet is "Big Skookum." (George N. Talcott, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 326.)

Hanbury Point, at the south entrance to Mosquito Pass, at the northwest extremity of San Juan Island, San Juan County. It was named by Staff Commander Pender, Royal Navy, in the hired surveying vessel *Beaver* in 1869, in honor of Ingham Hanbury, a surgeon of the Royal Navy. He was borne on the books of the flagships on the Northwest station, *Sutlej* and *Zealous,* for duty on San Juan Island during the joint occupation of the island by British and American camps, 1865-1870. He became staff surgeon in 1875, fleet surgeon in 1882, and died in 1884. (Captain John T. Walbran, *British Columbia Coast Names,* page 225.)

Hancock, Cape, see Cape Disappointment.

Hanford, a town on the Columbia River in the northeastern part of Benton County. It was named in 1906 by the Hanford Irrigation and Power Company, in honor of the president of the company, Cornelius H. Hanford of Seattle, who was one of the founders of the big reclamation project and who was also the first and most prominent Federal Judge in the State of Washington. (Postmaster at Hanford, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 12.)

Hangman Creek, see Latah Creek.

Hanson Ferry, a town on the Grande Ronde River in the southwestern part of Asotin County. The first family settled there in 1882 — John Hansen, his wife and two sons Frank and Henry. The latter has been postmaster since the office was established there in 1890. The change in the spelling occurred when the postoffice was named. (Henry Hansen, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 236.)

Harbin, see Goodnow, Klickitat County.

Harbor Rock, two rocks bear that name in San Juan County and both apparently originated on the British Admiralty Chart 2840, Rich-

ards, 1858-1860. Both appear also on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6380. One of these rocks is near the south entrance to Griffin Bay, San Juan Island; the other is at the southeastern entrance to Massacre Bay, West Sound, Orcas Island.

Hardersburg, see Kahlotus, Franklin County.

Hards-cubs, see Point No Point.

Harlinda, see Keller, Ferry County.

Harney Channel, between Orcas and Shaw Islands, from West Sound to East Sound, San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860, and was evidently for Brigadier-General W. S. Harney, United States Army, who on July 9, 1859, took possession of San Juan Island while it was claimed by the British and thus projected the San Juan dispute, which was finally settled by arbitration in 1870.

Haro Strait, sometimes charted as Canal de Haro, the boundary between Vancouver Island and the San Juan Archipelago. The name first appears as "Canal de Lopez de Haro" on the Spanish chart of Manuel Quimper, 1790. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial number 1557.) The other early Spanish charts carry the same name. The English explorer Vancouver, 1792, changed the form and spelling to "Canal de Arro," which was followed by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. The British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847, gave the form Haro Strait, which has been in general use since especially on official United States charts. When Eliza sent Quimper from Nootka in 1790 to explore the Strait of Juan de Fuca, that officer made extensive surveys and left a number of names which have persisted. The name he gave Haro Strait was in honor of his sailing master, Lopez de Haro. (H. H. Bancroft, *Northwest Coast,* Volume I., page 241.) That name has since been divided, part remaining on the Strait and part being given to a prominent island in San Juan County. (Edmond S. Meany, *History of the State of Washington,* page 33.)

Harper, a town on Yukon Harbor, southwest of Blake Island, in the southeastern part of Kitsap County. The postoffice was established in 1902 through the influence of F. C. Harper, then State Senator and later Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound. It was named in his honor, though some people tried to retain the local name of Terra Vaughn. (Winifred Garnett, postmistress, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 4.)

Harrington, a town in the southeastern part of Lincoln County. In 1882, W. P. Harrington, a banker in Colusa, California, invested in lands in Lincoln County. The townsite was owned by Horace Cutter and others. Mrs. Cutter, a close friend of the Harringtons, had the

honor of naming the town. A few years later, the California Land and Stock Company was organized, with the late Jacob Furth of Seattle as president; W. P. Harrington, vice-president; Dr. Luke Robinson of San Francisco, treasurer; and John J. Green, manager. Mr. Harrington remained a member of the company until his death in 1903. (H. S. Bassett, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 327.)

Hartford, a town in the west-central part of Snohomish County. The town was platted on June 23, 1891, by James V. Vanhorn and his wife Kate Vanhorn. It is the junction of the Northern Pacific Railway's Hartford & Eastern or Monte Cristo branch line.

Hartline, a town in the northwestern part of Grant County. The first settlement was named Parnell for an old settler. Later a townsite was selected on land sold for the purpose by John Hartline, another old settler, and the town was named for him. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 42.)

Hartstene Island, in the southwestern part of Mason County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Lieutenant Henry J. Hartstene of the expedition. This is another case of confused spelling. The muster roll of the Wilkes Expedition shows the Lieutenant's name as "Hartstein." Chart 78 in the Atlas accompanying the Wilkes volume, *Hydrography,* shows the name as Hartstene Island, which is the form on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6460, in the *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 626, and on most recent maps. That form also appears in the man's biography in *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography,* Volume III., page 106. However, the map compiled in 1914 by the United States Geological Survey and the State of Washington, the spelling is "Hartstine." The *United States Official Postal Guide* of 1915 carries the name "Harstine Island" as the name of an office on the island.

Hat Island, east of Guemes Island, in the mouth of Padilla Bay, Skagit County. Chart 92 in the Atlas accompanying the volume, *Hydrography,* of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, carries the name "Peacock Island," in honor of the squadron's vessel which was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia River. The subsequent British Admiralty charts show the island without a name. Hat Island was given on account of its shape by the United States Coast Survey. Gedney Island, near Everett, is also sometimes locally called "Hat Island."

Hatton, a town in the southwestern part of Adams County. The place was originally known as Twin Wells. When the postoffice was established in 1888 the Postoffice Department asked for a new name. The superintendent of the railroad asked the postmaster, J. D. Hackett, for a list of the patrons of the office. One of the names submitted

was Sutton (father of State Senator Sutton), whereupon the railroad man took the first two letters of Hackett and the last four letters of Sutton and submitted the composite name of Hatton, which was adopted. (Mrs. Ida Belle Hackett, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 476.)

Hautboy Island, see Strawberry Island.

Haven, a town on the Columbia River in the southern part of Grant County. It was named for Henry H. Haven in 1908. (F. C. Koppen, of Wahluke, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 110.)

Hawk Creek, a tributary of the Columbia River at Peach in the north-central part of Lincoln County. The name was for an early settler named Hawkins. (Postmaster at Peach, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 159.)

Hawk's Prairie, in the northeastern part of Thurston County. It was named for J. M. Hawk, who settled there in 1853. (J. W. Mayes and Postmaster Greenman at Union Mills, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 133.) See Tyrrell Prairie for an older name.

Hay-bohl-ub, see Preston Point, Everett.

Hayward's Prairie, mentioned by Theodore Winthrop (*The Canoe and the Saddle,* John H. Williams, editor, page 282), in the region of Fort Nisqually.

Hazard, a settlement, store and at one time a postoffice in the northern part of Spokane County. The store was started about 1886 by R. R. Hazard and in his honor the place was named. (L. C. Owen, of Denison, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 190.)

Hazel, a town in the north-central part of Snohomish County. P. D. McMartin, pioneer, owned the land where the town is located. The name is in honor of the first child born in his family. (W. S. Reynolds, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 413.)

Hazel Point, in Hood Canal, at the southeastern end of Toandos Peninsula, in the eastern part of Jefferson County. On May 11, 1792, the British explorer George Vancouver, who discovered and named Hood Canal, named Hazel Point "in consequence of its producing many of those trees." For forty-nine years following that date the only white men known to have visited the region were Hudson's Bay Company men trading with the Indians. No doubt they had become accustomed to some Indian place names there. In 1841, the Wilkes Expedition made a careful survey and chart of the canal. On their Chart 78 in the Atlas accompanying the volume, *Hydrography,* the name Hazel Point is omitted. Three points at the extremity of Toandos Peninsula are given Indian names as follows: southwest,

"Tskutsko"; south, "Nukolowap"; southeast, "Suqualus." Six years later, the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847, restored Vancouver's name of Hazel Point, placing it at the southeast cape, which Wilkes had called "Suqualus" Point. Kellett omitted names for the other two points. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6450 shows Hazel Point where Kellett charted it and Tskutsko Point where Wilkes charted, but the Wilkes name of "Nukolowap" Point was changed to Oak Head. From Vancouver's description (*Voyage,* second edition, Volume II., page 85) it seems clear that he intended his name, Hazel Point, for what is now Tskutsko Point.

Hazelwood, a town on the east shore of Lake Washington in the west-central part of King County. Hazel bushes are plentiful there. The settlement was first known as the Third Division of Hillman's Garden of Eden Addition to Seattle. In 1907, application was made for a postoffice. Proposed names were written on slips of paper and put in a hat. The first slip drawn bore the name Hazelwood, which is now used for the postoffice, town, railway station and boat landing. (Kenneth M. Laurie, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 221.)

Heath Bay, on Puget Sound, receiving the waters of Chambers Creek at Steilacoom, Pierce County. It first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 1947, Inskip, 1846, but no name is given the bay on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6460. In the *Works of H. H. Bancroft* (Volume XXIX., page 189) reference is made to an Englishman named Heath who held the large Steilacoom farm for sheep-raising under lease from the Hudson's Bay Company.

Hein Bank, a five-fathom shoal in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, west of Smith Island. On the British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860, it is shown as "Fonte Bank." It was discovered and named by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. The superintendent of that survey, A. D. Bache, gives a clew to the origin of the name in his *Report,* 1855 (*United States Public Documents,* Serial number 845, page 104): "In closing my report, it gives me unfeigned satisfaction again to acknowledge the faithful, zealous and acceptable service of Samuel Hein, Esq., the general disbursing agent."

Hellgate, a town in the northwestern part of Lincoln County. In the Columbia River four miles above the mouth of the Sanpoil River there is a rapid locally known as Hell Gate. On July 3, 1811, it was mentioned as "Strong Rapid" by David Thompson of the North-West Company of Montreal. (T. C. Elliott, in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* March, 1914, page 44, note 5.) Hell's Gate is also

used as a name for rapids in the Columbia River, three miles below Maryhill.

Helse-de-lite, see Camp Washington and Coulee Creek.

Hemlock Pass, leading from the head of Denny Creek to Melakwa Lake, elevation 4800 feet. The name was recommended to the United States Geographic Board on June 15, 1916, by The Mountaineers. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 580.)

Henretson Inlet, at the southern end of Puget Sound, southward from Danas Passage, in Thurston County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Quartermaster James Henderson of the expedition. Like the other waterways in that vicinity, this has a commonly used local name — "South Bay." (George N. Talcott, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 326.)

Henry Island, northwest of San Juan Island in San Juan County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Midshipman Wilkes Henry of the expedition. Most of the small islands in that region were named for junior or petty officers of the crews. In this case it was a memorial, as Midshipman Henry had been killed at Malolo, one of the Fiji Islands, in an attack from natives, July, 1840. Midshipman Henry was a nephew of Commander Wilkes. (Wilkes Expedition, *Narrative*, Volume III., page 262.)

Herron Island, in Case Inlet, Puget Sound, in the northwestern part of Pierce County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Lewis Herron, one of the expedition's petty officers with the grade of cooper.

Hewitt Lake, south of Olympia in Thurston County. It was first known as Lowe Lake after John Lowe, whose land claim included all of the lake. Afterward it was called Hewitt Lake in honor of Judge C. C. Hewitt, who owned and occupied the Lowe claim. (H. B. McElroy, of Olympia, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 46.)

Heyers Point, see Point Heyer.

Hidden, a town in the southwestern part of Clarke County. The place was formerly known as St. John, but as there was a railroad station of that name in Oregon, Trainmaster John T. Foster at Vancouver was asked to secure a new name. He chose the name Hidden in honor of L. M. Hidden, who built the railroad in that section about 1905. (W. Foster Hidden, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 160.)

High Point, a postoffice and railroad station three miles east of Issaquah, in King County. It was named by John Lovegren, who founded the place early in 1905. It was so named because it is at

the top of a particularly steep grade on the railroad. (Paul V. Lovegren, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 429.)

Hillhurst, a town in the western part of Pierce County, south of Tacoma. When the railroad was built about 1873 the hill caused frequent delays in the trains. This gave rise to the name. The road has since been regraded but the name remains. (W. G. Fielding, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 117.)

Hillyard, now a part of Spokane in Spokane County. It was platted as an independent town on October 25, 1892, by Leland D. and Kate C. Westfall. The name was in honor of James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company, which built there the largest railroad shops west of St. Paul. (Postmaster of Hillyard, in *Names MMS.*, (Letter 194.) On November 14, 1825, the place was referred to as "Horse Plains" by John Work of the Hudson's Bay Company. (T. C. Elliott, in the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, July, 1914, page 180.)

Hock Spur, see Buckeye and Denison, Spokane County.

Hogum Bay, a local name for the stretch of water from Nisqually Head to Johnson Point in the northwestern part of Thurston County. When the Northern Pacific Railroad was being built to Puget Sound it was thought that the line would go along the west side of the Nisqually River. A few people hastily bargained for all the land and were called "hogs" by the later would-be purchasers. Feeling ran high. The land was called "Hogum" and the water "Hogum Bay." (George N. Talcott, of Olympia, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 226.)

Hoh River, a stream rising on Mount Olympus and flowing westward into the Pacific, in the northwestern part of Jefferson County. In 1787, the Indians killed a boat's crew sent for fresh water by Captain C. W. Barkley, who thereupon called it Destruction River. From similar experience at the same place Bodega y Quadra had named the nearby island Isla de Dolores. Barkley's name for the river was later transferred to the island, which is still known as Destruction Island. See paragraph under that head. The river then obtained the Indian name of Hoh, appearing in various forms such as Hooch, Holes, Huch, Hooh and Ohahlat. The *Handbook of American Indians* (Vol. I., p. 556) says it is the name of a band of Quilayute Indians, living at the river's mouth. The name is also used for a postoffice two miles up the river; for a promontory, Hoh Head, two and a half miles north of the mouth of the river; and a mountain, Hoh Peak, five and a half miles west of Mount Olympus.

Hoipus Point, see Hoypus Point.

Hoko River, a stream flowing into the Strait of Juan de Fuca about four miles west of Clallam Bay, in the northwestern part of Clallam County. It is shown as Okeho River on James Tilton's map of 1859. The name is evidently of Indian origin.

Holly, a postoffice on Hood Canal in the southwestern part of Kitsap County. It was named by Robert Wyatt in 1895 for a large holly tree near the newly established postoffice. (Fred Wyatt, postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 11.)

Holmes Harbor, a bay on the eastern shore of Whidbey Island, in Island County. Named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Silas Holmes, an assistant surgeon of the expedition. The Indian name is Ah-lus-dukh, meaning go inside. (Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, of Tulalip, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.)

Home, a colony of social reformers on Joes Bay, an arm of Carrs Inlet, in the western part of Pierce County. See Edmond S. Meany's *History of the State of Washington,* pages 321-322. It was established on February 10, 1896, by George H. Allen and named for the friendly attitude toward all. (Postmaster at Lake Bay, in *Names MMS.*, Letter 186.)

Home Valley, a postoffice and settlement in the southern part of Skamania County. A few Norwegians settled in the little valley surrounded by mountains, and John Kanekeberg gave it the name of Heim Dal in 1893. The same year he was appointed postmaster and the government translated the name into Home Valley. (Nellie E. Youcham, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 346.)

Hood Canal, an extensive arm of the sea in the western portion of the Puget Sound Basin. In May, 1792, the British discoverer and explorer, Captain George Vancouver, wrote in his journal: "Early on Sunday morning, the 13th, we again embarked [in his small boats]; directing our route down the inlet, which, after the Right Honorable Lord Hood, I called Hood's Channel." On his chart it was written canal instead of channel and the United States Geographic Board has removed the aprostrophe and "s". Vancouver also honored the same Samuel, Lord Hood, of the British Navy, by naming the beautiful Oregon mountain for him. See Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound,* pages 109-113. A headland, Hood Head, north of Port Gamble in the eastern part of Jefferson County, takes its name from the canal and similarly a town, Hood, in Skamania County, takes its name from the mountain towering high on the opposite side of the Columbia River.

Hoodsport, a town on Hood Canal, in Mason County, takes its name from the canal. J. A. Costello in *The Siwash* says the Indian name in the Twana language is Slal-atl-atl-tul-hu.

Hoo Etzen Harbor, see Jackson's Cove.

Hoolhoolse River, see Cave Creek.

Hooper, a town in the southwestern part of Whitman County, named by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company about 1883, after Albert J. Hooper, one of the earliest settlers. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 559.)

Hope Island. Two islands in the Puget Sound Basin received this name from the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. One in the southeastern part of Mason County, west of Squaxin Island, has an uncharted but locally used name, John's Island, in honor of John Gilmore, an early settler. (Grant C. Angle, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 83.) The other Hope Island is in the western part of Skagit County, off the northeast shore of Whidbey Island. It is not clear why the names were originally given.

Hopewell, a village in the central part of Clarke County, was first named Good Hope, but the postoffice department said that name was then in use within this state, and so the same thought was put into another form. (Glenn N. Ranck, Yacolt, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 138.)

Hoquiam, a river and a city in Grays Harbor (formerly Chehalis) County. Henry Gannett in *The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,* says the name is from the Indian word Ho-qui-umpts, meaning hungry for wood, so called on account of the great amount of driftwood at the river's mouth.

Horlick, a town in the central part of Kittitas County. H. R. Williams, vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, says it was named after a brand of malted milk. (In *Names MSS.*, Letter 589.)

Hornet Harbor, see Guemes Island and Channel.

Horse Plains, see Hillyard.

Horseshoe. A number of geographic features have received this descriptive name: Horseshoe Basin, at the head of Stehekin River, in the northern portion of Chelan County; Horseshoe Falls, in the Columbia River, twelve miles above The Dalles; Horseshoe Lake, in the central part of Okanogan County; Horseshoe Mountain, a ridge in Ferry County, and another ridge near the Canadian boundary in Okanogan County, Horseshoe Bend, see Kiona, Horseshoe City, see Waitsburg.

Hoypus Point, the northern extremity of Whidbey Island, in Island County. The name appears in its present form on the United States Coast & Geodetic Chart, 6380. It first appeared on the chart

of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as Hoipus. It is shown on some county maps as Hoydus. The meaning of the name is not known.

Huckleberry Island, off the southeast coast of Guemes Island. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it as one of the "Porpoise Rocks."

Hull's Island, see Orcas Island.

Humptulips River, a stream flowing from the Olympic mountains into Grays Harbor. The Indian word is said to mean "hard to pole." (Hilda E. Evans, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 230.) Another version is that it means "chilly region" (Henry Gannett in *Place Names,* and in *Handbook of American Indians,* Volume I., page 578). A town on the river, twenty-two miles north of Hoquiam, also bears the name of Humptulips.

Hungry Harbor, a bay on the north bank of the Columbia River, east of Megler, in Pacific County. Fishermen claim that seven men drifted into the bay and starved to death. It is an ideal shelter for small boats and fishermen frequently anchor there to eat their meals, which may be another origin of the name. (H. B. Stettin, Knappton, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 93.)

Hunters, a town in Stevens County and a creek of the same name, flowing into the Columbia River, in Stevens County. The name is in honor of James Hunter, the first white settler at that place. (G. L. Martin, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 444.)

Huntersville, see Benston.

Hunt's Junction, in Walla Walla County, named in honor of G. W. Hunt, of the old "Hunt Road." (Postmaster at Attalia, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 134.)

Huntsville, a town in the west central portion of Columbia County. During the winter of 1878-1879 members of the United Brethren Church raised a fund of $10,000 to endow a university. B. J. Hunt was manager. With John Fudge, he donated ninety acres for a townsite, which on being platted received the name of Huntsville. School was begun there in the Washington Institute on November 4, 1879. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 374.)

Hurricane Hill, near Elwha, in Clallam County. Probably named on account of the velocity of winds there at times. (H. B. Herrick, Elwha, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 267.)

Hutchinson Creek, a tributary of the Nooksack River in Whatcom County, named by early settlers in honor of Widow Hutchinson, who was first to settle there and who died before getting final proof to her homestead. (Charles F. Elsbee, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 195.)

Hwhomish Bay, the bay at Marysville, Snohomish County, mentioned in the Indian treaty made by Governor Stevens at Point Elliott on January 22, 1855.

Hwulch, see Puget Sound.

Hyak, the name of a lake and creek near the east portal of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway tunnel through the Cascade Range, in Kittitas County. The word is from the Chinook Jargon and means hurry.

Hyde Point, the east cape of McNeil Island, in Pierce County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of William Hyde, a carpenter's mate with the expedition. Five years later the Inskip Chart (British) No. 1947, sought unsuccessfully to change it to "Dyke Point," an intended honor for Lieutenant Charles Dyke of the British ship *Fisgard*.

I

Iceberg Point, the southwest cape of Lopez Island, in San Juan County. It was named by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. Captain George Davidson of that service says in *Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 561: "On part of its southern cliff near Iceberg Point we discovered in 1854 remarkable deep and smooth marks of glacial action."

Idlewild. A map of Whatcom County shows a town by that name on the shore of Lake Whatcom. A real estate man named Hughes took up the land in 1889, beautified it, had a painting made and asked $10,000 for the tract. Following a panic the receiver of a bank sold it at auction for $450. It is now frequented by fishermen and picnic parties, but there is no town. (J. D. Custer, Park, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 209.) See Newhall's Point for use of the same name in San Juan County.

Ilia, on Snake River, two miles south of Almota, in Garfield County. E. L. Hemingway secured fifty acres there in March, 1879, and erected a warehouse. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington*, page 548.)

Illinois Inlet, a narrow body of water extending into the north side of Cattle Point, San Juan Island. Named in honor of the State of Illinois being represented at the Puget Sound Marine Station. (Walter L. C. Muenscher, in *A Study of Algal Associations of San Juan Island*, page 81, in *Puget Sound Marine Station Publications*, Volume I.)

Ilthoyape, see Kettle Falls and Kettle River.

Ilwaco, a town in Pacific County, near the mouth of the Columbia River. The petty Indian chief for whom the town was named told

Isaac Whealdon that his name was El-wah-ko Jim. He was more than ordinarily intelligent and was very proud of his wife, who was a chief's daughter. (Mrs. L. D. Williams, daughter of Isaac Whealdon, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 173.) A former name of the place was Unity, founded by J. L. Stout. (*History of the Pacific Northwest,* Volume II., page 588.)

Image, in Clarke County, five miles east of Vancouver. It was formerly known as Russell Landing. The name was given on account of an island in the river having received the name of Image Canoe Island, from Lewis and Clark in 1805. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Index, a town in the southeastern part of Snohomish County and just north of Index Mountain. It is claimed that the mountain got its name from the sharp pinnacle at its summit, pointing upward like an index finger.

Indian or Great Peninsula, a name given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to the land lying between Hood Canal and Puget Sound, now known as Kitsap County.

Indian Cove, on the southeast shore of Shaw Island, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards 1858-1859.

Indian Creek, a branch of Hawk Creek, near Peach, in Lincoln County. There was an Indian settlement there in the old days. (Postmaster at Peach, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 159.)

Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, see Mount Rainier.

Indian Point, the southwest cape of Whidbey Island, in Island County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. On Kroll's Map of Island County it is shown as "Indian Head," probably because the neighboring cape is Skagit Head.

Indian Rapids, in the Columbia River, near Squally Hook. On August 2, 1811, David Thompson found many shells there and gave the name "Muscle Rapid." This was identified as the present Indian Rapids by T. C. Elliott. (The Champlain Society: *Thompson's Narrative,* note on page 520.)

Inglewood, a town on the east shore of Lake Sammamish, in King County. In 1888, L. A. Wold platted the town on his preemption claim and gave it the present name. (H. K. Hines: *An Illustrated History of the State of Washington,* page 773.)

Ingraham Glacier, see Mount Rainier.

Inland Empire, a name frequently used for Eastern Washington, Northeastern Oregon and Northern Idaho, with Spokane as a sort of

metropolis or capital. See Edmond S. Meany's *History of the State of Washington,* page 267.

Inskip Bank, see Nisqually Flats.

Interior, a town six miles southeast of Almota in Whitman County. It was named by the Interior Warehouse Company, who have a grain tramway and warehouse there. (John Knight, Wawawai, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 225.)

Intyclook River, see Entiat River.

Iowa Rock, off the southwest coast of Lopez Island, in San Juan County. In 1909, Dr. R. B. Wylie, of the University of Iowa, was in charge of the botany work at the Puget Sound Marine Station and named this rocky island, Iowa Rock. See *Flora of Iowa Rock* in the *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science,* Volume XVI., pages 99-101. (T. C. Frye, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 192.)

Irby, a town in the southwestern part of Lincoln County, named after John Irby, an old settler there, who later moved to Wenatchee. (A. H. Chase, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 464.)

Irondale, a town on Port Townsend Bay, in Jefferson County, so named because of proposed iron works there.

Ironsides Inlet, see East Sound.

Isabella Lake, a small body of water south of Shelton, in Mason County. The first settler in the vicinity of the lake was John Campbell, about 1852, who probably named the lake for some member of his family. (Grant C. Angle, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 83.)

Isla de Aguayo, see Sinclair Island.

Islas de Aguayo, see Clark and Barnes Islands.

Isla de Bonilla, see Smith Island.

Isla de Carrasco, see Protection Island.

Islas los Deseados, see Flattery Rocks.

Isla de Dolores, see Destruction Island.

Isla de Guemes, see Guemes Island.

Isla de Mata, see Matia Islands.

Isla de Moralesa, a name given by the Spaniard Eliza in 1791 to Stuart and neighboring islands in San Juan County.

Islas Morros, see Allan and Burrows Islands.

Isla de Pacheco, see Lummi Island.

Isla de Patos, see Patos Island.

Isla y Archipelago de San Juan. Under this name the Spanish captain, Eliza, in 1791, included what are now known as San Juan, Decatur, Blakely, Orcas and Shaw Islands. They are all shown as one

large island. In the same way the Spaniards Galiano and Valdez, in 1792, used the briefer name of Isla de San Juan.

Isla Sucia, see Sucia Islands.

Isla de Vicente, see Cypress Island.

Isla de Filusi, see Tatoosh Island.

Isla de Zepeda, see Point Roberts.

Island County, organized by the Oregon Territorial Legislature, by the act of January 6, 1853, before the creation of Washington Territory. The name came from the fact that the county is composed of Whidbey, Camano and other islands.

Island of Sorrows, see Destruction Island.

Islandale, a postoffice on the eastern shore of Lopez Island, in San Juan County. The name is descriptive.

Isles de Pierres, a name given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to several granite knolls, capped with basalt, and resembling islands in the northern portion of Grand Coulee, near the boundary of Grant and Douglas Counties. They were found to be 714 feet high. Lieutenant R. E. Johnson, of the expedition, called the southern one "Ram's Head."

Issaquah, a town and creek near the southern end of Lake Sammamish, in King County. The name has appeared on early maps in various forms. Arthur A. Denny says: "The name of Squak, or Squawk, as I would spell it, is a corruption of the Indian name of Squowh, or, as some would think to hear the Indians speak it, might more properly be written Isquowh." (*Pioneer Days on Puget Sound,* page 62.) At one time the town was known as "Gilman," in honor of D. H. Gilman. See also Preston.

It-kow-chug, see Lake Washington.

Itsami Shoal, off the entrance to Henderson Inlet, in the northern part of Thurston County. The name first appears on the chart of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. There is no hint as to its meaning. It is continued on the United States Coast & Geodetic Survey Chart 6460.

J

Jack Island, a name given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to two islands, in the Puget Sound country. One of these names has been changed to the Indian name of Squaxin Island, in the southeastern part of Mason County. The other name has persisted. Jack Island is northeast of Guemes Island, in the northwestern part of Skagit County. The meaning of the name as applied by Wilkes has not been ascertained.

Jackman Creek, a tributary of the Skagit River at Van Horn, in the northern part of Skagit County. It was named for Jack Jackman, who had a homestead and logged off the land near the mouth of the creek in the early '80s. (H. Clark Ely, Van Horn, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 71.)

Jackson, a settlement in Cowlitz County, named for William Jackson, a member of a pioneer family, on whose donation land claim a postoffice was established in 1883. (Mrs. E. R. Huntington, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 158.)

Jackson, a station on the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company's line in the northeastern part of Columbia County. It was named for an old resident there. (William Goodyear, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 43.)

Jackson's Cove, a small bay on the west side of Hood Canal, seven miles south of Quilcene, in the eastern part of Jefferson County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave it the Indian name of Hoo Etzen Harbor.

Jackson Island, northeast of Puget Island, in the Columbia River, in the southeastern part of Wahkiakum County. By the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, it was charted as "Stutzi Island."

Jackson Prairie, a prairie four miles southeast of Napavine, in the central part of Lewis County, on which John R. Jackson settled in 1845. His cabin was on the main road from Puget Sound to the Cowlitz River. In it the first courts of Lewis County were held. The Daughters of the American Revolution have reconstructed the old cabin so intimately associated with the history of early days. It is mentioned by Theodore Winthrop in *The Canoe and the Saddle.*

James Island, a small island a little south of the mouth of the Quillayute River, in the southwestern part of Clallam County. It was named in honor of Chief Jimmy of the Quillayute Indians. (Fannie Taylor, Mora, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 307.)

James Island,, in Prevost Harbor, on the north side of Stuart Island, in San Juan County. It was named by Captain Richards, H. M. S. *Plumper,* in 1859, in honor of Captain James Charles Prevost, H. M. S. *Satelite,* for whom the harbor had been named. See Charles Point, entrance to the harbor. For a biography of Prevost, see Captain John T. Walbran: *British Columbia Place Names,* p. 400.

James Island, in Rosario Strait, east of Decatur Island, in the southeastern part of San Juan County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, which also named Decatur Island. It is possible that the name is in honor of Reuben James, an American sailor who

saved Decatur's life by interposing his own body before the saber of a Turk, for which incident see E. S. Maclay: *History of the United States Navy,* consult index.

Jameson, a town in the central part of Douglas County, named in honor of an old settler who lived near a lake, which was also given his name. (B. C. Ferguson, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 77.)

Jamestown, a Clallam Indian village five miles east of Dungeness, in Clallam County. It was named for Chief James of the Clallam tribe. (J. M. Ward, Port Williams, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 206.) The *Handbook of American Indians,* Volume I., page 575, says the Indian name of the village was Huiauulch.

Jared, a station on the branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in the central part of Pend Oreille County. Mr. R. P. Jared started a store there about 1908 and the name is in his honor. (C. B. Penfield, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 165.)

Jefferson County, created by the Oregon Legislature on December 22, 1852, and named in honor of President Thomas Jefferson.

Jericho, a town in the southern part of Grant County, named by the railroad officials after the famous city in Palestine. (H. R. Williams, Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 589.)

Jerry, a town in the northeastern part of Asotin County, named by John Knight, on August 1, 1906, in honor of Jerry McGuire, a stock rancher who owned land there since 1875. The former name was Grand Junction, because Asotin and George Creeks joined there. (James Buchan, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 317.)

Jerusalem, a settlement in the southwestern part of Stevens County. The name arose from a joke. Some said there was an Egypt on one side of the Spokane River and there ought to be a Jerusalem on the other. In that way the name came into use. (Mrs. Anna J. Thompson, Postmistress at Fruitland, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 128.)

Jim Crow Creek and Point, at Brookfield, on the Columbia River, Wahkiakum County. A tall tree grew on the point which could be seen far out at sea. Crows often made the tree quite alive while flying about it. The point got its name from this fact and the nearby creek received the same name. (Mrs. J. G. Megler, Brookfield, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 316.)

Joe Brown's Point, see Sandy Point on Whidbey Island.

Joe's Bank, a name given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to a bank just within the entrance to Grays Harbor. It was probably an

honor for a half-breed boy named by Wilkes as an interpreter on Puget Sound and elsewhere. The name does not seem to be in use at present.

Joe's Bay, where the town of Home is located on the west shore of Carr Inlet, Pierce County. It was named for a man who was drowned in the bay. (Postmaster, Lake Bay, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 186.)

Joe Hill's Bay, a local name for a bay on Camano Island, opposite Stanwood. The Indian name for the bay is Soh-gwahbt, the meaning of which is unknown. (Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 155.)

John Day Rapids, in the Columbia River, in the south central part of Klickitat County. The Upper John Day Rapids are near the mouth of John Day River (Oregon), the Middle John Day Rapids one mile and another two miles below the mouth of the river. Lewis and Clark named the river "Lepage's" on October 21, 1805, after a member of their party. John Day was a Virginian or Kentuckian, who joined Hunt's Astoria expedition in the winter of 1811-1812 at his camp on the Missouri River. Like others in that party, he experienced terrible hardships, but reached Astoria alive. On returning up the Columbia River he went insane, and twice attempted suicide in July, 1812. He was sent back to Astoria with some Indians, and died there within a year. His name was given to "Lepage's" River, and was also applied to the rapids. (Elliott Coues: *The History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume II., page 655 and note.)

Johns Creek, in Mason County, see Johns Prairie.

Johns Island, in Mason County, see Hope Island and Johns Prairie.

Johns Island, east of Stuart Island, in San Juan County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. It is not known for whom the honor was intended. The British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860, shows the name of John's Pass for the waterway between Johns Island and Stuart Island.

Johns Prairie, on Oakland Cove, Hammersley Inlet, Mason County. An old settler of about 1852, John Gilmore, was familiarly known as "Uncle John." His name was given to this prairie, to a creek and to an island. (Grant C. Angle, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 83.)

Johnson, a town in the southeastern part of Whitman County, named in honor of Jonathan Johnson, who purchased the site in 1877. A postoffice was established in October, 1888, and named Johnson. (Julian Hawthorne: *History of Washington,* Volume I., pages 476-477.)

Johnson Point, the eastern cape of Henderson Inlet, Thurston County. It was named Point Moody by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of William Moody, a quartermaster in one of the crews. In 1853 Ezra Meeker found J. R. Johnson, M. D., living in a cabin which he dignified by the name of "Johnson's Hospital." From that man and his cabin came the name of Johnson Point. (Ezra Meeker: *Pioneer Reminiscences of Puget Sound,* pages 44-45.)

Johnson Point, the southeast cape of Sucia Islands, San Juan County. It was probably named for P. C. Johnson, Passed Midshipman with Lieutenant Alden in the steamer *Active* and schooner *Ewing,* while surveying in 1855. (*Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey for 1855,* page 113.) The name appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Johnson Point, see Cape St. Mary on Lopez Island.

Jones Island, southwest of Orcas Island, San Juan County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Captain Jacob Jones, United States Navy, who, while Master Commandant of the sloop-of-war *Wasp,* captured the British brig *Frolic* on October 18, 1812.

Joseph Creek, in Asotin County, named in honor of the famous Nez Perce Chief Joseph, who before the war of 1877 lived for years on the creek. (Birdie Bly, of Bly, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 266.)

Juan de Fuca, see Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Jumbo, a mountain 5,606 feet high in the north central part of Snohomish County. It was named by Knute Nesta. (Charles E. Moore, of Darrington, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 193.)

Juno, a former postoffice on the Satsop River, in Chehalis (now Grays Harbor) County. The postoffice is now discontinued. (W. F. Wagner, Satsop, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 218.)

Juno, a station on the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company's line in the north central part of Whitman County. The name is of classical origin.

Jupiter Hills, between the Olympic Mountains and Hood Canal. The name apparently originated with the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, whose report, Volume XXIII., page 325, says: "A mile to the north of Quatsop Point lies Tzusated Cove. Its position may be readily known by the Jupiter Hills, which lie just above it." Chart 78 accompanying that volume shows the spelling "Tzeesated." The cove is now known as Pleasant Harbor. It lies nearly opposite Seabeck. Captain George Davidson in the *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 629, says: "These high flanking mountains of the Olympus Range are called the

Jupiter Hills." He does not say who gave the name, but he named the higher peaks back of the Jupiter Hills — Mount Constance, Mount Ellinor and The Brothers.

K

KACHESS LAKE, a body of water in the Cascade Range, Kittitas County. Captain (later General) George B. McClellan was at this lake in September, 1853, and refers to it as Kahchess. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Vol. I., pages 377-389.) The word is Indian and means many fish or more fish. (Mrs. Jennie Whittington McKinney, in *Names Mss., L*etter 379.)

KAH-CHUG, see Lake Union.

KAH-LOO-CHEE RIVER, see Kettle River.

KAHLOTUS, a town in the western part of Franklin County. It was first called Hardersburg, but the postoffice department objected to the length of that word and the Indian name was chosen. It means Hole-in-the-ground. The first settlers built there in 1901. (E. B. Poe, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 410.) *The Washtucna Enterprise* is authority for the statement that when the Northern Pacific, Connell Branch, was built station sign boards were mixed, and the Kahlotus sign was left where the town of Washtucna was located. (*Names MSS.,* Letter 386.)

KA'HOUK LAKE, see Ozette Lake.

KAHTAI, see Port Townsend.

KALA POINT, on the western shore of Port Townsend Bay, Jefferson County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. It is likely an Indian word.

KALAMA, a river and a town in the southern part of Cowlitz County. The town was named by General J. W. Sprague of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1871. To somply with the law twenty-five miles of road was built toward Puget Sound, and the place of beginning was then named Kalama. (Elwood Evans, in *History of the Pacific Northwest,* Vol. II., page 47.) Rev. Myron Eells thought the word came from the Indian word Calamet, meaning stone. See Cathlamet. Mrs. E. R. Huntington, of Castle Rock, says the name was spelled Calama in early days. She obtained from Norman Burbee when eighty years of age information that his father took up a claim on that river in 1847, and that the Indians told him that Calama meant pretty maiden. (*Names MSS.,* Letter 158.)

KALAMUT ISLAND, northeast of Penn Cove, Whidbey Island, Island County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, and the name is evidently of Indian origin.

KALEETAN, a mountain in the Cascade Range near Snoqualmie Pass. The name, Indian word for arrow, was suggested by the Moun-

taineers in 1916 and has been approved by the United States Geographic Board. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 580.)

KAMAS PRAIRIE CREEK, see Latah Creek.

KAMILCHIE, a town in Mason County. The name as spoken by the Nisqually, Squaxin and Puyallup Indians would be Ka-bel-chi. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*) It is the Indian word for valley. (Grant C. Angle, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 83.)

KAM-KAM-HO, see Point Wilson.

KANE, an obsolete town in the northwestern part of Skagit County, named in honor of D. J. Cain, who once operated a shingle mill there. (Noble G. Price, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 48.)

KANEM ISLAND, see Cottonwood Island.

KANSAS COVE, a large cove inside of Turn Island, on the eatsern shore of San Juan Island, San Juan County. It was named by Walter L. C. Muenscher in honor of the State of Kansas, which was represented for many summers in marine studies near there. (*A Study of the Algal Associations of San Juan Island,* in *Puget Sound Marine Station Publications,* Vol. I., No. 9, pages 59-84.)

KAPOWSIN, the name of a lake and a town in the central part of Pierce County. It has been spelled Kipowsin and Kapousen. It is evidently of Indian origin.

KAP-Y-O CREEK, see Coppie Creek.

KARANIPS, see Curlew.

KATALAMET, see Cathlamet. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, used the spelling Katalamet.

KATHERINE CREEK, a tributary of Kettle River, in Ferry County. It was named for the wife of the Indian, Martin Alec. (Postmaster at Ferry, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 202.)

KATHLAMET, see Cathlamet.

KAUTZ RIVER, flowing from a glacier of the same name on Mt. Rainier in the eastern part of Pierce County. The name is an honor for Lieutenant (later General) A. V. Kautz, who attempted to ascend the mountain in 1857. (*Washington Historical Quarterly,* for October, 1913, page 297.)

KEECHELUS, a lake in the Cascade Range, Kittitas County. The word has had various forms of spelling. It is said to be Indian for few fish or less fish, as Kachess, a neighboring lake, is said to have many fish or more fish. (Mrs. Jennie Whittington McKinney, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 379.) In the *History of Kittitas Valley,* by the Seventh Grade of the Ellensburg Normal School, 1915-1916, on page 3, it is said that the word means bad lake, and an Indian legend tells about a

man on a tall horse in the center of the lake. One of the horses of a band of passing Indians swam out to the tall horse and they both disappeared. From that time it was to the Indian "Bad Lake." Captain (later General) George B. McClellan was at the lake in September, 1853, and calls it Lake Kitchelus. (*Pacific Railway Reports,* Vol. I., pages 377-389.)

KEEKWULEE FALLS, the lowest falls in Denny Creek, in the Snoqualmie Pass region of the Cascade Range. The word is Chinook Jargon for falling down. The name was suggested by The Mountaineers in 1916 and has been approved by the United States Geographic Board. (*Names MSS.,* Letter 580.)

KELLER, a town on the Sanpoil River, in the southern part of Ferry County. There was a miniature placer mining boom there, and J. C. Keller started a store in a tent in 1898. He also built one of the first stores in Republic. He packed his goods to both stores from Wilbur. While he was at Republic, J. K. Wood began calling the other place Keller, and the name has stuck. A mile up the river miners platted a townsite under the name of Keller. Then R. L. Boyle incorporated the older camp under the name of Harlinda. The postal authorities refused to move the postoffice to the new town or to authorize the change of the old town's name to Harlinda. (G. A. Samuels, newspaper clipping, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 408.)

KELLETT BLUFF, the south cape of Henry Island, San Juan County. Named by Lieutenant Commander Wood, H. M. S. *Pandora,* in 1847, in honor of Captain Henry Kellett of H. M. surveying vessel *Herald.*

KELLETT LEDGE, off Cape St. Mary, on the southeast coast of Lopez Island. It was named by the United States Coast Survey, in 1854, in honor of Captain Henry Kellett, of the British Navy. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 562, footnote.)

KELLUM'S LAKE, see Mason Lake.

KELLUM'S LAKE ISTHMUS, in Mason County, where the waters of Case Inlet and Hood Canal approach each other. J. G. Kohl, in his treatise on Hydrography (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Vol. XII, Part 1, Chapter XV) says: "It is everywhere surrounded by water with the exception of one point, namely, at that narrow little isthmus upon which Kellum's Lake is situated, and which we might call Kellum's Lake Isthmus. The name of the lake has been changed to Mason Lake and the isthmus has no name on modern charts. The original name of the lake was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, and was in honor of John Kellum, a quartermaster in one of the crews.

KELLYVILLE, see Sedro-Woolley.

KELSO, a town in Cowlitz County. Peter W. Crawford, a surveyor, took up a donation land claim and on it platted a townsite which he named Kelso after his home town in Scotland. The original plat is dated October 1, 1884, and it was filed on the next day. (John L. Harris, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 473.)

KEL-UP-KWA, see Port Gamble.

KENMORE, a town at the north end of Lake Washington in King County. It was named by John McMaster, dean of the shingle industry, in January, 1901, in honor of his home town, Kenmore, Ontario, Canada. (Postmaster at Kenmore, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 461.)

KENNEBEC RIVER, see Nasel River.

KENNEWICK, a town in the southeastern part of Benton County, opposite Pasco, on the Columbia River. It was named in 1883 by H. S. Huson of the Northern Pacific Irrigation Company. The word is Indian and means "grassy place." (A. R. Gardner, editor of the Kennewick *Courier-Reporter*, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 6.)

KENOVA, a town in the northern part of Whitman County. The choice of the name was "a chance selection." (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 589.)

KENT, a town in King County, once known as Titusville because the donation land claim of James H. Titus was at that place. For a time the town was known as Yesler, an honor for Henry L. Yesler of Seattle. When hop culture was at its highest in that valley the name was changed to Kent in honor of England's hop center. (*Names MSS.*, Letter 44.)

KENT CREEK, a small tributary of the Pend Oreille River, near Dalkena, Pend Oreille County. It was named for Fred Kent who owned Kent Meadows where the creek rises. (Dalkena Lumber Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 143.)

KERRISTON, a town in the central part of King County. It is supposed to have been named for the Kerry Mill Company, A. S. Kerry, President, when that company established the town erecting a sawmill and operating logging camps. (Postmaster, Kerriston, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 50.)

KETRON ISLAND, in western Pierce County, near Steilacoom. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as an honor for William Kittson of the Hudson's Bay Company service. Old charts gave "Kittson Island" or "Kitson Island," but the incorrect spelling

by the Wilkes Expedition persists on the present charts. (David Douglas, *Journal* 1823-1827, pages 63 and 176; *Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Part I., Chapter XV.; *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 623.)

Kettle Falls, in the Columbia River two miles below the mouth of the Kettle River, in Ferry and Stevens Counties. They were named by David Thompson "Ilthkoyape Falls" in 1811. T. C. Elliott says the word is Salish from *Ilth-kape,* meaning "kettle" (basket tightly woven), and *Hoy-ape,* meaning "net." With such kettle-nets the Salishan Indians caught fabulous quantities of fish at those falls. (*David Thompson's Narrative,* page 466, note.) Gabriel Franchere and other early travelers called the falls *La Chaudiere* because the water boiled up not unlike the water in a huge cauldron or kettle. (*Franchere's Narrative in Early Western Travels,* Volume VI., page 398.) Both names were early translated into Kettle Falls. John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company service, used that name on August 31, 1825. (*Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume V., page 113.) Another Indian name for the falls was reported in 1853 as *Soinetkwu* or *Schwan-ate-koo* (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., pages 215 and 299.) A nearby town now bears the name of Kettle Falls.

Kettle River, rising in British Columbia, it flows through the northern part of Ferry County into the Columbia River at Marcus near Kettle Falls. David Thompson called it "Ilthkoyape Rivulet." An Indian name used by Tilton, Swan and others was *Ne-hei-at-pitqua.* (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., pages 377-389.) The present name was taken from the name of Kettle Falls.

Key City, a pet name for Port Townsend.

Keyport, a town on Liberty (Formerly Dog Fish) Bay, Kitsap County. O. A. Kuppler, H. B. Kuppler and Pete Hagen planned the first wharf. Farmers helped to haul the piles. When completed in 1896, the three named took an atlas and sought a name. They chose that of Keyport on the coast of New Jersey. (H. B. Kuppler, Port Ludlow, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 208.)

Keystone, a town in the northeastern part of Adams County. It was named in 1900 or 1901 by the first postmaster, John W. Smith, in honor of his native state of Pennsylvania. (Postmaster, Keystone, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 351.) The *New Standard Dictionary* says Pennsylvania was called the Keystone "because it was the middle or seventh in geographical position of the original thirteen states."

KIKET ISLAND, at the entrance to Similk Bay, on the southern shore of Fidalgo Island, Skagit County. The name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. On Kroll's map of Skagit County it is shown as Kicket Point.

KIERMAN, a town in Clarke County, named for Daniel Kierman, owner of rock quarries there. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

KILISUT HARBOR, opposite Port Townsend and connecting Port Townsend Bay with Oak Bay. Sandspits which impeded navigation have been removed. The name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841.

KING COUNTY was created by the Oregon Territorial Legislature by an act dated December 22, 1852, and named in honor of William R. King, of Alabama, who had been elected Vice President of the United States. He died before being inaugurated.

KIONA, a town in the central part of Benton County. The original name was Horseshoe Bend from a fancied resemblance of the bend in the Yakima River to a huge horseshoe four miles across. W. M. Scott who has lived there twenty years says he does not know how the name was changed but he has been told that Kiona is an Indian word meaning "brown hills." (In *Names MSS.*, Letter 586.)

KIRKLAND, a town on the eastern shore of Lake Washington, King County. It was named in honor of Peter Kirk, a millionaire iron maker of England, who founded the town in 1886 and hoped to establish there extensive steel works. Being disappointed he retired to a farm on San Juan Island and died on May 6, 1916.

KITSAP COUNTY was created by the Washington Territorial Legislature in an act approved January 16, 1857. It was then named Slaughter County in honor of Lieutenant W. A. Slaughter, United States Army, who had been killed on December 4, 1855. The people of the county were given the privilege of choosing another name, if they wished, at the next general election. They chose the name of one of the hostile chiefs, whose tribe occupied part of the land in the new county. Seattle was a greater chief of the same tribe. He and most of his tribe remained friendly during the war. Kitsap, a war chief and medicine man, went over to the hostiles. When the war on Puget Sound went against the Indians, Kitsap, with Chief Leschi and others, went across the Cascades. In communications dated June 18 and October 4, 1856, Governor Stevens asked Colonel George Wright, commanding the Columbia

River district, to deliver Chiefs Leschi, Nelson, Kitsap, Quiemuth and Stehi for trial by civil authorities. They had been indicted for several murders. On October 16, 1856, Colonel Wright ordered Major Garnett at Fort Simcoe to deliver the chiefs as requested. Chief Leschi was convicted and executed. Chief Kitsap was eventually acquitted. While in the guardhouse at Fort Steilacoom he had been taken ill and was given some medicine in the form of a red liquid. He got well and at once added red liquid to his equipment as a medicine man. After he had returned to his people, three of his warriors became ill. He mixed some of the red paint used for war decorations in water and gave the red medicine. The three men died and their relations were furious. They waited. On April 18, 1860, Chief Kitsap, while drunk, was enticed to a vacant cabin and shot. His body was cut to pieces. (Elwood Evans, in *History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume I, pages 508-509.) Rev. Myron Eells says the word means "brave" and is accented heavily on the last syllable as if the "i" were omitted from the first syllable. (*American Anthropologist,* January, 1892.)

Kittson Island, see Ketron Island.

Kittitas, the name of a county and town in the central part of the State. The county was established by the Legislature of Washington Territory on November 24, 1883. The name is an Indian word to which have been assigned various meanings. James Mooney is authority for the statement that a small tribe called themselves "K'tatas" and the Yakima name for them was "Pshwanapum." Lewis and Clark had alluded to them as "Shanwappoms." The words meant "shoal" and "shoal people," referring to a shoal in the Yakima River at Ellensburg. (Fourteenth Annual Report of the *Bureau of Ethnology,* Part II., page 736.) That origin and meaning are repeated in the *Handbook of American Indians,* (Volume II., page 527.) By another the meaning is said to be "white rock." (M. T. Simmons, Thrall, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 468.) Students in the State Normal School at Ellensburg, in a brief history of the valley, say it was called Kittitas by the Indians because it was their "land of bread," being a favorite region for collecting camas. Wilbur Spencer, an educated son of Chief Spencer, in a letter dated April 28, 1904, says: "In the summer of 1856 my father was sent from the upper Cascades on the Columbia into the country where Owhi and Kamiken lived. He found several lodges on the south side of the river near where Ellensburg now is. The place was called in the Indian language 'Kittatas' meaning 'clay gravel valley.' "

KITZMILLER, a town in the southeastern part of Whitman County, named for E. D. Kitzmiller, "a farmer across the road from the station." (Lou E. Wenham, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 115.)

KLAHOLAH ROCK, a name given to a rock in the Strait of Juan de Fuca east of Neah Bay on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847. After the name on the chart is the word "seals" in parentheses. On present American charts the name is Seal Rock and nearby is Sail Rock.

KLAHUM, a former historic name in the Okanogan country. "During Captain McClellan's examination of the Methow River, six of the bands, belonging in part to each tribe, agreed upon Kekeh-tum-mouse, or Pierre, an Indian from Klahum, the site of Astor's old fort, at the mouth of the Okinakane, as their chief." (George Gibbs in the *Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 413.)

KLANNET RANGE, see Cascade Mountains.

KLA-PE-AD-AM, see Tenino.

KLAS ROCK, off the shore of Mats Mats Bay, just north of Port Ludlow Jefferson County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841.

KLASSET, see Cape Flattery.

KLATCHOPIS POINT, east of Neah Bay in the northwestern part of Clallam County. It was named "Scarborough Point" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, which name was repeated on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847, but Klatchopis, evidently of Indian origin, is the name on present American charts.

KLEALLUM LAKE, see Cle Elum.

KLICKITAT, an Indian word used extensively, with various spellings, as geographic names in Washington. It is the name of a tribe. Lewis and Clark, 1803-1806, encountered them and on April 23, 1806, recorded the name as "Wahhowpun," which editor, Elliott Coues, identifies as the Klickitat tribe. (*History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume III., page 964.) On June 20, 1825, the botanist-explorer, David Douglas, mentions the tribe as "Clikitats." (*Journal* 1823-1827, page 129.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, recorded the name as "Klackatack." (*Narrative*, Volume IV., page 316.) General Hazard Stevens, using the work of his father and the railroad surveyors of 1853, said that the word means "robber." (*Life of General Isaac I. Stevens,* Volume II., page 22.) That definition was used by writers for many years. From 1902 to 1907, two United States Government publications were issued in which the meaning was given as "beyond." (*The Origin of Certain*

Place Names in the United States, page 177 in the second edition, and *Handbook of American Indians,* Volume I., page 713.) Another recent investigator confirms this definition by showing that it originated with Lower Chinooks who called the falls near the mouth of a river beyond the mountains and the Indians living at the falls "Hladachut." A corruption of that name, Klickitat, is now applied to the river and to a tribe of Indians. (E. S. Curtis, *The North American,* Volume VII., page 37.)

KLICKITAT, a town in the western part of Klickitat County. The place was settled in the fall of 1890 by L. C. Wright and was called for him, Wrights. The postoffice name was changed to Klickitat in 1910 and the railroad station's name was changed also to Klickitat in 1913. (N. J. Young, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 8.)

KLICKITAT COUNTY, established by the Legislature of Washington Territory on December 20, 1859. In the act the name was spelled "Clickitat." (Edmond S. Meany, *History of the State of Washington,* Appendix I.)

KLICKITAT CREEK, three widely separated streams bear this name: a tributary of Klickitat River, in the central part of Klickitat County; a tributary of the Cowlitz River, in the central part of Lewis County, near Mayfield; a tributary of White River in the Central part of Pierce County. (Henry Landes, *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington,* page 175.)
graphic Dictionary of Washington, page 175.)

KLICKITAT GLACIER, on Mount Adams, in Yakima County, one of the sources of the Klickitat River.

KLICKITAT PASS, south of Goat Rocks, in the Cascade Range. Shown on the Map by the Surveyor General of Washington Territory, 1857, and on James Tilton's Map of a Part of Washington Territory, 1859. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Nos. 877
and 1026.)

KLICKITAT PRAIRIE, in Lewis County, see Mossy Rock.

KLICKITAT RIVER, the first reference to this stream was by Lewis and Clark, 1803-1806, who referred to it as "Cataract River." (Elliot Coues, *History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume II, page 676: "From the number of falls of which the Indians spoke;" and in Volume III, page 1255.) David Thompson, 1811-1812, called the river "Narmeneet." (*David Thompson's Narrative,* The Champlain Society edition, map.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called it "Cathlatates," (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography,* or volume XXIII., Atlas, Map 67.) The railroad surveyors, 1853, called the upper portion of the river "Wah-

wuk-chic" and "Wa-wak-che." Captain (later General) George B. McClellan gave the last name to the Upper main branch, east of Mount Adams, on August 14, 1853. These surveyors charted the stream below the forks as "Klikatat River," though they make the error of joining to it the White Salmon River under the name of "Nik-e-pun." (Pacific Railroad Reports, Volume I., pages 208, 379, 380; Volume XI., Part II., Map No. 3.) The Surveyors General of Washington Territory extended the use of the present name in 1857 and 1859 though they spelled it "Klikatat River." (*United States Public Documents,*, Serial Nos. 877 and 1026.)

KLIPSAN BEACH, on the Pacific Ocean, in Pacific County. In 1912, the place was named by Captain Theodore Conick, of the Coast Guard Station there, and Captain A. T. Stream. The word is Indian and is said to mean "Sunset." (V. O. Stream, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 424.)

K'L-LOOT, see Lake Kitsap.

KLUCKULLUM, see Coquallum Creek.

KLUT-USE, see Mercer Island.

KNAPP COULEE, an old valley between Lake Chelan and the Columbia River. The first settler there was Frank Knapp. He established the first ferry across the Columbia River there before the days of Wenatchee. Wagon traffic from the East went by way of Waterville and Knapp's Ferry. Knapp's name was also given to the coulee. (C. J. Dunhamel, Maple Creek, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 318.)

KNAPPTON, a town on the Columbia River, in Pacific County. It was named for J. B. Knapp, who built a sawmill there. (H. B. Settem, Knappton, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 93.)

KNIGHT'S RIVER, an old name for a river flowing into the Columbia River at Baker Bay, Pacific County. It was mentioned by the botanist Douglas in 1825. (David Douglas *Journal* 1823-1827, page 61.)

KOITLAH POINT, in the Strait of Juan de Fuca at the west entrance to Neah Bay, Clallam County. It was named "Point Hilcome" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. The British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847, changed the name to "Koikla Point" and Americans have changed the spelling of that name to Koitlah Point. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 521.)

KOL-LUS-UM, said to be an Indian name for Port Blakely. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*)

Kosa Point, a name charted by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, on the mainland slightly southwest of Fox Island and north of Steilacoom, Pierce County. American charts carry no name for a point there.

Kowlitch River, see Cowlitz River.

Kui-la-tsu-ko, see Port Discovery.

K'u K'lults, see Puget Sound.

Kullyspel Lake, see Calispell.

Kula Kala Point, between Dungeness and Port Williams, in the southwestern part of Clallam County. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* p. 532.) Local tradition claims the spelling should be Kula Kula from the Chinook Jargon word meaning "travel." J. M. Ward, Port Williams, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 206.)

Kulshan, see Mount Baker.

Kumtux, "Kumtux, Whitman County, is a Chinook Jargon word, meaning to know or understand. The Nootka word is *kommetak,* the Clayoquot word *kemitak,* and the Tokwaht word *numituks.*" (Myron Eells in the *American Anthropologist,* January 1892.)

Kutzule Bay, see Grays Bay.

Kwaatz Point, at the eastern entrance to the mouth of the Nisqually River. The name was charted by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, but present charts show no name there.

Kway-kwilks, see Skyne Point.

Kydaka Point, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, west of Clallam Bay, Clallam County.. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847.

L

Laa Point, see Nisqually Head.

La Camas, see Camas.

La Camas Creek, two streams bear this name. One flows into the Cowlitz River near Vader, Lewis County. The other flows into Muck Creek near Roy, Pierce County. Both get their name from the edible bulb which the Indians called "camas."

La Camas Lake, near Camas in Clarke County. For a discussion of the name, see Camas.

Laconia, a station in Kittitas County at Snoqualmie Pass used before the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway tunnel was completed through the Cascade Range. It was named on the supposi-

tion that there was a town of that name in the Swiss Alps, but later Mr. Williams was unable to find it on the map of Switzerland. (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 589.)

La Conner, a town in the western part of Skagit County and formerly the county seat. The site was first settled in May, 1867, by Alonzo Low and the postoffice there was called Swinomish. In 1869, J. S. Conner bought the trading post and the next year had the name changed to honor his wife, Mrs. Louisa Ann (Siegfried) Conner. The French-looking "La" was obtained by joining her initials. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 201-202.)

Ladd, a town in the north central part of Lewis County, named in honor of W. M. Ladd, one of the principal owners of the coal mine there. (Postmaster, Ladd, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 396.)

La gran montana del carmelo, see Mount Baker.

Laguna del Garzon, see Lake Terrell.

Lahtoo, see Latah Creek.

Lake Ballinger, in the southern part of Snohomish County. "The lake and creek that flows from it into Lake Washington were called McAleer after the patentee of the surrounding lands, Hugh McAleer. Some fourteen or fifteeen years ago I bought all the McAleer lands and from that time on the lake has beeen called Lake Ballinger after my father, Colonel R. H. Ballinger, who resided there until his death in 1905. The creek still retains the name of McAleer." (R. A. Ballinger, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 131, dated November 30, 1915.)

Lake Bay, a town and bay on the western shore of Carr Inlet, Pierce County. It was named after Bay Lake through which a mill race empties into the bay. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 186.)

Lake Blackman, in Snohomish County. The Blackman Brothers of Snohomish had a logging camp on the lake in the eighties. (*History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume II., page 647.)

Lake Bonaparte, see Bonaparte.

Lake Chelan, extending from near the Columbia River northwestward into the Cascade Mountains. Captain (later General) George B. McClellan was at the lake on September 25, 1853, and refers to it as Lake Chelann. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., pages 377-389.) For a discussion of the name, see Chelan.

Lake Crescent, in the northern part of Clallam County. Up to 1890, the lake was variously known as Lake Everett, Big Lake and Lake Crescent. In that year the Port Crescent Improvement Company was booming its townsite, which was but seven miles from the lake. M. J. Carrigan started the Port Crescent Leader and agitated the beauties and name of the lake. The name is now well established. The lake has become a great resort, reached mostly by way of Port Angeles. (D. A. Christopher, Piedmont, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 252.)

Lake Curlew, see Curlew.

Lake Cushman, in the Olympic Mountains, west of Hood Canal, Mason County. It was named in honor of Orvington Cushman, packer and interpreter with Governor Isaac I. Stevens when the treaties with the Indians were being made. Cushman advocated putting all the Indians on one big reservation on Hood Canal. He was known as "Devil Cush." A postoffice at the lake was established on June 6, 1893. The lake has long been famous as a resort. (W. Putnam, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 75.)

Lake De Nef, see Blake's Lake.

Lake Erie, a small body of water west of Mount Erie. As to the origin of the name, see Fidalgo Island.

Lake Everett, see Lake Crescent.

Lake Green, see Green Lake.

Lake Hooker, in the east central part of Jefferson County, at Leland. It was named in 1870 after Otis Hooker one of the oldest pioneers of the locality, who later moved to the State of Maine. (Robert E. Ryan, Sr., in *Names MSS.*, Letter 172.)

Lake Isabella, see Isabella Lake.

Lake Kahchess, see Kachess Lake.

Lake Kitsap, a small body of water about one mile southwest of Dyes Inlet, Kitsap County. It is probably an honor for Chief Kitsap but who conferred it, or when, is not certain. (Captain W. B. Seymore, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 3.) In the Duwamish language the name was "K'l-loot." (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*)

Lake Kleallum, see Cle Elum.

Lake Mc Aleer, see Lake Ballinger.

Lake McMurray, a small body of water in the southwestern part of Skagit County. It was named for a pioneer settler on its shores.

Lake Merrill, in the southeastern part of Cowlitz County. Old settlers claim that it was named in 1890 by James McBride and

Frank Vandever in honor of Judge McBride's father-in-law. (John Beavers, Cougar, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 201.)

Lake Mountains, on Cypress Island in the northwestern part of Skagit County. They have an elevation of 1525 feet. They were named by the United States Coast Survey in 1854, "among whose peaks we found two large sheets of fresh water." (George Davidson, in the *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 565.)

Lake Nawatzel, in the southwestern part of Mason County. Midshipman Henry Eld, of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, (see *Narrative,* Volume V., page 127) while exploring the "Sachap," which we know as the Satsop River, describes "Lake Nauvitz." It seems likely that it is the Lake Nawatzel of the present day maps.

Lake Nicheless, see Keechelus.

Lake of the Sun, see Ozette.

Lake Pierre, in the northwestern part of Stevens County. It was named for Peter Pierre, a man of French and Indian extraction who settled there in early days. (Richard Nagle, Marcus, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 129.)

Lake Pillwattas, see Little Kachess Lake.

Lake Plehnam, see Bumping Lake.

Lake River, along the Columbia River at Bachelor's Island, Clarke County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, shows it as "Calipaya Inlet."

Lake Samish, see Samish Lake.

Lake Samamish, see Sammamish Lake.

Lakeside, a town on the south shore of Lake Chelan, one mile west of its outlet, Chelan County.

Lakeside, a station on the electric railway three miles north of Cheney, Spokane County. It was named about 1906. (C. Selvidge, Four Lakes, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 168.)

Lake Sil-kat-kwu, see Colville Lake.

Lake Sutherland, east of Lake Crescent in the western part of Clallam County. It was named for John J. Sutherland, who camped there in 1856 and a little later built a cabin on its shores. It was first placed on the map by Shuecraft, surveyor, in 1886. (D. A. Christopher, Piedmont, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 252.) Another says that Sutherland's name was Robert and that he was a hunter and trapper who is supposed to have discovered the lake. (H. B. Herrick, Elwha, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 267.)

Lake Terrell, a body of water lying west of Ferndale, Whatcom County, and named for an early settler. Eliza's Spanish chart

of 1791 shows it as "Laguna del Garzon." (United States Public Documents, Serial No. 1557, Chart K.)

LAKE TOLMIE, see American Lake.

LAKE TUCKER, on San Juan Island, about half way between Friday Harbor and Roche Harbor, San Juan County. It was named in honor of J. E. Tucker, an early settler, who served as probate judge and later as a representative in the first State legislature.

LAKE UNION, a small body of water, now surrounded by the City of Seattle, King County. The Indian name is said to have been *Kah-chung* meaning "small lake." (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*) At a pioneer picnic in 1854, Thomas Mercer proposed that the lake be called Union because it would one day connect the larger adjacent lake with Puget Sound. (Edmond S. Meany, *History of the State of Washington,* page 307.) For further discussion, see Lake Washington.

LAKE VANCOUVER, see Vancouver Lake.

LAKE VIEW, a town in Pierce County, named by Mr. Prosch in 1876 on account of a small lake being near the station. (G. M. Gunderson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 185.)

LAKE WASHINGTON, a large body of water lying east of Seattle, King County. Isaac N. Ebey visited the lake in the spring of 1851 and named it "Lake Geneva," after the beautiful lake of Switzerland. (Victor J. Farrar, *The Ebey Diary, Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume VII., pages 240-241.) That name did not endure. The railroad surveys under Governor Isaac I. Stevens, beginning in 1853, produced a map showing "Lake Dwamish." In the lower left hand corner of the same map is a supplementary sketch by A. W. Tinkham of a route through Snoqualmie Pass to Seattle. It is dated January, 1854, and the lake is shown as "At-sar-kal- Lake." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XI., Part II., Chart No. 3.) Those two names gave an honor for the Duwamish tribe and also sought to record the Indian name for the lake. In that same year, 1854, the pioneers of Seattle held a picnic, at which Thomas Mercer suggested that the large lake be given the name of Washington, after the father of his country, and the smaller one Union because by it the waters of the large lake would one day be united with those of Puget Sound. One year before (March 2, 1853.) Congress had established and named Washington Territory. The suggested name for the lake was approved at the picnic but the pioneers published no map. Preston's Map of Oregon and Wash-

ington West of the Cascade Mountains, dated 1856, shows "Dwamish Lake." The same name appears on the Map by the Surveyor General of Washington Territory, dated 1857. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial No. 877.) in 1858, George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, in his *Directory for the Pacific Coast of the United States,* mentions Lake Washington. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial No. 1005, page 446.) After that the name soon found its way on all maps and charts. Another Duwamish Indian name, "It-how-chug," said to mean "large lake," was published in 1895. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*)

Lake Washington Canal, connecting the waters of Lakes Washington and Union with Puget Sound and making a fresh water harbor for Seattle. It was suggested by the pioneers as early as 1854. In 1860, Harvey Pike began to dig it with pick and shovel. The next year, the Lake Washington Canal Company was incorporated and about fifteen years later a small canal was completed so that logs could be floated from one lake to the other. After years of agitation, surveys and legislation, the Federal Government undertook the work. Its completion was celebrated on July 4, 1917.

Lake Whatcom, near the City of Bellingham, Whatcom County. The first settlement on Bellingham Bay began in 1852 and the name of Whatcom for the creek and the lake it drained developed at once . The railroad surveys of 1853 show Lake Whatcom. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XI., Part II., Chart No. 3.) James Tilton's Map of a Part of *W*ashington Territory, dated September 1, 1859, shows it as Whatcom Lake. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial No. 1026.)

Lalu Islets, a name used by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to designate several small islands in the Columbia River, opposite Sandy Island near Kalama. They are not shown on recent charts.

Lamoine, a townsite and former postoffice about six miles northwest of Withrow, Douglas County. It was originally called "Arupp." When a postoffice was being secured, a permanent name was under discussion in a small store. A man named Bragg reached to the shelf and took down a can of sardines labelled "Lamoine," asking: "What is the matter with that as a name for the town?" The suggestion was approved. In 1909 or 1910, on the completion of the Great Northern branch line across the Douglas County plateau, Lamoine was missed by about six miles and Withrow supplanted it. The old postoffice was discontinued. There remain two or three residences, a schoolhouse and a large public hall be-

longing to the Farmer's Educational and Cooperative Union. Aside from these Lamoine is a memory. (W. H. Murray, publisher of the Withrow *Banner,* in *Names MSS.,* Letter 104.)

Lamona, a town in the southern part of Lincoln County, named for J. H. Lamona, the first merchant there, in the winter of 1892-1893. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 250,)

Lamont, a town in the northwestern part of Whitman County, named for Daniel Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 590.)

La Monte, see Almota.

Lampoile River, see Sanpoil River.

Lange, a postoffice near Spirit Lake, north of Mount St. Helens, Skamania County. The name was changed from "Spirit Lake" on October 27, 1910. It is an honor for R. C. Lange who was appointed postmaster there on October 28, 1908. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 561.)

Langley, a town on the southeastern shore of Whidbey Island, Island County. Jacob Anthes, after nine years of logging and other enterprises in the vicinity platted a townsite in 1890 and organized a company which acquired title to the surrounding acreage. It was named in honor of Judge J .W. Langley, of Seattle, one of the members of the company. (*The Islander,* in *Names MSS.,* Letter 344.)

Langley Point, at the entrance of a bay bearing the same name on the southwestern shore of Fidalgo Island, Skagit County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it "Point Sares," an honor for Henry Sares, captain of the Top, during the cruise. The present name is probably for a pioneer settler on the bay.

Lantz, a postoffice in the eastern part of Adams County. John O. Robinson was commissioned postmaster on May 28, 1904. The office, kept in his house, he had named for his son, Lantz Robinson. When the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad was built a siding was given the same name of Lantz. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 16.)

La Push, a town at the mouth of the Quillayute River, in the southwestern part of Clallam County. It is a Chinook Jargon word meaning "mouth," and originated in the French *la boos.* (Rev. Myron Eells, in *American Anthropologist,* January, 1892.)

La rivierre maudite enrage Emager, see Snake River.

La Sierra Santa Rosalia, see Mount Olympus.

LATAH, a town in the southeastern corner of Spokane and a creek flowing northwesterly to the Spokane River near the City of Spokane. The railroad surveyors called it "Camas Prairie Creek" in 1853. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XI., Part II., Chart No. 3; Volume XII., Book I., map.) In 1858, Colonel George Wright, while punishing the Indians for their defeat of Colonel Steptoe, killed about 800 Indian horses and hanged a number of Indians. The creek flowing near received the name of "Hangman Creek." Colonel Wright dated his dispatches "Camp on the Nedwhauld River." Others of his party wrote it "Neduald," "Nedwhuald" and some wrote it "Lahtoo." Father Eels said one Indian name was "sin-too-too-ooley" or "place where little fish are caught." Objecting to the gruesome word "Hangman," the legislature changed it to Latah, "a clumsy corruption of the more euphonious Indian word 'Lahtoo.'" (N. W. Durham, *Spokane and the Inland Empire,* page 254.) Major R. H. Wimpy settled near the present town of Latah in the early seventies and the postoffice was named "Alpha" in 1875 but soon afterwards it was changed to Latah. Other early settlers were Benjamin F. Coplen and Lewis Coplen. The town was platted in 1886. (*History of Spokane County,* page 277.)

LA TETE, an eminence said to be 2798 feet high between Fort Nisqually and the Cascade Range received that name from Lieutenant Robert E. Johnson of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Narrative,* Volume IV., page 422.) Theodore Winthrop applied the same name in that vicinity but probably not to the same peak. (J. H. Williams' edition of *The Canoe and the Saddle,* page 99, note.) Recent charts do not identify the peak.

LATONA, a former village on the north shore of Lake Union now included within the city limits of Seattle. The name for the place is said to be "Squaltz-quilth" in the Duwamish language. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*)

LAURIER, a town on the Columbia River, in the northeastern corner of Ferry County near the Canadian boundary. It was named by the Great Northern Railroad Company in 1902 for Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada. (C. H. Didwell, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 203.)

LAVENDER, a railroad station near Easton in the western part of Kittitas County. The name was "a chance selection." (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 589.)

Lawrence, a town near Sumas in the north central part of Whatcom County, named for Laura Blankenship, daughter of a mill owner there at that time. (Postmaster at Lawrence, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 272.)

Lawson, the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859, shows Lawson Bluff at the west cape of Sucia Island and Lawson Rock off the southeast cape of Blakely Island both in San Juan County. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6300, corrected to August 27, 1904, does not carry either of those names. It shows a small light at the location of Lawson Rock. However, it shows Lawson Reef just west of Deception Pass. It is likely that all three names were intended as honors for Lieutenant Lawson of the United States Coast Survey who was working in those waters as early as 1852.

Lawrence Island, see Guemes Island.

Lawrence Point, see Point Lawrence.

Leadbetter Point, the south point at the entrance to Willapa Harbor, Pacific County. It was named "Low Point" by the British explorer John Meares in 1788. Lieutenant James Alden, of the United States Coast Survey in 1852, changed the name to Leadbetter Point in honor of Lieutenant Danville Leadbetter, an associate in the survey. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Part I., Chapter XV.) The Indian name for the place was "Chick-lis-ilkh." (George Davidson, *Directory for Pacific Coast of the United States,* page 402.)

Lebam, a town on the Willapa River, Pacific County. It was named by J. W. Goodell for his daughter Mabel, by simply spelling her name backwards. (Gearge W. Adams, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 96.)

Leber, a town in the southwestern part of Pierce County, named for the first postmaster there, Peter Leber. (Mrs. Isabel Carlson Benson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 135.)

Le Clare, a creek and town in the central part of Pend Oreille County, "probably named in honor of the Le Clerc brothers, early settlers." (Mrs. N. H. Emery, Crescent, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 66.)

Leland, a town in the northeastern part of Jefferson County. The first woman to settle in the valley was Mrs. Laura E. Andrews, in 1874. An honor was sought for her in naming the postoffice by using her initials but the postoffice department spelled the name Leland instead of "Lealand." (Robert E. Ryan, Sr., in *Names MSS.* Letter 172.)

Lella, see Delrio.

Lenora, a town in the central part of Pend Orelille County named in 1902 or 1903 by Lucas & Sutton, sawmill men for the daughter of Mr. Lucas. (Postmaster at Usk, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 78.

Levant Passage, the waterway between the southeast shore of Guemes Island and Saddlebag, Dot and Hat Islands, in the western part of Skagit County. The name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as an added honor for the American navy. He had called Guemes Island "Lawrence," and Fidalgo, "Perry," naming the waterways after ships commanded or captured. The British ship *Levant* was captured by the *Constitution* in the War of 1812. Present charts do not carry a name for Levant Passage.

Levey, a station east of Pasco in Franklin County, named for C. M. Levey, Third Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Lewis, a town on the Cowlitz River, in the west central part of Lewis County. A postoffice was secured in August, 1896, and named Sulphur Springs for a small spring nearby. After being moved to the present site the name was changed on June 1, 1911, to Lewis for John Lewis, a member of the Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company, of Portland, Ore., and also president of the Valley Development Company then doing much development work on the Packwood power project. (Walter Combs, Lewis, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 150.)

Lewis County, the second unit of government established north of the Columbia River by the Provisional Government of Oregon, December 21, 1845. It embraced the land west of the Cowlitz River and northward to "fifty-four forty" until the treaty of 1846 limited it to the forty-ninth parallel. The name was an honor for Captain Meriwether Lewis. See Clarke County for further information. (Edmond S. Meany, *History of the State of Washington,* Appendix I.)

Lewis River, the Lewis and Clark expedition, 1803-1806, gave this name to what is known as Snake River. (Elliott Coues, *History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Map.) David Thompson, 1811-1812, shows "Lewis's River" as a branch of the "Komoenim River," his name for Snake River. (*David Thompson's Narrative,* The Champlain Society edition, Map.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, shows the main river as "Saptin or Lewis River," one branch

of which is called "North Branch or Salmon River" and another, "South Branch or Snake River." (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography,* or Volume XXIII, Atlas, Map 67.) This honor for the explorer has disappeared from the recent maps. One recent author (1918) says the name Lewis ought at least be retained for the name of Salmon River in Idaho. (John E. Rees, *Idaho, Chronology, Nomenclature, Bibliography,* page 88.)

Lewis River, a stream rising in the northern part of Skamania County and flowing southwestward into the Columbia River, serving as the boundary between Clarke and Cowlitz Counties. It was named for A. Lee Lewis whose land claim was about seven miles from its mouth. (H. H. Bancroft, *Works,* Volume XXXI., page 10, note 23.) A former name was "Cathlapootle." The two main branches are now called North Fork Lewis River and South Fork Lewis River. The railroad surveyors, 1853, called the north fork "Cath-la-pootle River." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XI., Part II., Map 3.)

Lewiston Rapids, in Snake River, Asotin County. See Clarkston for an association of two names there.

Liars' Creek, see Thompson Creek.

Liberty, a town in the north central part of Kittitas County, named by Gus Nelson in 1892. (E. G. Powers, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 295.)

Liberty Bay, an extension of Port Orchard Inlet, in Kitsap County. The former name, "Dog Fish Bay" was evidently distasteful to the people living there . In 1893, Representative C. H. Scott introduced a bill to change the name to Liberty Bay. The bill was referred to the committee on education, in whose possession it died. In 1899 Representative F. E. Patterson, of Kitsap County, introduced a bill to change the name from Dog Fish to Paulsbo Bay. On February 16, 1899, the House, in playful mood, refused to adopt the committee's report to indefinitely postpone the bill. Instead, it was amended by the substitution of "Patterson" for "Paulsbo" and then the bill was passed by a vote of 58 to 12. Mr. Patterson himself voted in the negative. In the Senate it was referred to the Committee on State, Granted, School and Tide Lands in whose possession it died. (*House Journal, State of Washington,* 1899, pages 340, 453-454, 464; *Senate Journal,* 1899, pages 447, 469.) No subsequent action was taken by the Legislature and the name Liberty Bay seems to be growing by usage.

Liberty Lake, in the central part of Spokane County. It is said to have been named for Louis La Liberte, a foreman of Mr. Shaw, Hudson's Bay Company agent. (N. W. Durham, *Spokane and the Inland Empire,* page 53.)

Lilliwaup, a river, and bay on the west of Hood Canal, Mason County. The word is from the Skokomish or Twana Indian language meaning "inlet." (Rev. Myron Eells in *American Anthropologist,* January, 1892.)

Lime Lake, a small lake north of Metaline Falls in Pend Oreille County. It was named because of a deposit of lime on the entire bottom of the clear-watered lake. (E. O. Dressel, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 51.)

Linananimis, see Duwamish River.

Lincoln County, established by the Legislature of Washington Territory on November 24, 1883, and named in honor of Abraham Lincoln. See also Douglas County.

Lincoln Creek, a small tributary of Chehalis River near Centralia. The Indian name was "Natchel" meaning a place where camas grows. Frank M. Rhodes took up a homestead on the creek. He was a staunch Republican and, Lincoln being President at the time, he declared the change of the creek's name in the presence of the following pioneers: George Gibson, Samuel Taylor, J. W. Ingalls and W. W. Ingalls. (Henry A. Dunckley, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 54.)

Lind, a town in Adams County, named by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company thirty years ago. (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 530.)

Lindberg, a town in Lewis County, named for Gustaf Lindberg, of Tacoma, who owned the sawmill and logging camps which made up the town. (Hugo Lindberg, assistant postmaster, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 20.)

Lion Gulch, north of Liberty, in the north central part of Kittitas County. It was named by Pat Lions, a prospector about thirty years ago. (E. J. Powers, Liberty, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 295.)

Liplip Point, the southeastern point of Marrowstone Island, in the northeastern corner of Jefferson County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography* or Volume XXIII., page 314 and Atlas, Maps 77 and 78.) The word in the Chinook Jargon means "boiling."

Lisabeula, a town on the west shore of Vashon Island, King County. The first postmaster at the settlement, a man named Butts, combined the names of two daughtes, Elisa and Beulah, and, dropping the first and last and letters, formed a name which was accepted. (J. W. A. Myers, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 227.)

Little Baldy, see Mount Spokane.

Little Belt Passage, the waterway between the southern ends of San Juan and Lopez Islands. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as part of the scheme to honor the American Navy. He had called San Juan Island "Rodgers Island" after Commodore John Rodgers and the northern channel he called "President's Passage" and the southern one 'Little Belt Passage" because Commodore Rodgers, while in command of the flagship *President* had an encounter with the British ship *Little Belt* on May 16, 1811, which was one of the preliminaries of the War of 1812. (Edmond S. Meany, *Origin of Geographical Names in the San Juan Archipelago* in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer,* June 6, 1915.) The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6380, corrected to August 8, 1914, gives the name of "Little Belt Passage" as Middle Channel.

Little Dalles, rapids in the Columbia River, about sixteen miles below the international boundary, Stevens County. A village nearby bears the same name.

Little Falls, see Vader, Lewis County.

Little Kachess Lake, a small lake about a mile above Kachess Lake, Kittitas County. The railroad surveyors, 1853, sought to retain a separate Indian name, *Pilwaltas,* for the smaller lake. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 210.)

Little Mountain, on San Juan Island, southwest of Friday Harbor. The British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1861, indicated Mount Little and Little Mountain, within a few miles of each other. The Mount Little has become Little Mountain on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6380 and the other is omitted as to name.

Little Rock, a town in the southwestern part of Thurston County, named by a Mr. Shumach for a stone "which is shaped by nature for a perfect mounting stone." (Postmaster, Little Rock, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 541.)

Little Salmon River, see Wehaha River, Asotin County.

Little Spokane River, see Spokane River.

Loa Point, the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave this name to what is now charted as Nisqually Head at the southwest entrance to Nisqually River. (Volume XXIII, *Hydrography,* page 321, and atlas, chart 79.) In the biography of Wilkes, in *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography,* an incident is given of his making investigations on the summit of "Manna Loa,,' which is probably the origin of the word he sought to use at Nisqually Head.

Locke, a town in the central part of Pend Oreille county. It was named for the man who owned the land there. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 188.)

Lodge Creek, a small stream flowing from Lodge Lake. Both names were suggested by The Mountaineers in 1916 who maintain a lodge near the summit of the Cascades near Snoqualmie Pass. (Report to the United States Geographic Board, see *Names MSS.* Letter 580.)

Lofall, a postoffice on Hood Canal, in the northwestern part of Kitsap County, named in honor of H. Lofall who owned the land at the time when the postoffice was established. (W. Witherford, postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 9.)

Lone Tree, a village on the sand point at the north entrance to Gray's Harbor. Attention was called to the lone tree by Captain Robert Gray when he discovered the harbor in May, 1792. The Daughters of the American Revolution have put at the base of the historic tree a boulder bearing a bronze inscription. The tree may be seen for miles out at sea. (Harriet M. Carpenter of Aberdeen in *Names MSS.,* Letter 491.)

Long Bay, a former name of Kilisut Harbor in the eastern part of Jefferson County. (See biography of Albert Briggs in H. K. Hines: *History of Washington,* page 862.)

Long Beach, a town in the western part of Pacific County. Professor W. D. Lyman says: "Between the head of the bay and its mouth is a strip of beach a mile or two wide and twenty miles long, which, commonly called Long Beach, is one of the most superb places of the kind in the country. There is an unbroken carriage drive on the hard beach of twenty miles." (*History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume II., page 104.)

Longbranch, a town on Dayton Passage in the western part of Pierce County. It was named for the town in New Jersey. (E. Shellgun, postmaster, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 103.)

Long Island, in Willapa Harbor in the western part of Pacific County. It is mentioned by that name by James G. Swan in 1857 (*Northwest Coast,* page 98) and by the United States Coast Survey in 1858 (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1005, page 404.) The waterway between the island and the mainland is called Long Island Slough.

Long Island, southwest of Lopez Island in San Juan County. It was one of the Geese Islets on the chart of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. The name Long Island first appeared on the British Admiralty Chart, 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Long Lake, in Kitsap County, about two miles west of Fragaria. It was so named because of its long narrow form. (M. B. Fountain, of Fragaria, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 547.)

Long Lake, in Thurston County. It was named by Tilden Sheats, a contract government surveyor, in 1853. (J. W. Mayes, of Union Mills, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 133.)

Longs, a railroad station in Columbia County, midway between Dayton and Huntsville. It was an important place in the early days, the first flouring mill in the county being located there in 1866, when it was known as Milton Mills. (*History of Southeastern Washington,* page 379.)

Longview, a town in Benton County on the north bank of the Columbia River. It was first named Gravel on account of the prevailing material there. It was changed to Francis and again to Tuton. This was thought to conflict with the name of another station, Luzon, and was again changed to Longview, on account of the long view of the Columbia River. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.,* Letter, 590.)

Loomis, a town in the northern part of Okanogan County named in honor of J. A. Loomis, the first merchant there. (William J. Ford, postmaster, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 264.)

Loon Lake, a lake and town of the same name in the southeastern part of Stevens County. "It was named on account of the large number of loons. Many come here now after the camping season is over." (Evan Morgan, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 109.)

Loonwit Letka see Mount St. Helens.

Lopez Island, in San Juan County. The Spaniards in 1791 included this island in their Isla y Archipelago de San Juan. (See pages 120-121.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it as "Chauncys Island." (Volume XXIII, *Hydrography,* chart 77.)

This was an honor for Captain Isaac Chauncy, a hero of the United States Navy. Captain Henry Kellett, of the British Navy restored a Spanish name in 1847 using part of the name of Lopez Gonzales de Haro, reputed to have been the first discoverer of the archipelago. (J. G. Kohl in *Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Part I., page 298.) The name Lopez has since been attached to a number of other geographic features.

Lopez Sound, southeast of Lopez Island. Among the names given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, and spared by Captain Henry Kellet in 1847, was that of Decatur Island. (See pages 64-65.) In the War of 1812, Captain Decatur after a terrific fight captured the British frigate Macedonian. To intensify the honor for Captain Decatur, the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, named the water nearly surrounding Decatur Island "Macedonian Crescent." (Volume XXIII, *Hydrography,* chart 77.) This name was changed to Lopez Sound by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 562, note.) The outlet north of the island is called Thatcher Pass and that to the south, Lopez Pass.

Lost Creek, a small stream and town of the same name in the central part of Pend Oreille County. Two origins for the name are given. One states that a Hudson's Bay Company trapper was lost there and never found. Another states that the creek loses itself in part of its course. (Postmaster at Lost Creek, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 422.) There are nine other creeks so named in Washington.

Louse Rocks, see Mis Chin Rocks.

Louwala-clough, see Mount St. Helens.

Lowgap, a town in the southwestern part of Grant County. It was named for the gap in Frenchman Hill by G. Grant in 1905. (Postmaster at Lowgap, in *Names MSS.,* Letter 217.)

Low Island, one of the seven Wasp Islands northwest of Shaw Island in San Juan County. It first appears in the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Low Point, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca at the mouth of Lyre River in the northern part of Challam County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847.

Lowe Lake, see Hewitt Lake.

Lowell, a suburb of Everett, in Snohomish County. The site was first occupied in September, 1863, by Eugene D. Smith and

Otis Wilson, loggers. When a postoffice was obtained in 1871 it was named by Reuben Lowe, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 358-359.)

Lowhum, said to be an Indian name for Deschutes River.

Lucas, a town in the north central part of Klickitat County. It was named in November, 1900, after Samuel Lucas, pioneer settler and first postmaster. (G. C. Jacroux, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 62.)

Lucerne, a town on the shore of Lake Chelan in Chelan County. It was named by a lady from Switzerland in June, 1903, because she thought it resembled the lake of that name at her home. (Postmaster at Lucerne, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 539.)

Lucky Rock, in the southern part of Kittitas County near the Yakima County boundary. It is granite about seven feet long and three feet wide. If an Indian should fall in sliding down the rock it was counted bad luck. If an Indian boy when being taught to slide should fall and cry his father thought him to be no account. This tradition was obtained from Mr. Houser. (Seventh Grade in the Ellensburg State Normal School: *History of Kittitas Valley,* page 4.)

Lummi, the name of a tribe of Indians in Whatcom County, which has been applied to a bay, Indian reservation, Island, point, river and rocks, all in the vicinity of Bellingham Bay. The Spanish chart of 1792 by Galliano and Valdes show Lummi Bay, northwest of Lummi Island as "Ensenada de Locra." (*United States* Public Documents, Serial Number 1557, chart L.) Lummi Island was given the Spanish name of "Isla de Pacheco," which was part of the long name of the Viceroy of Mexico. (See Guemes, pages 105-106) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, changed the name to "McLaughlin's Island," an honor intended for Dr. John McLaughlin, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vancouver. The name was again changed in 1853 by the United States Coast Survey to Lummi Island "because inhabited by that tribe." (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 567, note.) That name has been used on all subsequent charts and has been applied to several other geographic features in the neighborhood. The Bureau of American Ethnology says the Lummi tribe was quite distinct from the Nooksak tribe neighboring on the north. (*Handbook of American Indians,* Part I., page 778.)

Luzon, the former name of a railroad station on the north bank of the Columbia River, in Benton County, now changed to Whitcomb.

Lyle, a town on the north bank of the Columbia River in the southwestern part of Klickitat County. The steamboat landing has borne that name for more than forty years. It was in honor of John O. Lyle, original owner of the townsite, who died there on October 21, 1909.

Lyman, a town in the western part of Skagit County. It was named for B. L. Lyman, the first postmaster, in 1880. The townsite was platted in 1884 by Otto Klement. (Postmaster in *Names MSS.*, Letter 34 and *History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 246.)

Lynch Cove, the lower extremity of Hood Canal, in the eastern part of Mason County. It was named by the Wilkes Expediton, 1841. (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography,* atlas, chart 78.) The honor was undoubtedly intended for Lieutenant William Francis Lynch, of the United States Navy, who explored the Jordan and the Dead Sea.

Lynden, a town in the northern part of Whatcom County. It was named in 1870 by Mrs. Phoebe N. Judson, the first white woman living in Whatcom County north of Bellingham. She liked the name in the old poem "On Linden when the sun was low" and changed the "i" to "y" as she thought it made a prettier name. (Phoebe Newton Judson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 187.)

Lyre River, flowing into the Strait of Juan de Fuca in the northern part of Clallam County. Captain Eliza's Spanish chart of 1791 shows it as "Rio Cuesta." (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557, chart K.) Captain Kellett changed it in 1847 to River Lyre on the British Admiralty chart 1911. It appears as Lyre River on all present day charts.

Mc

Mc Adam, a town in the eastern part of Franklin County, named for the old settler who owned the land at that point. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Mc Aleer Creek, a small stream which drains Lake Ballinger, in the southern part of Snohomish County, into Lake Washington. Both lake and creek were named for Hugh Mc Aleer, patentee of the lands surrounding the lake. See information under the heading, Lake Ballinger, as to the change in the lake's name.

Mc Allister Creek, a small stream rising at Mc Allister Springs in the northeastern part of Thurston County and flowing into Puget Sound near the mouth of Nisqually River. This creek or part of it was once known as Medicine Creek and under that name because famous when Governor Isaac I. Stevens held an Indian council on its banks and made the treaty with the Nisqually and other tribes on December 26, 1854. That treaty gives the Indian name of the creek as "She-nah-nam." Ezra Meeker says She-nah-nam is the Indian name of Mc Allister Creek and that Medicine Creek is a tributary having the Indian name "Squa-quid." (*Pioneer Reminiscences*, page 233.)

Mc Carthy Point, the northwest cape of Mc Neil Island, in the northwestern part of Pierce County. The Government charts do not carry a name for this point. The shoal which is an extension off shore of the point is charted as Wyckoff Shoal. On the British Admiralty Chart 1947, R. N. Inskip mapped Mc Carthy Point, thus honoring Lieutenant Henry H. Mc Carthy on the "Fisgard," in 1846.

McCleary, a town in the eastern part of Grays Harbor County, named in honor of Henry Mc Cleary, President of the Henry Mc Cleary Timber Company in 1910. The postoffice was moved from Summit and the name changed to Mc Cleary on January 1, 1911. (L. M. Craft, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 121.)

Mc Cormick, a town in the western part of Lewis County, named about 1898 in honor of H. Mc Cormick of the Mc Cormick Lumber Company. (Mc Cormick Lumber Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 119.)

Mc Credie, a town in the southeastern part of Klickitat County, named in honor of Judge W. W. Mc Credie of Vancouver who was known as Portland's baseball magnate. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Mc Donough's Island, see Camano Island.

Mc Donald, see Ewaha River. Before the name was changed it was an honor for W. D. Mc Donald, first settler and postmaster. (H. B. Herrick, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 267.)

McGees, a town on Port Discovery in the northeastern part of Jefferson County, named by A. Loasby in September, 1906, in honor of Samuel Mc Gee, a citizen of the place. (Postmaster at Port Townsend, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 311.)

Mc Gowans, a town on the Columbia River in the southwestern part of Pacific County, named in honor of P. J. Mc Gowan, a pioneer settler. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 55.)

Mc Gregor, see Gregor.

Mc Innis Mills, a former town in the central part of Pend Oreille County, opposite Jared on the Pend Oreille River. About 1902 John Mc Innis and two sons built a mill there but it was dismantled and the site abandoned in 1907. (C. B. Penfield, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 165.)

Mc Laughlin, a railroad station on the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway in Clarke County, named in honor of Dr. John McLoughlin, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Mc Laughlin Island, see Lummi Island.

Mc Murray, a town on the shore of Lake Mc Murray in the southwestern part of Skagit County. The town was platted by Dr. Marcus Kenyon when the railroad came in 1890. The name is in honor of a pioneer settler. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 241-242.)

Mc Neil Island, in the northwestern part of Pierce County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Captain William Henry Mc Neill of the famous British steamer "Beaver." See Anderson Island for a discussion of reasons why Wilkes honored the two officers at Fort Nisqually. Captain R. N. Inskip sought to change the name of the island to "Duntze Island" in honor of Captain John A. Duntze of the British frigate "Fisgard." (*British Admiralty Chart* 1947.) That was in 1846 and the following year another British officer, Captain Henry Kellett, restored the name of Mc Neil Island. (*British Admiralty Chart* 1911.) That name has persisted though one "l" is dropped from the man's name. Captain Mc Neill was a Yankee, born in Boston in 1803. He had a remarkable career in the Northwest. After resisting the Hudson's Bay Company in 1832 he sold his brig "Llama" to the company and entered its employ, rising later to the rank of Chief Factor. He became master of the steamer "Beaver" in 1837, remaining in her until 1843. The old steamer was undergoing repairs at Fort Nisqually when the Wilkes Expedition arrived there in 1841. Captain Mc Neill died at his home near Victoria on September 4, 1875. (Captain John T. Walbran: *British Columbia Coast Names,* pages 391-393.)

M

Mabana, a postoffice on the southwestern shore of Camano Island in Island County, named by J. A. Woodard on May 15, 1912, in honor of Miss Mabel Anderson, daughter of Nils Anderson, an old settler who had come from San Francisco in 1881. The "Mab" was taken from Mabel, the "an" from Anderson and the "a" was added for convenience. (Nils Anderson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 369.)

Mabton, a town on the Northern Pacific Railway in the southeastern part of Yakima County. The origin of the name is said to be unknown in the town. (W. F. Fowler, publisher of the *Mabton Chronicle*, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 404.) Twenty years ago while railroad trouble held a train at the then bleak station, Mrs. Mabel Baker Anderson, wife of Professor L. F. Anderson of Whitman College, said the station had been named in her honor. Mrs. Anderson was the daughter of Dr. Dorsey S. Baker, pioneer railroad builder of Walla Walla. Though she had traveled much in America and Europe, Mrs. Anderson's home was always in Walla Walla. She died there August 16, 1915. (Edmond S. Meany, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 415.)

Macedonian Crescent, see Lopez Sound.

Machias, a town on the Northern Pacific Railway in the west central part of Snohomish County, named for Machias, Maine. The first settler there in 1877 was Charles Niemeyer. The town was platted and named in 1888 by L. W. Getchell, son of a shipbuilder in Machias, Maine, who was successful in California, Nevada and Washington. (Julian Hawthorne: *History of Washington*, Volume I., pages 437-439.)

Mackaye Harbor, on the south shore of Lopez Island in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Madrona Peninsula, lying between North Bay and Friday Harbor on San Juan Island in San Juan County. Madrona Point is on the north side of the peninsula. The names were given by Walter L. C. Muenscher, because of the large number of Madrona trees in that vicinity. (*Puget Sound Marine Station Publications*, Volume I., page 81,)

Mae, a postoffice, four miles west of Moses Lake, in Grant County, named by J. B. Lee on February 1, 1907, in honor of Mrs. Mae Shoemaker, the first postmistress. (Ella M. Hill, postmistress, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 41.)

Magic City, a name sometimes applied to Anacortes.

Magnolia Beach, a town on the southeast shore of Vashon Island in the southwestern part of King County. Silas Cook secured the homestead in 1878. Charles A. Cook platted the town in 1902. The family had come from Magnolia, Iowa. (I. H. Case, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 540.)

Magnolia Bluff, a bluff in the northwestern part of Seattle, King County, named by Captain George Davidson of the United States Coast Survey in 1856. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 607.) No magnolia trees are native there. Madrones and balms (ceanothus) were plentiful and may have been mistaken for magnolias.

Makah, an Indian Reservation in the northwestern part of Clallam County, named for the Indian tribe who lived there. See *Cape Flattery,* pages 35-36. The word *Makah* means "the people who live on a point of land projecting into the sea," or, more briefly, "the cape people." *Klasset,* a former name of Cape Flattery, means the same thing in another Indian language. (Rev. Myron Eells, in *American Anthropologist,* January, 1892.)

Malden, a town in the northern part of Whitman County, named by H. R. Williams, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, after a town of that name in Massachusetts. (H. R. Williams, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 530.)

Maltby, a town in the southwestern part of Snohomish County, named for Robert Maltby, a dealer in real estate. (Postmaster at Maltby, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 458.) The site was homesteaded by Mr. Dunlap in 1887. The next year a postoffice was secured and named Yew which was later changed to Maltby. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 375.)

Manastash Creek, a tributary of the Yakima River from the west in the south central part of Kittitas County. The early railroad surveyors first charted it as "Ptehnum River, but on the supplementary sketch by A. W. Tinkham in January, 1854, it is shown as "Mnas-a-tas," forerunner of the present spelling. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XI., Part II., Chart 3.)

Manette, a town at the east entrance to Washington Narrows, opposite Bremerton, Kitsap County. After the people had finished building their wharf, the first steamer to use it bore the name which the people by majority vote adopted for their new town. (J. H. Martin, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 486.)

MANHAIT POINT, on the north shore of Mc Neil Island, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography,* Atlas, Chart 79.) The name does not appear on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey chart 6460.

MANN'S LANDING, see Fir.

MAN OF WAR HARBOR, a former name for Griffin Bay, on the southeast shore of San Juan Island.

MANSFIELD, a town in the northern part of Douglas County, named about 1905 by R. E. Darling in honor of his home town in Ohio. (B. C. Ferguson, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 77.) The Ohio town was named for Colonel Jared Mansfield, at one time surveyor-general of the United States. (Henry Gannett: *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,* page 198.)

MANSON, a town on the east shore of Lake Chelan, in Chelan County, named in 1912 by the Lake Chelan Land Company in honor of Manson F. Backus, of Seattle, president of the company. (R. Little, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 465.)

MAPLE COVE, on Whidbey Island, opposite Everett. Large maples abound there which gave origin to the name. (E. M. Hawes, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 24.)

MAPLECREEK, a postoffice at the foot of Knapp's Hill in the southeastern part of Chelan County. The land, now in the hands of C. J. Duhamel, was first owned by Frank Knapp for whom were named Knapp Coulee and Knapp's Hill. (C. J. Duhamel, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 318.)

MAPLEVALLEY, a town in the central part of King County. The first name chosen by the three first settlers, G. W. Ames, C. O. Russell and Henry Sidebotham, was "Vine Maple Valley," on June 3, 1879. When the postoffice was secured by C. O. Russell in 1888, the name was shortened to Maplevalley. The name was suggested by the character of the forest there and in the deep valley of Cedar River. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 531.)

MA-QUA-BUCK, said to be an Indian name for Alki Point. (J. A. Costello: *The Siwash.*) See Alki Point, page 4, and Battery Point, page 15.

MARBLE, a town in the northern part of Stevens County, named for the extensive deposits of marble found there. (Joseph T. Reed, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 125.)

MARCELLUS, a town in the north central part of Adams County, named for some person in the East whose other name is forgot-

ten. (H. R. Williams, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 589.)

March Point, the east cape of Fidalgo Bay in the western part of Skagit County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, shows it as "Sachem Point." (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography,* atlas, chart 92.) It is possible that the present name is an honor for Hiram A Marsh, who had great success raising caulifiower seed near there in 1891. (Elwood Evans and Edmond S. Meany: *The State of Wshington,* page 170.)

Marcus, a town in the northwestern part of Stevens County. On September 8, 1863, Marcus Oppenheimer and W. V. Brown took possession of some buildings abandoned by the British Boundary Commission. Brown died and Oppenheimer filed a homestead and the town when established on the site, was named for him. (N. W. Durham: *Spokane and the Inland Empire,* page 273.)

Marengo, a town in the east central part of Adams County, named "after the Battle of Marengo." (H. R. Williams, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 589). In 1876 there was an effort to establish a town with that name in Columbia County. In that case the name was an honor for the land owner Louis Raboin locally known as "Marengo." In the election for county seat Dayton received 418 and Marengo, 300. That Marengo existed chiefly on paper. (*History of Southeastern Washington,* pages 294-295.)

Marrowstone Point, the northeastern point of Marrowstone Island, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County, named by its discoverer Captain George Vancouver, of the British Navy, on May 8, 1792, stating that the cliff was composed mostly of "marrow stone." (*Voyage Round the World,* second edition, Volume II., pages 78-79.) An unsuccessful effort to change the name was made by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to honor one of the officers. See Craven Peninsula, page 60.

Marshall, a town in the central part of Spokane County, named in March, 1880, for William H. Marshall who came to Washington Territory from California in 1878. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 166. *History of Spokane County,* page 279.)

Marshville, a former local name on the west side of Olympia Harbor, for Edwin Marsh who settled there in 1851. (H. H. Bancroft: *Works,* Volume XXXI., page 364.)

MARTIN, a town near the Stampede Tunnel in the west central part of Kittitas County. Judge Conkle named it "Marten" as some hunters killed a pine-marten there. They named the stream Pine-Marten Creek. From that has come the slightly changed name. (Mrs. Jennie Whittington Mc Kinney, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 379.)

MARTIN ISLAND, in the Columbia River, in the south central part of Cowlitz County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, mapped it as "Smoke Island" and Martin Slough nearby was shown as "Stiak Run." (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography,* atlas, chart 71.)

MARTINDALE, a railroad station in the southern part of Franklin County, named for M. P. Martin, comptroller of the Northern Pacific and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Companies. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

MARYHILL, a town on the north bank of the Columbia River, in the south central part of Klickitat County. It was formerly known as Columbus. When Samuel Hill acquired an estate there, he accepted the suggestion of his guest, M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, to use the word Maryhill as Mr. Hill's wife and daughter and Mrs. Hill's mother all bore that name.

MARYSVILLE, a town in the west central part of Snohomish County. It was founded by J. P. Comeford, a native of Ireland who served in the Union army during the Civil War. While Indian Agent at Tulalip in 1872, he purchased 1280 acres of land from John Stafford, Truman Ireland, Louis Thomas and Captain Renton. In September, 1877, he began to construct a store and wharf. Among the first comers were James Johnson and Thomas Lloyd of Marysville, California, who suggested that name for the new town. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 345-349.)

MASHEL CREEK. a tributary of the Nisqually River near Lagrande in south central Pierce County. (Henry Landes: *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington,* page 195.) Former names have been "Michel River" and "Mishall Creek."

MASON COUNTY, organized by act of the legislature dated March 13, 1854, under the Indian name of Sawamish County. On January 3, 1864, the name was changed to honor Charles H. Mason, first secretary of the Territory of Washington, who had died in 1859 after gallant and efficient services as secretary and acting governor during the Indian wars. He had graduated from Brown University in 1850. (H. H. Bancroft: *Works,* Volume XXXI pages 77 and 211.)

Mason Lake, in the east central part of Mason County, named in honor of Charles H. Mason. (Clara M. Strong, in *Names MSS.* Letter 207.) On many old charts it is shown as "Kellum's Lake" or "Lake Kellim" See Kellum's Lake Isthmus, page 128.

Massacre Bay, at the head of West Sound, Orcas Island, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. The explorers found evidences of Indian battles there as they sprinkled in the vicinity such names as Skull Rock, Haida Point, Indian Point and Victim Island.

Matia Islands, a group northeast of Orcas Island, San Juan County. The Spanish charts of Eliza, 1791, and of Galliano and Valdes, 1792, show the name "Isla de Mata." (*United States Public Documents,* serial number 1157, charts K. and L.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted "Edmunds Group." The name Matia was conferred by the United States Coast Survery in 1854. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 569.)

Mats Mats, a small harbor near Port Ludlow in the northeastern part of Jefferson County. The name is first mentioned in the Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey for 1856. (*United States Public Documents,* serial number 888, page 86.)

Maud, a town in the western part of Stevens County, named for Miss Maud Morgan, daughter of S. C. Morgan, a pioneer of 1885. (Postmaster at Gifford, in *Names MSS.* Letter 106.)

Maury Island, southwest of Vashon Island, in the southwestern part of King County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Lieutenant William L. Maury of the Expedition. The name has remained without change on all charts subsequent to 1841.

Maxwelton, a village on the southern shore of Whidby Island, in Island County, named by the MacKee brothers "in honor of the bonny braes of Scotland." (J. E. Montgomery, in *Names MSS.* Letter 436.)

May Creek, a village n the eastern shore of Lake Washington, opposite Mercer Island, King County, named for Mr. May who first started to homestead on land now a part of the Colman farm. (George L. Colman, of Kennydale, to K. M. Laurie, of Hazelwood, October 10, 1915, in *Names MSS.* Letter 221.)

May's Inlet, a name conferred on part of Port Orchard, Kitsap County, by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. Commander Wilkes wrote: "Properly speaking, Rich's Passage is a part of Port Orchard, but as there were so many branches, I thought it necessary to

give the arms which lead into it different names, reserving the name given by Vancouver to the largest: the others we called Dye's, Sinclair's and May's Inlets." (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography*, page 317.) The names used were those of officers with the expedition. William May had the rank of Passed Midshipman. The map of the expedition did not show the inlet receiving his name. It later got a local name "Dog Fish Bay," which was recently changed. See Liberty Bay.

MAYFIELD, a town on the Cowlitz River in the central part of Lewis County, named for W. H. Mayfield in 1891. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 258.)

MAYFIELDS CREEK, a tributary of the Bogachiel River in Clallam County, named for a pioneer, Jesse Maxfield. (Fanny Taylor, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 307.)

MAYVIEW, a postoffice in the northeastern part of Garfield County. It was named in 1880 by Henry Victor. The first postmistress was Mrs. W. L. Cox. In 1885, the postoffice was moved to the residence of L. H. Bradshaw but the name was not changed. (Chester Victor, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 588, and *History of Southeastern Washington*, page 548.)

MAZAMA, a town in the western part of Okanogan County. The placed was called "Goat Creek." When the postoffice was secured in 1899, they chose what they thought was the Greek word for mountain goat. They later thought that was not the meaning of the word. (Mrs. M. Stewart, in *Names MSS.* Letter 314.) They looked in the wrong dictionary. The word is Spanish, not Greek, and the meaning is "mountain goat."

MEAD, a town in the central part of Spokane County, named by James Berridge in honor of General George Gordon Meade of the Union Army in the Civil War. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 170.)

MEADOW CREEK, a town on a small stream of the same name at Keechelus Lake in west central Kittitas County. At the summit of the Cascades there is a meadow with two lakes. One is drained by this creek to the eastward and the other is drained to the westward. Thus arose the name. (Mrs. Jennie Whittington McKinney, in *Names MSS.* Letter 379.) The source of the creeks is called Meadow Pass.

MEADOWDALE, a town in the southwestern part of Snohomish County. It was named by Robert Maltby, April 2, 1904, "because

cleaned up and into grass it would be one vast meadow." (W. P. Cleveland, in *Names MSS.* Letter 456.)

Meadow Lake, a village in the west central part of Spokane County, named by the Washington Water Power Company when its electric line was established about 1906. (C. Selvidge, of Four Lakes, in *Names MSS.* Letter 168.)

Meadow Point, on the shore of Puget Sound, north of the entrance to Salmon Bay in the northwestern part of King County, named by the United States Coast Survey from the nature of the point. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 605.)

Meagherville, a village in west central Kittitas County, named for T. F. Meagher, about 1890. (E. J. Powers, of Liberty, in *Names MSS.* Letter 295.)

Mecena Point, see Baadam Point, page 11.

Medical Lake, a town and a lake of the same name in the west central part of Spokane County. Andrew Lefevre is counted the first settler, one authority giving the date as 1859 (*History of Spokane County,* page 268) and another as 1872 (Rev. H. K. Hines: *History of Washington,* page 342.) The last named authority, on page 401, gives a sketch of Stanley Hallett saying that he settled there in 1877 and gave the name to the town. It is claimed that the waters of the lake were believed by the Indians to be a cure for rheumatism. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 248.)

Medicine Creek, see McAllister Creek.

Medina, a town on the eastern shore of Lake Washington, opposite Seattle, named in 1892 by Mrs. S. A. Belote. The name was taken from Medina, Turkey. (Postmaster at Medina, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 511.)

Megler, a town on the north bank of the Columbia River, in Pacific County, named for the pioneer legislator, Joseph G. Megler, who maintained a fish cannery at Brookfield. Mr. Megler died on September 10, 1915. (Postmaster at McGowan, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 55.)

Melakwa Lake, a small lake draining into Tuscohatchie Creek, in the eastern part of King County, named by The Mountaineers in 1916. The name is the Chinook word for "mosquito." (Report to United States Geographic Board, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 580.)

Memaloose Islands, interesting islands in the Columbia River near The Dalles. Lewis and Clark called one of them "Sepulchre

Island," on which they counted thirteen burial huts some of them more than half filled with dead bodies. (O. D. Wheeler: *The Trail of Lewis and Clark*, Volume II., page 164.) Vic Trevett, a pioneer river man, was buried there at his own death-bed request. His monument is a conspicuous landmark for those traveling on or near the river. The Indian word Memaloose means "dead."

MENDOTA, a town in the northwestern part of Lewis County, named in 1908 by the Mendota Coal & Coke Company, who had a mining company in Missouri with the same name. (P. L. Hansen, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 74.)

MENLO, a town in the central part of Pacific County. When the Northern Pacific Railway Company was building the branch line to Willapa Harbor, option real estate dealers were active. A flag station was located on the property of Lindley Preston to be known as "Preston." John Brophy, of California, had an option on the homestead of Horace Hastings, three quarters of a mile south. To boom his place he called it Menlo Park, after the Bidwell estate in California. The construction crew of the railroad, finding that "Preston" had already been used as a railroad station name and needing a name for their new station, took Brophy's big sign. They cut off the word "Park" and in that way Menlo was placed on the railroad and later on the maps. (E. W. Lilly, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 574.)

MENTOR, a former town three miles from Pataha in Garfield County. It was at one time a candidate for the county seat. Known first as Rafferty's Ranch, the town was later named Belfast and in 1881 the name was changed to Mentor in honor of President Garfield's home town in Ohio. (*History of Southeastern Washington*, pages 504-505 and 549.)

MENZIES ISLAND, a former name of the island in the Columbia River opposite Fort Vancouver, and on the Oregon side of the present boundry. The name was an honor for Archibald Menzies, surgeon and naturalist with the Vancouver Expedition, 1792. On May 2, 1825, the botanist Douglas wrote: "Made a visit to Menzies Island, in the Columbia River opposite the Hudson Bay Company's establishment at Point Vancouver, seventy-five miles from Cape Disappointment." (*Journal of David Douglas*, 1823-1827, page 115.) Wilkes in 1841 charted it as "Barclay Island" (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 72). The United States Government now uses the name Hayden Island (*Coast and Geodetic Survey chart* 6154.)

Mercer Island, along the Eastern shore of Lake Washington, in King County. It was named in honor of Asa Shinn Mercer who once owned land there. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer,* June 30, 1909). By the Duwamish Indians the place was called "Klut-use." (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*)

Meredith, a station three miles south of Kent, in King County. It was named for some noted man or place in West Virginia by the Puget Sound Electric Railway officials in 1905. (Postmaster at Christopher, in *Names MSS.* Letter 73.)

Merrifield Cove, in Griffin Bay, San Juan Island, in San Juan County. The name is in honor of Stafford Merrifield, an early settler.

Mesa, a town on the Northern Pacific Railway in the central part of Franklin County. The word in Spanish means "table-land."

Meskill, a town on the Northern Pacific Railway in the west central part of Lews County. It was formerly called "Donahue" or "Donahue Spur" in honor of Francis Donahue, of Chehalis, who owned the land.

Metaline Falls, a town on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in the south central part of Pend Oreille County. The original town was across the Pend Oreille River and was named by miners in the golden days of 1849 because they thought the entire district was covered with minerals. The noise of the falls in the river can be heard in the town which is some distance south of the falls. (E. O. Dressel, in *Names MSS.* Letter 51.)

Methow, the name of a town in Okanogan County, of a river flowing through that county into the Columbia River, and of rapids in the latter river below the mouth of Methow River. The tribe of Indians known as Methow formerly living on lands between that river and Lake Chelan now has some survivors on the Colville Reservation. (Bureau of American Ethnology, *Handbook of American Indians,* Volume I., page 850.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave the name "Barrier River." (Hydrography, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 67.) Alexander Ross says the Indian name for the river was "Buttle-mule-emauch." (*Oregon Settlers,* page 150.) As early as July 6, 1811, David Thompson wrote the name "Smeetheowe" for the tribe he met there. (*Oregon Historical Society Quarterly,* Volume XV., page 51.) In 1853, George Gibbs called the stream Methow or Barrier River. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page

412.) The name as now used has passed through many forms of spelling.

Meyers Falls, a town on the Great Northern Railway in the west central part of Stevens County. It was named for Louther Walden Meyers, the pioneer who took possession in June 1866, having leased the Hudson's Bay Company mill property. The name was applied to the vicinity about 1880 and to the townsite in 1890. David Thompson in 1811 called it "Root Rivulet" on account of the camas root lands at the head of the river. Later the name was "Falls on Mill Creek," or "Hudson's Bay Mills." The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called it "Mill River." Mr. Meyers died in 1909. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer,* March 31, 1909.) His family still live in the old home at Meyers Falls. (Jacob A. Meyers, in *Names MSS.* Letter 86.)

Michel River, see Mashel Creek.

Midchannel Bank, in Admiralty Inlet, probably the same as Allen's Bank.

Middle Bank. One feature by this name is a shoal in the Columbia River named by Belcher in 1839 (*Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey,* 1858, appendix 44, page 394). Another is in the Strait of Juan de Fuca near the entrance to the Canal de Haro. (*Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey,* 1862, page 96.)

Middle Channel, see San Juan Channel.

Middle Oregon, a name used by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, for the Okanogan country. (United States Exploring Expedition, *Narrative,* Volume IV., page 433.)

Middle Point, on Quimper Peninsula between Cape George and Point Wilson, near Port Townsend, Jefferson County. It was named by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. *United states Public Documents* Serial No. 784, chart 51.)

Midvale, a station in the southeastern part of Yakima County, named by the Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation officials. (Postmaster at Sunnyside in *Names MSS.* Letter 402.)

Midway, a town north of Cheney in Spokane County named by the electric railway about 1906. (C. Selvidge, of Four Lakes, in *Names MSS.* Letter 168.)

Miles, a town in the north central part of Lincoln County named in honor of General Nelson A. Miles who located Fort

Spokane at the junction of the Spokane and Columbia Rivers. (A. E. Lewis in *Names MSS.* Letter 237.)

Mill Creek, eleven counties in the State of Washington have streams bearing this name. The most historic one is the tributary of the Walla Walla River. Rev. Myron Eells says that the missionary, Dr. Marcus Whitman, rebuilt his flowing mill in 1844 and the next year went up the stream twenty miles to the Blue Mountains and there built a sawmill which caused the stream to be called Mill Creek. (Myron Eells: *Marcus Whitman,* page 135.) The Mill Creek in Skagit County was named by B. D. Minkler in 1878 when he built on that stream the first sawmill in what is now Skagit County. (Postmaster at Birdsview, in *Names MSS.* Letter 130.)

Mill River, see Meyers Falls.

Miller Point, see Point Polnell.

Millerton, a town in the northern part of Whatcom County, named for W. L. Miller, a veteran of the Civil War, who came to Whatcom County from Nebraska and engaged in the lumber and real estate business. He was mayor of New Whatcom in 1892 and owned the townsite of Millerton.

Mills Creek, near Branham in Thurston County named for Charles Mills who proved up on a homestead at the mouth of the stream. (Noble G. Rice, in *Names MSS.* Letter 48.)

Milton Mills, see Longs.

Mina, a town on the Northern Pacific Railway in the southwestern part of Thurston County. In that locality there are a prairie and a creek with the same name. The name is said to be an Indian word meaning "a little further along." (Dora E. Webb, in *Names MSS.* Letter 35.)

Mineral, a town, creek and lake in the northeastern part of Lewis County. The town is on the south shore from the lake from which it derived its name. (Postmaster at Mineral, in *Names MSS.* Letter 397.) The Surveyor General of Washington Territory in 1857 charted the lake as "Goldsboro Lake." (*United States Public Documents,* Serial No. 877.)

Minkler, a town in the western part of Skagit County. It was named in 1897 in honor of the pioneer B. D. Minkler by members of his family. (Matie F. Prenedue, in *Names MSS.* Letter 34.)

Minnesota Reef, a ledge of rocks partly uncovered at low tide on the eastern extremity of Madrona Peninsula, opposite Turn Island, on San Juan Island, San Juan County. The name was given

in 1898 by Professor Josephine E. Tilden of the University of Minnesota. (Walter L. C. Muenscher, in *Puget Sound Marine Station Publications,* Volume I., Number 9, pages 59-84.)

Minor Island, "a very small, low islet called Minor exists one mile northeast of Smith's Island and at low tides is connected with it by a narrow ridge of boulders and rocks." (George Davidson in *Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey,* 1858, page 429.)

Minter, see Elgin.

Minter River, see Owl Creek.

Mis chin Rocks. "There are two large rocks near the south head of Long Island in the Bay [Willapa Bay], called Mis chin, or Louse Rocks, and the legend is that they were formerly a chief and his wife, who were very bad people, and by their magic first introduced lice among the Indians; and one day, while bathing, they were, by a superior medicine man, turned into stones as a punishment." (James G. Swain. *Northwest Coast,* page 174.)

Mission, a town in the central part of Okanogan County. A Catholic mission was established there in 1887. The town now supports a high school. (Postmaster at Mission, in *Names MSS.* Letter 299.) Cashmere in Chelan County was formerly called "Mission" and a small stream in that locality is still known as Mission Creek. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, placed four missions on the map—one at Fort Vancouver, one on Cowlitz Prairie, a Methodist mission at Fort Nisqually and a Presbyterian mission at Walla Walla. (United States Exploring Expedition. *Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 67.)

Mitchell, see Arrowsmith.

Mitchell's Peak, in Cowlitz County, named for a member of the party which climbed the peak in 1887. During the Indian war the government maintained a station on the summit, signalling to Davis Peak near Woodland and thence to Vancouver. (John Beavers, of Congar, in *Names MSS.* Letter 201.)

Mnas-a-tas, see Manastash Creek.

Mock, a station on the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway in the southwestern part of Spokane County. It was named for W. C. Mock, chief draftsman in the Principal Assistant Engineer's office. (L. C. Gilman in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

Moclips, a town near the mouth of a creek bearing the same name, on the sea coast in the west central part of Grays Harbor

County. The word in the Quinault Indian language means a place where girls were sent as they were approaching puberty.

MOH-HA-NA-SHE, see Palouse River.

MOLD, a town in the eastern part of Douglas County. On April 11, 1899, the postmaster Marshall McLean, chose that name as being different from any other in the State and as being descriptive of the rich soil in that vicinity. (Marshall McLean, in *Names MSS.* Letter 107.)

MONAGHAN RAPIDS, in the Columbia River near the mouth of Nespelem River. The name was given in 1881 by Lieutenant Thomas William Symons of the United States Army, while surveying the Columbia River, in honor of James Monaghan, pioneer of Eastern Washington and prominent business man of Spokane. (Clinton A. Snowden: *History of Washington,* Volume V., page 145.)

MONEY CREEK, a tributary of the Skykomish River, in the northwestern part of King County. It was named because of a large sum of money sent by eastern stockholders to develop a mine and other resources of the stream. (Postmaster at Berlin, in *Names MSS.* Letter 447.)

MONOHAN, a town on the eastern shore of Lake Sammamish, in the northwestern part of King County. It was named in honor of Martin Monohan, a native of Ohio who migrated to Oregon in 1853 and later lived four years in Idaho. He came to Seattle in 1871 and in 1877 took up a homestead where the town bearing his name has developed. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer, August* 25, 1909.)

MONROE, a town in the southwestern part of Snohomish County. In 1878, Salem Woods made efforts to establish a town at Park Place, so named on account of the beautiful scenery. John A. Vanasdlen arrived in October, 1889, and started a store. The next year he secured a postoffice but the Postoffice Department informed him that another name would have to be chosen. He promptly selected Monroe which was adopted. His widow says so far as she knows the name chosen had no speccial meaning or local application. (Arthur Bailey, in *Names MSS.* Letter 504.) When the Great Northern Railway was being built through that valley Mr. Vanasdlen and J. F. Stretch platted a town one mile east of Park Place and called it "Tye" after a locating engineer of the railorad. A station was built there which the railroad officials named "Wales" (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 362-364.) Mr.

Vanasdlen moved his Monroe postoffice to the new settlement. Mr. Stretch persuaded the railroad officials to change the name of their station from "Wales" to Monroe. (J. F. Stretch, in *Names MSS.* Letter 578.) The old settlement is still known as Park Place, a suburb on the west, under the walls of the State Reformatory.

Montborne, a town on the Northern Pacific Railway, in the southwestern part of Skagit County. The site was settled upon in 1884 by Dr. H. P. Montborne of Mount Vernon. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 242.) On Kroll's map of Skagit County the spelling is "Mt. Bourne."

Monte Cristo, a mining district and town in the east central part of Snohomish County. It was named in dramatic fashion on July 4, 1889, by Joseph Pearsall, a prospector who was climbing over the hills and saw evidences of minerals. Through his field glasses he saw what he believed to be a long and broad streak of galena. Waving his arms he shouted: "It is rich as Monte Cristo!" From that hour the name was established. (L. K. Hodges: *Mining in the Pacific Northwest,* published in 1897, and quoted in *The Mountaineer,* Volume XI., 1918, page 32.) L. W. Getchell organized the Silver Queen Mining and Smelting Company with a capital stock of $5,000,000 and became general manager in 1890. A railroad was built between the new town of Monte Cristo and Everett. (Julian Hawthorne: *History of Washington,* Volume I., pages 437-438.) When the mining interests declined the region remained famous as a resort for fishermen, hunters and campers.

Montesano, the county seat of Grays Harbor County. The first settler was Isaiah L. Scammon, who came from Maine by way of California, arriving in 1852. (H. H. Bancroff: *Works*; Volume XXXI., pages 36-37.) When the county of Chehalis (name later changed to Grays Harbor) was created on April 14, 1854, the Washington Territorial Legislature located the county seat "at the house of D. K. Welden (Laws of Washington, 1854, page 476.) On January 28, 1860, it was relocated "at the place of J. L. Scammons." Mrs. Lorinda Scammon, wife of the pioneer was very religious and wished to call the place "Mount Zion." At a little fireside council Samuel James, pioneer of Mound Prairie, suggested that Montesano had a more pleasant sound and about the same meaning. The suggestion was approved and soon afterwards a postoffice was secured with the same name. A few years later, S. H. Williams, son-in-law of S. S. Ford, and one of the party shipwrecked on Queen Charlotte Island, enslaved by the Haidah In-

dians, ransomed and rescued by other pioneers, bought sixteen acres on Medcalf Prairie and recorded his plat of "Montesano." The Chehalis River and a mile and a half of swampy road lay between the two places. A town-site war resulted. The county seat remained at the Scammon place but population and business flowed to the prairie town. The people of the county voted in 1886 to move the county seat and the Scammon place became known as South Montesano. (M. J. Luark, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 548.) One of those who platted and helped to build the new town was Charles N. Byles. (*History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume II., pages 239.) The new town had been incorporated by the Legislature on November 26, 1883.

Monticello, a former town on the west bank of the Cowlitz River, about a mile from its mouth, in the southern part of Cowlitz County. It had been a landing place for some years before H. D. Huntington in 1849 affixed the name of Monticello in honor of Thomas Jefferson's home. The pioneers held a convention there in November, 1852, and succesfully petitioned Congress for the creation of a new territorial government, which received the name of Washington. The old town is gone and the property belongs to Wallace Huntington. (John L. Harris, of Kelso, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 473.)

Monument, a station on the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway, in the southeastern part of Franklin County. It is named for a rock formation known as Devil's Pulpit and Monument in Devil's Canyon. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

Moody Point, see Johnson Point, page 125.

Moohool River, see Grays River, page 103.

Moonax, a town on the Columbia River in the southeastern part of Klickitat County. Lewis and Clark in 1805 found the Indians there had a pet woodchuck and Moonax is the Indian name for woodchuck. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

Moore, a postoffice on the east shore of Lake Chelan in the north central part of Chelan County. It was named for J. Robert Moore who homesteaded Moores Point and operated a summer hotel there for more than twenty years. He was also postmaster until his death on August 31, 1909. The entire property was sold to H. Frank Hubbard on June 17, 1912. (Postmaster at Moore, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 293.)

Moores Bluff, see Devil's Head, page 68.

Mora, a postoffice at the mouth of the Quillayute River in the southwestern part of Clallam County. Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Balch named the place Boston but so many letters for Boston, Massachusetts, were sent to the little office near the Pacific Ocean that K. O. Erickson, the next postmaster, had the new name substituted and thus honored his home town in Sweden. (Mrs. Frank T. Balch, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 553.)

Morse Island, north of Henry Island, in the west central United States brig *Porpoise.* (United States Exploring Expedition, 1841, in honor of William H. Morse, purser's steward on the United States brig *Porpoise.* (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

Morton, a town in the central part of Lewis County. When the postoffice was established it was named in honor of Vice President Levi P. Morton. (John M. Jones, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 479.)

Moses Coulee, extending from the central part of Douglas County to the Columbia River. It was named for Chief Moses whose tribe made winter headquarters in the coulee near the mouth of Douglas Canyon. (Irving B. Vestal, of Palisades, in *Names MSS.* Letter 80.) A stream in the coulee is called Moses Creek.

Moses Lake, in the central part of Grant County. It was named from the fact that the tribe of Chief Moses used the shores of the lake for camping grounds. A postoffice on the shore of the lake was named on April 16, 1906, Moseslake. (Jessie MacDonald, postmistress, in *Names MSS.* Letter 37.)

Mosquito Lake, in the west central part of Whatcom County. It was named by surveyors on account of insect pests they there encountered. (Frank B. Garrie, postmaster at Welcome, in *Names MSS.* Letter 145.)

Mossy Rock, a town on the Cowlitz River in the central part of Lewis County. It was named in 1852 by Mr. Halland after a point of moss-covered rock about 200 feet high at the east end of Klickitat Prairie. The local Indians had called the prairie "Coulph" but the Klickitat Indians came and drove out the white settlers one of whom, Henry Busie, killed himself. Since then the prairie is called Klickhitat. (N. M. Kjesbin, in *Names MSS.* Letter 22.)

Mottinger, a station on the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway in the southern part of Benton County. When the railroad was built in 1906-1907 the officials named the station out of

courtesy to the homesteaders there, G. H. and Martha Mottinger. (G. H. Mottinger, in *Names MSS.* Letter 7.)

Mouatt Reef, in Cowlitz Bay, Waldron Island, in the north central part of San Juan County. The name appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860. See also Cowlitz Bay. This honor was for Captain William Alexander Mouatt, who served on various boats for the Hudson's Bay Company. (*Lewis and Dyden's Marine History of the Pacific Northwest,* page 21.)

Mound Prairie, in the southeastern part of Thurston County. Many geologists have given differing theories about the origin of the mounds which caused the name of this prairie. One of the early references is by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as follows: "We soon reached the Bute Prairies, which are extensive and covered with tumuli or small mounds, at regular distances asunder. As far as I could learn there is no tradition among the natives relative to them. They are conical mounds, thirty feet in diameter, about six or seven feet high above the level, and many thousands in number. Being anxious to ascertain if they contained any relics, I subsequently visited these prairies and opened three of the mounds, but nothing was found in them but a pavement of round stones. (United States Exploring Expedition, *Narrative,* Volume IV., page 313.)

Mount Adams, in the southeastern part of Yakima County. Elevation, 12,307 feet. (Henry Landes: *A Geographis Dictionary of Washington,* page 60.) The first mention of this mountain was by Lewis and Clark on April 3, 1806, who refer to it as a "very high humped mountain," but do not give it a name. (Elliott Coues' edition of *Lewis and Clark Journals* Volume III., page 923. See also *The Mountaineer,* Volume X., 1917, pages 23-24.) Hall J. Kelley in 1839 undertook to call the Cascades the "Presidents' Range" and to rename the peaks for individual presidents. In his scheme Mount St. Helens was to be "Mount Washington" and Mount Hood was to be "Mount Adams" after John Adams as he proposed to call Mount McLoughlin "Mount J. Q. Adams." (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 351, House Report 101, pages 53-54.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, on chart 67 in the Atlas accompanying the volume on *Hydrography* shows most of the peaks but does not include Mount Adams. The *Pacific Railroad Reports,* 1853 chart the mountain and refer to it frequently by the name now in common use. Its confusion with the nearby Mount St. Helens, on nearly the same latitude, was at and end. In this in-

direct way, Hall J. Kelley's plan to honor a president has been accomplished. The author who proposed "Tacoma" as the name for Mount Rainier proposed the same name for Mount Adams as follows: "Tacoma the second, which Yankees call Mt. Adams, is a clumsier repetition of its greater brother, but noble enough to be the pride of a continent." (Theodore Winthrop: *The Canoe and the Saddle,* J. H. Williams edition, page 39.)

Mount Baker, in the central part of Whatcom County. Elevation, 10,750 feet. (United States Geological Survey.) The Indian name is said to be "Kulshan." The Spaniards called it "Montana del Carmelo." The explorer, Vancouver, wrote on April 30, 1792: "The high distant land formed, as already observed, like detached islands, amongst which the lofty mountain, discovered in the afternoon by the third lieutenant, and in compliment to him called Mount Baker, rose a very conspicuous object." (Captain George Vancouver: *A Voyage of Discovery,* second edition, Volume II., page 56.) The third lieutenant was Joseph Baker for a biography of whom see Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound, pages* 82-83.

Mount Booker, in Chelan County at the mouth of Stehekin River. Mrs. Frank R. Hill of Tacoma, a landscape painter, engaged by the Great Northern Railway Company to paint for them some pictures to exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, painted this mountain, which newspaper critics called "No Name Mountain." Mrs. Hill then appealed to the proper authorities and had the name Mount Booker adopted. She said she wanted to honor Booker T. Washington, adding "because the peak itself suggested the name to me. It is high and lifted up, towering above the other mountains surrounding it and inspiring me with its massive slopes and lofty peaks." (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer,* April 22, 1904.) The elevation is estimated at 7,500 feet.

Mount Chatham, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County, southwest of Port Discovery Bay. The bay had been named by Vancouver in 1792 after his vessel and the United States Coast Survey named the mountain after Vancouver's armed tender *Chatham.* (Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound,* page 3.) The Indian name for the peak is O-oo-quah meaning "crying baby," because, they say, if you point your finger at that mountain rain will fall. The elevation is 2,000 feet. (*Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey,* 1858, page 422.)

Mount Cleveland, in the northeastern part of King County, south of Berlin. Elevation, 5,301 feet. "Our most conspicuous and highest mountain, named when Cleveland was elected, would have been named for his opponent if he had been successful." (Postmaster at Berlin, in *Names MSS.* Letter 447.)

Mount Coffin, on the north bank of the Columbia River in the southwestern part of Cowlitz County. Elevation, 240 feet. It was mentioned by its present name by Alexander Henry on January 11, 1814. (Alexander Henry and David Thompson, *Journals,* Elliott Coues, editor Vol. II., page 796.) Wilkes described the Indian canoes used as coffins and tells of a fire accidentally started by his men in 1841. (United States Exploring Expedition, *Narrative,* Volume V., 121.)

Mount Colville, about eight miles northeast of Colville, in the central part of Stevens County. Elevation, 5,667 feet. It was named from the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Colville. It is sometimes called "Old Dominion Mountain."

Mount Constance, above Hood Canal, in the east central part of Jefferson County. Elevation, 7,777 feet. (United States Geological Survey, *Dictionary of Altitudes,* page 1015.) Captain George Davidson of the United States Coast Survey named it in 1856 for Constance Fauntleroy, later Mrs. James Runcie. She was a woman of much talent in literature and music. She died in Illinois on May 17, 1911, aged 75 years. (Edmond S. Meany: *The Story of Three Olympic Peaks,* in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume IV., pages 182-186.)

Mount Constitution, on Orcas Island in San Juan County. Elevation 2,409 feet. Wilkes in 1841 named the island in honor of Commodore Issac Hull, who had command of the famous American ship *Constitution.* To intensify the honor he named the highest point on his "Hulls Island" after the ship and to East Sound he gave the ship's pet name—"Old Ironsides Inlet." (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

Mount Dallas, near the west coast of San Juan Island in San Juan County. Elevation, 1,086 feet. It was named by Captain Richards of the British ship *Plumper,* in 1858, in honor of Alexander Grant Dallas, of the Hudson's Bay Company. (Captain John T. Walbran: *British Columbia Coast Names,* page 129.)

Mount Ellinor, two miles northeast of Lake Cushman in the northeastern part of Mason County. Elevation, 6,500 feet. It

was named in 1856 by Captain George Davidson in honor of Ellinor Fauntleroy, who later became his wife. (Edmond S. Meany: *The Story of Three Olympic Peaks,* in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume IV., pages 182-186.)

Mount Erie, on Fidalgo Island, in the west central part of Skagit County. Elevation, 1300. Wilkes in 1841 honored Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry by giving the name "Perry Island" to what is now known as Fidalgo Island. To intensify the honor he named the peak after Perry's famous Battle of Lake Erie. (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) The name of Perry has been supplanted but the name of the mountain persists as in the case of Mount Constitution.

Mount Finlayson, near Cattle Point, on the southeastern portion of San Juan Island, San Juan County. It appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards 1858-1859, where the height is indicated as 550 feet. It does not appear whether the honor was intended for Duncan Finlayson or Roderick Finlayson, both of whom, in the Hudson's Bay Company service, were honored with place names in British Columbia. Mount Finlayson does not appear on present day charts.

Mount Fitzhugh, about four miles due east of Snoqualmie Falls, in King County. The name appears on the 1857 map of the Surveyor General of Washington Territory. (*United States Public Documents,* serial number 877.) It is probable that Captain Richards sought to honor Colonel, afterwards judge, Edmond C. Fitzhugh, who was manager of the Bellingham Bay Coal Company.

Mount Gladys, near Lake Cushman, Mason County. Elevation, 5,700 feet. It was named by a company of campers in the summer of 1913, in honor of Gladys, daughter of Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook, of the United States Army. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer,* August 17, 1913.)

Mount Ikes, in the Cascade Range, just north of Naches Pass. The name, while not carried on present day charts, appears on the 1857 map of the Surveyor General of Washington Territory. (*United States Public Documents,* serial number 877.)

Mount Little, see Little Mountain.

Mount McKay, in Okanogan County, named by the Tiffany boys after one of their associates. (C. H. Lovejoy to Frank Putman, April 6, 1916,in *Names MSS.* Letter 345.)

Mount Olympus, highest peak in the Olympic Mountains, in the north central portion of Jefferson County. Elevation, 8,150 feet.

(United States Geological Survey: *A Dictionary of Altitudes,* page 1022.) The mountain was discovered by the Spanish Captain, Juan Perez, in 1774 and named by him "El Cero de la Santa Rosalia." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Part I., page 262.) The Spanish chart was not published until years had elapsed. On July 4, 1788, the British Captain, John Meares, saw the mountain and named it Mount Olympus. Captain George Vancouver saw the mountain in 1792 and charted the name as given by Captain Meares. (*Voyage of Discovery,* second edition, Volume II., pages 41-42.) The name has remained on all subsequent maps.

Mount Pilchuck, ten miles east of Granite Falls, in the central portion of Snohomish County. Elevation, 5,334 feet. (United States Geological Survey: *A Dictionary of Altitudes,* page 1023.) The name comes from a nearby creek which the Indians had called Pilchuck, meaning "red water."

Mount Pleasant, a station on the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway, in the southwestern part of Skamania County. It is an old settlement deriving its name from the nearby hills. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

Mount Polk, see Mount Baker.

Mount Rainier, the highest mountain in the State of Washington, in the southeastern part of Pierce County. Elevation, 14,408 feet. (United States Geological Survey in Edmond S. Meany's *Mount Rainier, A Record of Exploration,* pages 297-301.) The mountain was discovered on Tuesday, May 8, 1792, by Captain George Vancouver and named by him in honor of Rear Admiral Peter Rainier of the British Navy. (*Voyage of Discovery,* second edition, Volume II., page 79.) As related above, see Mount Adams, Hall J. Kelley sought to name the peaks for Presidents of the United States. He did not disturb the name of Mount Rainier but his scheme was expanded by J. Quinn Thornton who proposed to place the name of President William Henry Harrison on that mountain. (*Oregon and California,* 1849. Volume I., page 316.) In 1853 Theodore Winthrop declared the Indian name of the mountain to be "Tacoma." (*The Canoe and the Saddle,* 1862. Pages 43-45 and 123-176.) The author there frequently mentions "Tacoma," which he says was a generic name among the Indians for all snow mountains. For that reason he called Mount Adams "Tacoma the Second." Later, a city developed on Commencement Bay with the name of Tacoma. As that city grew and became ambitious there arose an agitation to change the name of Mount Rainier to the

Winthrop name of "Mount Tacoma." That controversy was continued for many years with much spirit and some bitterness. The United States Geographic Board has rendered two decisions in the case, both in favor of Mount Rainier. The first decision was in 1890 and the second in 1917. On the latter occasion a public hearing was granted and much information was assembled by both sides. It was shown that the agitation had gone so far as to propose the name "Tacoma" for the State when it was about to be admitted into the Union in 1889. It was further shown that a number of names had been used by Indians for the mountain. Dr. William Fraser Tolmie, of the Hudson's Bay Company had written in his diary May 31, 1833, that the Indians called the mountain "Puskehouse." Peter C. Stanup, son of Jonas Stanup, sub-Chief of the Puyallup Indians, told Samuel L. Crawford that the name among his people was "Tiswauk." This was confirmed by F. H. Whitworth who had served as interpreter for the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory. Father Boulet, a missionary among Puget Sound Indians for many years was authority for the Indian name of "Tu-ah-ku" for the mountain. (*In the Matter of the Proposal to Change the Name of Mount Rainier,* by Charles Tallmadge Conover and Victor J. Farrar.) As the controversy over the name has continued a number of compromise names have been suggested. While this is being written (July, 1920,) members of the Grand Army of the Republic are framing a campaign to change the name to "Mount Lincoln," as an honor for the President, under whom they fought in the Civil War.

Mount Rainier National Park, including Mount Rainier, in the southeastern part of Pierce County, created by an act of Congress on March 2, 1899. Within the park there are many named features. The origins of those names have been published so far as known in Edmond S. Meany's *Mount Rainier, A Record of Exploration,* pages 302-325.

Mount Saint Helens, in the northeastern part of Skamania County. Elevation, 9,671 feet. (Henry Landes: *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington,* page 244.) In May, 1792, Captain George Vancouver saw the mountain from Puget Sound. In the following October, while off the shore near the mouth of the Columbia River he saw it again and named it "in honor of His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Madrid. (*Voyage of Discovery,* second edition, Volume II., page 399.) In the Hall J. Kelley scheme for names in the "Presidents' Range," Mount Saint Helens was to have been "Mount Washington." It was for

a time confused with Mount Adams in the same latitude. The Indian name is said to have been Louwala—clough meaning "smoking mountain." (Oregon Native Son in *The Washington Historian,* September, 1899, page 52.) The volcano is said to have been in eruption as late as 1842. (James G. Swan: *The Northwest Coast,* 1857, page 395.)

Mount St. Pierre, named by Lieutenant Robert E. Johnson on June 7, 1841, who called it "a remarkable peak." (United States Exploring Expedition, *Narrative,* Volume IV., page 432.) It is probably Badger Mountain of the present day maps of Douglas County.

Mount Sauk, five miles north of Rockport, in the north central part of Skagit County. Like the name of a river in the same vicinity, this name came from that of a tribe of Indians. (Postmaster at Sauk, in *Names MSS.* Letter 49.)

Mount Si, about two and one half miles northeast of North Bend, in the central part of King County. In 1862 Josiah Merrit settled near the foot of the mountain which was named for him. (Julia Falkner, *Local History of Fall City.*)

Mount Spokane, in the northwestern part of Spokane County, and formerly known as Mount Baldy. On August 23, 1912, in the presence of Governor M. E. Hay, Mayor W. J. Hindlay of Spokane and others, Miss Marguerite Motie broke a bottle of spring water on the summit and bestowed the new name. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer,* August 24, 1912.)

Mount Stuart, named on September 20, 1853, by Captain George B. Mc Clellan who says: " a handsome snow-peak, smaller than Mount Baker; as it is not to be found on any previous map that I know of, and had no name, I called it Mount Stuart." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., chapter 18, page 196.) The peak is in the southwestern part of Chelan County and has an elavation of 9,470 feet. The Stuart who was honored by having his name given to this beautiful mountain may be identified by McClellan's Diary. On December 4, 1846, he wrote: "Jimmie Stuart came down to take care of me when I first got there, and after doing so with his usual kindness was unfortunately taken with fever and had to stay there anyhow." Later, without entry-date, Mc Clellan wrote: "On the 18th June, 1851, at five in the afternoon died Jimmie Stuart, my best and oldest friend. He was mortally wounded the day before by an arrow, whilst gallantly leading a charge against a party of hostile Indians. He was buried at Camp Stuart, about twenty-five miles south of Rogue River [Oregon] near the road, and not far from the base of the Cision [Siskiyou] mountains.

His grave is between two oaks, on the side of the road, going south, with J. S. cut in the bark of the largest of the oaks." (McClellan's *Mexican War Diary,* page 14 and note.)

Mount Tacoma, see Mount Rainier.

Mount Van Buren, see Mount Olympus.

Mount Vancouver, see Mount Jefferson, Oregon.

Mount Vernon, the county seat of Skagit County, named in March, 1877, by Harrison Clothier and E. C. English in honor of the Virginia home of George Washington. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 189.) The Virginia estate was named in honor of Admiral Edward Vernon of the British Navy by Lewis Washington who willed it to his brother George Washington. (Henry Gannett, *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,* page 217.)

Mount Washington, see Mount Saint Helens.

Mount Whitman, see Mount Rainier.

Mount Young, near Wescott Creek, on San Juan Island, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. The name does not appear on American charts.

Mountain View, on a hill near Ferndale, in Whatcom County. On account of the splendid view of the mountains and surrounding country, the place was named by Mrs. H. A. Smith who settled there in 1877. (Fred C. Whitney of Ferndale, in *Names MSS.* Letter 156.) The same name was at one time used for Clearlake, Skagit County.

Mouse River, see Querquelin River.

Moxlie Creek, in Thurston County. "January 16,1869,—Died, R. W. Moxlie, a pioneer, for whom Moxlie Creek was named." (Mrs. George E. Blankenship, *Tillicum Tales of Thurston County,* page 388.)

Muck, a creek, tributary to the Nisqually River in the southwestern part of Pierce County. The creek was named "Douglas River" by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, whose post at what is now Roy was known as Muck. "Bastien sent off to Muck with two ox plows, and to bring home a load of meat, Montgomery having been instructed to slaughter in the plains some of the large oxen that cannot be driven away from Douglass River." (*Nisqually Journal,* February 2, 1846.)

Muckamuck, Pass, near Conconully in Okanogan County. It is a great place for game, dear, grouse, rabbits, and pheasants. A man can take his gun and get mukamuk (Chinook Jargon for food) in

that gulch or pass. (C. H. Lovejoy to Frank Putman, of Tonasket, April 6, 1916, in *Names MSS.* Letter 345.)

Muckleshoot Indian Reservation, near Auburn in King County. C. L. Willis, a pioneer of Seattle, says the word means river junction. (Victor J. Farrar, in *Names MSS.* Letter 551.)

Mud Bay, see Eld Inlet.

Mud Bay Spit, see Point Cooper.

Mud Creek, a tributary of Walla Walla River in Walla Walla County. In 1853 it was mapped as "Wild Horse Creek." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., book I, map.)

Mud Flat, see Nisqually Flats.

Mud Mountain, mentioned by Ezra Meeker during a trip through Naches Pass. (*Pioneer Reminiscenes,* page 94.) It is shown on the Surveyor General of Washington Territory's map of 1857. (*United States Public Documents,* serial number 877.)

Mukilteo, a town on the shore of Puget Sound in the west central part of Snohomish County. It is an old Indian place name. Gov. Isaac I. Stevens in making the Indian treaty of January 22, 1855, chose "Muckl-te-oh or Point Elliott" as the place. (Charles J. Kappler, *Indian affairs, Laws and Treaties,* Volume II., page 669.) "Date, origin, and original application unknown. I have never met an Indian who could give me the meaning of the word Mukilteo though I have made 21 years of inquiry and lived among them that long." (Charles M. Buchanan, *Aboriginal Names Used at Tulalip,* in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.) The founders of the town were J. D. Fowler and Morris H. Frost partners in a store. Mr. Fowler became postmaster in 1862. The place was known as Point Elliott but Mr. Fowler changed it to Mukilteo, local Indian word for "good camping ground." (History of *Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 369-370.)

Mummy Rocks, in Middle channel, off the southwest shore of Lopez Island, in San Juan County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, included these rocks in what were charted as Geese Islets.

Murdens Cove, on the east shore of Bainbridge Island, in Kitsap County. It was named by the Uuited States Coast Survey in 1856. (George Davidson, *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 609, note.) Locally the name has been changed to Rolling Bay. In that vicinity it is believed that Murden was an early beach dweller. (Lucas A. Rodd, postmaster at Rolling Bay, in *Names MSS.* Letter I.)

Muscle Rapid, see Indian Rapids.

Musqueti Point, on the eastern shore of Hood Canal, at the bend, in the central part of Mason County. It was named by the

Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Mutiny Bay, on the southwest coast of Whidbey Island, in Island County. It was named by the United States Coast Survey in 1855. (George Davidson, *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 594, note.)

N

Naches, an Indian name used for a pass through the Cascade Range, for a river, town, canyon and valley. The spelling has assumed such forms as Nachchese in Theodore Winthrop's *The Canoe and the Saddle,* 1853, (date of journey); as Wachess by J. Patton Anderson in James G. Swan's *Northwest Coast,* 1857; as Nahcheess on James Tilton's Map of Part of Washington Territory, 1859. The form of Naches, in present use, first appeared on Preston's *Map of Oregon and Washington West of the Cascade Mountains,* 1856. The Government benchmark at Naches Pass shows an elavation of 4,988 feet. (J. H. Williams' edition of Winthrop's *The Canoe and the Saddle,* note on page 124.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called the river "Spipen," a tributary of the Yakima River. (Atlas with volume XXIII, *Hydrography,* chart 67.) Pierre C. Pambrun of Fort Walla Walla and Cornelius Rogers are credited with an early exploration of Naches Pass. (*Oregon Spectator,* May 12, 1849, quoted by H. H. Bancroft, *Works,* Volume XXXI., page 63, note 40.) The river was crossed by Captain George B. McClellan on August 20, 1853. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., pages 377-389.) A famous company of pioneers, James Biles, Captain, containing such well known families as Longmire, Himes and Byles crossed Naches Pass in 1853. The meaning of the Indian word Naches has not been ascertained, The pioneers in 1920 were making efforts to retain this name instead of "McClellan Pass" which arose with the construction of a state highway.

Nagrom, a sawmill town in the southeastern part of King County, named by the division superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railway in honor of Mr. E. G. Morgan, president of the Morgan Lumber Company. The name was derived by spelling Morgan backwards. The town was established about August 25, 1911. (Robert W. Hallam, in *Names MSS.* Letter 449.)

Nahcotta, a town on the west shore of Willapa Bay in the west central part of Pacific County. It was named by John P. Paul in the eighties after an Indian Chief who was camped in front of Mr. Paul's residence. (Julian Hawthorne, *History of Washington,* Volume II., pages 581-582.)

NAHCULLUM RIVER, see Baker River.

NAI-HAI-UL-IX-ON CREEK, see Scaffold Camp Creek.

NAPAVINE, a town in the west central part of Lewis County, named by James Urquhart on December 17, 1883. The name is derived from the Indian word "Napavoon," meaning small prairie. Mr. Urquhart, a native of Scotland, who came to New York in 1851 and migrated to Oregon in 1852, settled first on Eden Prairie. When his family came by way of Cape Horn, he settled at Napavine in 1855. (*History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume II., page 611.)

NARMENEET RIVER, see Klickitat River.

NARROWS, see The Narrows.

NASEL, a river flowing into Willapa Bay in the south central part of Pacific County, and a town by the same name near the mouth of the river. George Gibbs called it "Nasal River." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 465.) James G. Swan refers to the Nasal Indians and also says: "Among others who came to settle was an old friend, Col. H. K. Stevens, who, with a friend named Hinckley, had taken a claim on the Nasal River, which he had named the Kenebec." (*Northwest Coast,* page 135.) The Bureau of American Ethnology says that Nisal was a division of the Chinook tribe formerly residing on Nasal River. (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 75.) *The United States Postal Guide,* for November, 1920, says the name of the postoffice is changed to Naselle.

NATCHESS, see Naches.

NAVARRE COULEE near Winesap, in the southeastern part of Chelan County, running from the Columbia River to within about two miles of Lake Chelan, from which it is separated by a mountain spur. The name is an honor for the pioneer Judge Navarre who was also a civil engineer. (W. J. Taylor, in *Names MSS.* Letter 294.)

NAVARRE PEAKS, west of Methow on the boundary between Chelan and Okanogan Counties. They are called North Navarre and South Navarre. The name is an honor for the pioneer surveyor, Judge Navarre.

NAVY ARCHPELAGO "is a collection of 25 islands having the Straits of Fuca on the south, the Gulf of Georgia on the north, the Canal de Arro on the west, and Ringgold's Channel on the east. They have been named from distinguished officers late of the U. S. Naval service, viz., Rodgers, Chauncey, Hull, Shaw, Decatur, Jones, Blakely, Perry, Sinclair, Lawrence, Gordon, Percival, and others."

(United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., page 306.) That is the effort of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to name the islands and the aggregate which is now known as San Juan County. Some of the names have persisted and others have been changed. See such names as Fidalgo, Guemes, Lopez, Orcas and San Juan.

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, on Port Orchard in Kitsap County. "I take pleasure in mailing you copies of orders and letters in relation to the starting of the Navy Yard, Puget Sound. The original name was 'Puget Sound Naval Station,' but some years since Congress changed the name to Navy Yard, Puget Sound because of its increasing importance. 'Bremerton Navy Yard' is a mis-nomer, without official sanction, and should never be used." (A. B. Wyckoff, Lieut. U. S. N. (Ret'd.) in *Washington Historical Quarterly,* July, 1908, page 356.) Lieutenant Wyckoff is the officer who selected the site of the navy yard in 1891.

Neah Bay, a harbor near the entrance of the Strait of Juan de Fuca in the northeastern part of Clallam County. On August 15, 1788, Captain Charles Duncan, the British trader, indicated a bay at that place on his chart but did not give it a name. In 1790, the Spanish Captains Eliza and Quimper took possession and named the place "Bahia de Nunez Gaona" in honor of Haro y Peralta, a distinguished Spanish prelate, archbishop of Mexico in 1772 and viceroy from May 8 to August 16, 1787. In 1792 the Spanish Lieutenant Salvador Fidalgo was sent there to fortify the place. That work was abandoned the same year. Fragments of Spanish brick are still found in the banks of Neah Creek. Vancouver in that same year, 1792, charted the bay but did not stop there. (Edmond S. Meany, *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound,* page 307, note.) American Traders called it "Poverty Cove" though the same is true of San Juan Harbor on the northern shore of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, made an elaborate map, calling it "Scarborough Harbour" in honor of Captain James Scarborough of the Hudson's Bay Company, who had rendered assistance to the Wilkes party. (J. G. Kohl, in *Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Part I., pages 276-277.) The Wilkes chart made the first use of the word Neah but applied it to the islands now known as Waaddah. (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 80.) The present name of the bay was given by Captain Henry Kellett in 1847. He spelled it Neeah Bay. (British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847.) The name comes from that of the Makah Chief Dee-ah. The Clallams, on the east,

having a nasal language, called it Neah. (Rev. Myron Eells, in *American Anthropoligist,* January, 1892.)

Nebraska Springs, a group of small springs along the steep rocky shore at the foot of South Hill, San Juan Island, named in honor of Nebraska's representation at the Puget Sound Marine Station. (Walter L. C. Muenscher, in *Puget Sound Marine Station Publications,* Volume I., pages 59-84.)

Neck Point, a point on San Juan Island north of Goose Island, in Middle Channel. (British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860.) The name does not appear on American charts.

Neclim Point, on the west shore of Hood Canal opposite Ayres Point. (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) The name is probably of Indian origin and was retained by Captain Kellett. (British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847.) The name was recognized by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 784.) On present charts the place is known at Potlatch.

Necomanchee River, a former name of North River in the southeastern part of Grays Harbor County and the northwestern part of Pacific County. "The other names of the Shoalwater Bay Indians were the Ne-coman-chee or Nick-omin, who resided on a river of that name flowing into the north side of the Bay." [Willapa Harbor.] (James G. Swan, *Northwest Coast,* page 211.) The Indian word is said to mean "shadowy water." Henry Gannett. *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,* page 225.)

Neds Rock, shown at the east entrance to North Bay of Grays Harbor. (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 75.)

Nedwhauld Creek, see Latah Creek.

Ne-hei-at-pitqua River, see Kettle River.

Neill Point, the southeast cape of Vashon Island in the southeastern part of King County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (United States Exploring Expedition, *Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, Chart 78.) The one thus honored was Williiam Neill, a quartermaster in the expedition.

Nellita, a town on the shore of Hood Canal in the southwestern part of Kitsap County. It was named on July 23, 1900, by Ralph Brueger in honor of his wife Mrs. Nelli Brueger. It covers the land between Hood Point and Bob's Point and was formerly known as Brown's Cove after Arthur Brown who first logged on the bay. (Ralph Brueger, postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 10.)

NELSON, two former settlements bore this name. One was in the central part of Pierce County, named in honor of Nils Nelson, who later operated a dairy on the land. (Clara G. Lindsley, of Spanaway, in *Names MSS.* Letter 254.) The other, in the central part of Douglas County, was named for a town in Nebraska, but the postoffice there was discontinued about 1906. (B. C. Ferguson, in *Names MSS.* Letter 77.)

NEMAH, a town on the site of an old Indian village of the same name at the mouth of a river flowing into Willapa Bay. The river is also called Nemah or Nemar. There are many spellings of the word, which is an Indian word of unknown meaning. It may have come from one of the tribes of southwestern Washington, which have become extinct. (L. L. Bush to George W. Prior, in *Names MSS. Letter* 184.)

NEQUALLY CREEK, a small tributary of the Columbia River at Memaloose Point, a rocky promontory jutting out into the river. The name was given by Captain Rockwell, who triangulated the Columbia in 1871 to 1876. Prior to that it was known as Abernethy Creek in honor of Alexander S. Abernethy who settled on the adjacent land in 1850. (William Newell, of Oak Point, in *Names MSS.* Letter 205.)

NESPELEM, the name of a tribe of Indians, a river, canyon, bar, rapid and a town on the Colville Indian Reservation in the southeastern part of Okanogan County. There have been many spellings of the word. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it as "Spillnin." (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 67.) Edward S. Curtis spells it "Nspilich" and says it refers to "a large, open meadow beside a stream, in particular the meadow just below the village of Nespilim." (*The North American Indian,* Volume VII., page 64.) The first vowel is nearly ignored in the Indian pronounciation and the word literally means, "it, the flat land." (Earl De Camp, postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 367.)

NESQUALLY RIVER, see Nisqually River.

NEWSKAH CREEK, a small stream entering Grays Harbor from the south, in the southwestern part of Grays Harbor County. In early days there was at the mouth of the creek an Indian village called "Noos-koh." (Bureau of American Ethnology, *Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 81.) The meaning of the Indian word has not been ascertained. (John J. Carney, of Aberdeen, in *Names MSS.* Letter 65.)

NEWAUKUM, a tributary of the Chehalis River in the west central part of Lewis County, a prairie and a town near Chehalis have

the same name. Prior to the American regime, the Puget Sound Agricultural Company had a farmsite there which they called Nawakum. ("Nisqually Journal," October 25, 1849, in *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume XI., page 63.) George Gibbs, on March 1, 1854, mentioned the river as "Nawaukum River." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I.,page 468.) The present name was charted in 1856. (Preston's *Map of Oregon and Washington West of the Cascade Mountains.*) The Seattle Intelligencer for September 30, 1872, says: "General Tilton, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has been engaged for a few weeks past in laying off the new railroad town of Newaukum, which in the Indian vernacular means the 'gently flowing waters.' It is located about two miles southeast of Claquato, and one and a half miles from Judge McFadden's farm in Lewis County. The railroad company will without delay erect the many depot buildings and make such other improvements as is usual to railroads of this character." That prophecy was not fulfilled.

New Caledonia, a Hudson's Bay Company name for part of the present British Columbia, which at times included a part of Washington.

Newcastle, a town in the west central part of King County. "The coal of this section for a few years previous to 1869 had been opened up and mined in a small way at Coal Creek where Coal Creek cutting down through the measures had exposed the coal. The property extended a mile and a half farther west towards Lake Washington and we believed the coal extended that far west, although there was no indication of it on the surface, and, as the coal was hauled by team to the Lake, if the coal could be opened there, a mile and a half would be saved in the haul, quite an item. Therefore, on a Friday in August (I am not sure of the day of the month) 1869, Rev. George F. Whitworth, J. E. Whitworth, myself and two workmen went to work and by digging pits traced the coal measures across the hill to the point where the mine was subsequently opened. The next day we came back and actually uncovered the seam that was first mined at this point. At the noon hour we were discussing coal and the remark was made this would not be carrying coals to New Castle, and then it was suggested we call the mine, and the village that must necessarily grow up around it, New Castle. This was approved subsequently by all interested and New Castle it has been ever since." (F. H. Whitworth, of Seattle, in *Names MSS.* Letter 85.)

New Channel, northeast of Spieden Island, in San Juan County. (*British Admiralty Chart* 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.) The name does not appear on American charts.

New Dungeness Bay, the word "new" is dropped in much of the use made of this name as given by Vancouver in April, 1792. (*Voyage Round the World,* second edition, Volume II., page 55.) He thought it resembled Dungeness in the British Channel. The word comes from dune and "naess," meaning cape. Prior to Vancouver the Clallam Indians called the bay Tses-kut; and the sandpit, Tsi-tsa-kwick. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*) In 1790, the place was explored by the Spaniard, Don Manuel Quimper, who called the sandspit Puerto de Santa Cruz. Later the bay was shown as Bahia de Quimper. ("Eliza's Map, 1791," in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557, chart K.) Since the time of Vancouver most charts have shown it as New Dungeness Bay. See Dungeness.

New Georgia, see Washington, State of.

Newhall's Point, a small point in Friday Harbor, San Juan Island, named in honor of Mr. Newhall. Formerly it was known as "Idlewild," home of Judge E. D. Warbass. (Walter L. C. Muenscher, in *Puget Sound Marine Station Publications,* Volume I, pages 59-84.)

New Hanover, see Washington, State of.

New Kamilche, see Kamilche.

New Market, see Olympia and Tumwater.

Newport, county seat, in the southeastern part of Pend Oreille County. A few residents on the bank of the Pend Oreille River portaged their supplies brought from Sandpoint. In 1890, when the first steamboat was placed on the river, a new landing place was selected and Mr. M. C. Kelly suggested the name Newport. (Fred L. Wolf, in *Names MSS.* Letter 368.)

Newport Beach, a town on Quartermaster Harbor, Vashon Island, King County, named by Dr. A. L. Goff in 1906, after the city on the Atlantic Coast. (Mrs. A. Hunt, of Burton, in *Names MSS.* Letter 84.)

Newton, a town in the southwestern part of Grays Harbor County, named by Clarence H. Morgan, the new postmaster there, on September 30, 1906. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 515.)

New Whatcom, see Bellingham.

New York, see Alki Point.

New York Bar, in the northern part of Columbia County. "New York Bar, located on Snake River, some distance above Texas

Ferry, was quite an important shipping point in the early days, the grain raised in a large section of the country lying north and east of the Tucannon, including the towns of Pomeroy and Pataha City, being shipped from this point before the advent of the railroads into the country. The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company had a warehouse there and a regular agent was employed to look after the company's interests. The most important item in the history of this place was the murder of Eli H. Cummins, which resulted in the lynching of one, one legal execution and the death in jail of another of the assassins." (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 378.)

Nez Perces, meaning pierced noses, is an Idaho Indian term. A small band of that tribe lived under the late Chief Joseph at Nespelem on the Colville Indian Reservation. For a time Snake River was known as Nez Perces River. ("Journal of John Work," July 21, 1825, in *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume V., page 97.) There is a small tributary of the Columbia River, in the southeastern part of Ferry County, named Nez Perce Creek.

Nic-o-man-chie River, see Necomanchee or North River.

Niculuita, see Wisham.

Nikepun River, see White Salmon River.

Nine Pins. "On approaching Walla Walla the scenery becomes grand; the country is broken into volcanic peaks, forming many fantastic shapes, resembling figures and colossal heads: many of them are seen either insulated or in groups; some of them are known under the name of the Nine-pins." The above was recorded while passing up the Columbia River. (United States Exploring Expedition, 1841, *Narrative,* Volume IV., page 390.)

Nippon, see Alpine.

Nisqually, an Indian word much used for geographic names. Rev. Myron Eells says it is the word Squally-o-bish, "from the tribe of that name." (*American Anthropoligist,* January, 1892.) The Bureau of American Ethnology gives the spelling as Nisqualli and gives many varieties of other spellings in use such as Askwalli, Qualliamish, and Squalliamish. (*Handbook of American Indians,* Part 2, page 76.) In the medicine Creek treaty made with those Indians by Governor Isaac I. Stevens on December 26, 1854, the name Nisqually is used. The tribe lived at the mouth of a river flowing into Puget Sound and forming part of the present boundary between Pierce and Thurston Counties. The river became known as the Nisqually River; the large delta at the mouth of the river became known as Nisqually Flats; the portion of Puget Sound into which the river flows was charted as NisquallyReach; when the

exploration of Mount Rainier revealed the main source of the river to be in a huge glacier the name of Nisqually Glacier was mapped. One of the earliest geographical uses of the name was for the river in the journal of John Work, Hudson's Bay Company Factor, on November 6, 1824. (*Washington Historical Quarterly*. July, 1912, page 211.) The first home of white men on Puget Sound was the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Nisqually near the mouth of the river. (See Dupont.) Nisqually Bluff or Nisqually Head, two miles west of the mouth of the river, is shown as Laa Point by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (Atlas accompanying Volume XXIII., chart 79.)

Nisqually House, first settlement of white men on Puget Sound, established by the Hudson's Bay Company near the mouth of the Nisqually River in the southwestern part of what is now Pierce County. Early in April, 1833, Chief Factor Archibald McDonald selected the site and left some goods there in charge of Pierre Charles, a French Canadian. He returned with Dr. William Fraser Tolmie and others and the fort or house was regularly established the daily journal or record beginning with May 30, 1833. It was continued as a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company until the fall of 1841 when it was turned over to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company a subsidiary organization of the Hudson's Bay Company. The United States purchased the rights of the British companies on September 10, 1869, under the treaty of July 1, 1863. (*Treaties*, 1776-1909, Volume I., pages 688-691.) See Dupont.

Nisson, a town in the central part of Grays Harbor County. "We selected the name Nisson in honor of the first man who logged, about 1896, part of thist East Hoquiam Valley." (Emil J. Bloechlingen, in *Names MSS*. Letter 503.)

Nistepehtsam River, see Salmon Creek, a tributary of the Okanogan River.

Nob Island, one of the seven Wasp Islands, San Juan County. (*British Admiralty Chart* 2840. Richards, 1858-1860.)

Nob Point, see Point Doughty.

Nocktosh, see Yakima River.

Nodule Point, on the southeast shore of Marrowstone Island, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, named it Ariel Point. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) The United States Coast Survey in 1868 declared that it had been named Nodule Point by Vancouver in 1792 on account of peculiar geological formations found in the vicinity. (*United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 1005, page 443.)

Noo-chaad-kwun, see Watmough Head.

NOOK-HAN-NOO, see Green River.

NOOKNOO, see Cedar River.

NOOKSACK, an Indian word used as the name of a river and a town in Whatcom County. The Handbook of American Indians, Part 2, page 81, shows many spellings in use but all are evident efforts to express the same sounds. The same work declares that those Indians were mountain men living in small bands on the river of the same name. Dr. Charles M. Buchanan is quoted as saying that Nook or Nooh means people and sa-ak means the edible root of bracken or fern. (J. H. Williams' edition of Winthrop's *The Canoe and the Saddle*, note on Page 280.) In the same region is the town Ferndale whose name may be thought of as a sort of synonym of the Indian name of Nooksak. One of the early appearances of the river's name was on the map by the Surveyer General of Washington Territory for 1857. (*United States Public Documents* serial number 877, Senate Executive Document No. 5.)

NOON, a town in the west central part of Whatcom County. It was named on April 16, 1890, for A. F. Noon. (Hugh Eldridge, of Bellingham, in *Names MSS.* Letter 136.)

NOOSCOPE, see Green River.

NOO-SEH-CHATL, see Woodland Creek.

NOO-SOHK-UM, see Port Madison.

NORDLAND, a town on Marrowstone Island in the northeastern part of Jefferson County. It was named about 1890 for Mr. Peter Nordby who owned the land there at that time. (Postmaster at Nordland, in *Names MSS.* Letter 513.)

NORTH BAY, there are three geographic features bearing this name. One is the northern portion of Grays Harbor, another is a part of Griffin Bay, San Juan Island and the third is on the west shore of Waldron Island. The one in Grays Harbor was charted as "Useless Bay" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 75.)

NORTH BEND, a town in the central part of King County. Its name comes from its location where the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River bends to the north. The town was formerly known as Snoqualmie and was platted by W. H. Taylor who settled there in 1872. (H. H. Daigneault, in *Names MSS.* Letter 518.)

NORTH BLUFF, at the north entrance to Holmes Harbor, Whidby Island. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 90.) The honor was for James North, acting master of the United States Ship *Vincenues* of the expedition. For another effort to name a "North Bluff," see Clallam.

North Head, at the mouth of the Columbia River, in the southwestern part of Pacific County. Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition named it Point Lewis "after my particular friend Lewis." (Reuben Gold Thwaites, Editor, *Lewis and Clark Journals,* Volume III., page 236.) In a note the editor says: "This promontory is now known as North Head, where a new and modern lighthouse stands. North of it is Long Beach, a well known summer resort, extending for several miles along the coast."

North Pass, a passage to Deer Harbor between Reef Island and the western extremity of Orcas Island. (*British Admirality Chart* 2840, Richards, 1858-1860.)

North River, flowing through the southern part of Grays Harbor County and the northwestern corner of Pacific County into Willapa Bay. The Indian name was Necomanchee. The name North River appeared on James Tilton's Map of a Part of Washington Territory, September 1, 1859. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1026.) "Before closing I want to invoke support for changing the almost meaningless name North River to the original Indian name 'Nic-o-man-chie,' or 'shadowy waters,' which is a beautifully significant name and peculiarly appropriate as the stream is naturally of a dark tint even since the opening up of the country." (M. J. Luark, of Montesano, in *Names MSS.* Letter 548.)

North Yakima, see Yakima.

Norwegian Point, between Point No Point and Foulweather Bluff in the northern extremity of Kitsap County. The name is shown on the United States Coast & Geodetic Survey Chart 6450. It was first charted by the United States Coast Survey in 1855. (*United States Public Documents* Serial Number 845, chart 44.)

Nose-to-ilse, an Indian name for Chinook Point.

Nova Albion, Captain Francis Drake's name for the Pacific Coast including California, Oregon and Washington.

No-wehtl-kai-ilse, see Point Ellice.

Now-wow-ee, see Rock Creek a tributary of the Columbia River.

Nukolowap, see Hazel Point and Oak Head.

Nunez Gaona, see Neah Bay.

Nushiatska, see Ocosta.

Nut Islets, see Dago Island and Squaw Island. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, named the two islands at the mouths of Lewis and Lake Rivers, in the western part of Clarke County, Nut Islets. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 72.)

O

Oak Bay, between the south end of Marrowstone Island and the mainland in the northeastern part of Jefferson County. On May 9, 1792, Captain George Vancouver wrote: "While detained by this unfavorable weather, some of the young gentlemen in their excursions found several oak-trees, of which they produced specimens; but stated that they had not seen any exceeding three or four feet in circumference. In consequence of this valuable discovery, the place obtained the name of Oak Cove." (*Voyage Round the World,* second edition, Volume II., pages 80-81.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, sought to honor the famous American naval hero, James Lawrence, by calling it "Port Lawrence." (*Narrative,* Volume IV., page 303.) See Guemes Island for a similiar futile effort. Captain Kellett restored the older name as Oak Bay in 1847. (British Admirality Chart in 1911, Kellett, 1847.) That name has continued on subsequent maps.

Oak Harbor, a town on the eastern shore of Whidbey Island, in Island County. "The second place to be settled in Island County was Oak Harbor—so named on account of the large number of native trees found growing there, a phenomenal and unprecedented thing on Puget Sound." (*The Ebna* of May 31, 1910, in *Names MSS.* Letter 344.)

Oak Head, on Hood Canal in the eastern part of Jefferson County. The Indian name was "Nukolowap." The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, sought to retain the Indian name. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) Captain Kellett changed it to Oak Head six years later. That name has since persisted. See also Hazel Point.

Oak Island, a small island on the east shore of West Sound, Orcas Island, San Juan County. (*British Admirality Chart* 2689, Richards 1858-1859.) The name does not appear on American charts.

Oak Point, a town on the Columbia River in the southwestern part of Cowlitz County. On Sunday October 28, 1792, Lieutenant W. R. Broughton, who was exploring the Columbia River in the armed tender *Chatham* for Captain Vancouver wrote in his log: "for the first time in this river some oak-trees were seen, one of which measured thirteen feet in girth; this, therefore, obtained the name of Oak Point. (*Voyage Round the World,* second edition, Volume III., page 100.) Oak Point became a great landmark. It

was mentioned by Alexander Henry, the Younger, on January 9, 1814. (*New Light on the Early History of the Greater Northwest,* edited by Elliott Cones, Volume II., page 793.) This point is on the Oregon side of the Columbia but the Pioneer botanist, David Douglas, who mentioned it frequently, located it on the north bank while describing the oak trees. "Plentiful on the north banks of that stream sixty miles from the ocean, and from that circumstance named by Capt. Vancouver 'Oak Point.' 1792." He gave the tree its botanical name *Quercus Garryana,* saying: "I have great pleasure in dedicating this species to N. Gerry, Esq., Deputy Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, as a sincere though simple token of regard." (*Journal,* 1823-1827, page 49.) Hubert Howe Bancroft says that the Oak Point Mills were built on the north side of the river in the summer of 1850 by a man named Dyer for Abernethy and Clark of Oregon City. (*Works,* Volume XXX., page 4, notes.)

Oakesdale, a town in the northwestern part of Whitman County, named by the Northern Pacific Land Company in honor of Thomas F. Oakes, Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in 1886. (E. J. Tramill, Postmaster at Oakesdale, in *Names MSS.* Letter 179.)

Oakinacken, see Okanogan.

Oakland, a town on a bay or cove of the same name, at the head of Hammersley Inlet, in the east central part of Mason County. It was once the county seat. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 636.) It was probably named by William T. Morrow, the first settler there in 1852. On the attractive prairie a mile from the shore there were scattered oak trees. (Grant C. Angle, of Shelton, in *Names MSS.* Letter 83.)

O'Brien, a town in the west central part of King County. When the railroad was built through the farm of Terrance O'Brien a station was named in honor of his father.

Observatory Point, the west cape of Freshwater Bay in the northern part of Clallam County. The early Spanish name was "Punta de Salvi." (Manuel Quimper's Map, 1790, in *United States Public Documents,* Serial number 1557.) It is likely that Captain Henry Kellett used the point as a base for observations in 1847 as the name originated with him. (*British Admirality Chart,* 1911, Kellett, 1847.)

Obstruction Island, between Blakely and Orcas Island, in San Juan County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., page 306; Atlas, chart 77,)

Obstruction Pass, the two passes on either side of Obstruction Island from Rosario Strait toward Upright Channel are called Obstruction Passes. (United States Coast & Geodetic Chart 6300.)

Ocean Park, a town on the ocean shore, in the west central part of Pacific County. Isaac Alonzo Clark, founder of Oysterville, purchased land at the ocean front and enlisted the support of Rev. A. Atwood presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to organize there a great camp-meeting and resort. The latter obtained the help of Rev. William R. Osborn, founder of Ocean Grove, on the New Jersey Coast. Their efforts made a success of Ocean Park. (Julian Hawthorne, *History of Washington,* Volume II, page 532.)

Ocosta, a town near the Pacific Ocean on the south shore of Grays Harbor, in the southwestern part of Grays Harbor County. The Indian name of the place was "Nushiatska." The present name was chosen about 1891 while George E. Filley was Trustee of the land company owning the site. Mrs. Filley and Hon. William H. Calkins of Tacoma in discussing the matter took the Spanish *La costa* meaning "the coast" and prefixed the "O" for the sake of euphony. (C. J. Coglan, of Ocosta in *Names MSS.* Letter 605.)

Odessa, a town in the southwestern part of Lincoln County. The name was given by the Great Northern Railway officials about 1892 on account of the Russian settlers then living south of there near Ritzville. (Hy. W. Rieke, Secretary of the Odessa Commercial Club, in *Names MSS.* Letter 445.)

Offut, a town and lake in the south central part of Thurston County. Between 1855 and 1860, two brothers, Levi James and Milford Offut took up claims and bought others until they had acquired 1207 acres. E. A. Collins bought the land in 1888. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway station was established in 1910 and a postoffice in 1913. In naming these one "t" was left off the original name by officials in making the record. The lake has borne the name since 1860. (E. A. Collins, in *Names MSS.* Letter 52.)

Ohahlat River, see Hoh River.

Ohop, a town, lake and creek, in the south central part of Pierce County. The Surveyor General of Washington Territory in 1857 mapped the creek and lake as "Ow-hap River" and "Ow-hap Lake". (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 877.)

Okanogan, a river flowing from British Columbia southward to the Columbia River through the central part of Okanogan County.

A tribe of Indians bore the same name. The word means "rendezous" and was applied to the head of the river at Osoyoos Lake where the Indians of British Columbia and Washington often gathered for the annual potlatch and to lay in supplies of fish and game. (Rev. Myron Eells, in *American Authropologist,* January, 1892.) The name has had many spellings such as "Oakinacken" by Alexander Ross; "Ookenaw," by David Thompson and Alexander Henry, the Younger; " Okenaken," by Gabriel Franchere; "Okinakane," in the Pacific Railroad Reports; and other forms, most of which aim at the same sounds. J. K. Duncan, the topographer with the Pacific Railroad survey, calls the main river through and above the lakes, "Sahtlilkwu" and the Similkameen he calls "Millakitekwa." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I, chapter 18, page 214.) A town by the name of Okanogan is located on the bank of the river in the central part of Okanogan County.

Okanogan County, organized by act of the Territorial Legislature, February 2, 1888.

Okeho River, see Hoko River.

Okho River, see Tocosos River.

Old Colville, see Colville.

Old Hundred Island, see Castle Island.

Old Man House, Chief Seattle's home on Port Madison Bay. The place is now called Suquamish, the name of his tribe. The Indian name for that place was "Tu-che-cub." (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*)

Olallie, a creek and meadow near the south fork of the Snoqualmie River. The meadow lying at the head of the creek at an elevation of about 3700 feet, abounds with huckleberries. "Olallie" is the Chinook Jargon word for berry. (Trustees of The Mountaineers to the United States Geographical Board, June 15, 1916, in *Names MSS.* Letter 580.) A town in the southeastern part of Kitsap County bears the name Olalla, evidently from the same Indian word.

Olallie Canyon, near Dryden in Chelan County. It is sometimes referred to as Williams Canyon. It was named for Ollala, an Indian who lived there from early days and until 1894. (A. J. Amos, of Dryden, in *Names MSS.* Letter 301.)

Olele Point, the southern boundary of Oak Bay, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII, page 314; Atlas,

chart 78.) The United States Coast Survey charted it as "Point Kanawi" in 1854. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 784, chart 51.) The older name has been restored. It was probably derived from the Indian word for berry.

Olema, a postoffice in the south central part of Okanogan County, named by Mrs. L. C. Malott in 1897. (E. Holzhauser, in *Names MSS.* Letter 298.)

Olequa, a town on Olequa Creek in the northwestern part of Cowlitz County. The railroad station was named in 1871 by General J. W. Sprague, General Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad. (Mrs. E. B. Huntington, of Castle Rock, in *Names MSS.* Letter 158.) It is claimed that the word is a corruption of the Indian word "Cametze," meaning where the salmon come to spawn. Olequa was a place where many Indians gathered to catch salmon on their spawning grounds. (Henry C. Sicade to John L. Harris, in *Names MSS.* Letter 481.)

Olney Creek, a tributary of Wallace River, near Startup, in the south central part of Snohomish County. It was named for an old settler. (J. F. Stretch, of Snohomish, in *Names MSS.* Letter 497.)

Olson Creek, a small stream flowing into Lake Whatcom, in the west central part of Whatcom County. It was named on December 3, 1885, for Olaf Olson. (Hugh Eldridge, of Bellingham, in *Names MSS* Letter 136.)

Oluman Creek, see Elochomon Slough.

Olympia, capital of the State of Washington, at the head of Budd Inlet, in the northern part of Thurston County, of which it is also the county seat. The Indian name for the place was "Stu-chus-and." (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*) A variant of this Indian name was "Stitchas," meaning "bear's place." (Elias J. Payne, in *Names MSS.* Letter 219.) A small band of Indians lived there and were known as "Stehtsasamish." According to George Gibbs the site of the present Olympia was known to the Nisqually Indians as "Steh-chass." (Bureau of American Ethnology, *Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II, page 636.) The first home of white men on Puget Sound was Nisqually House established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1833. The first permanent American homes on Puget Sound were established by the party under the leadership of Michael Troutman Simmons in 1845. The name chosen for the settlement was "New Market." The name indicates that the Americans believed that they were beginning a rival of the market maintained by the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Compan-

ies at Nisqually House. Ambitions ran high for "New Market." A grist-mill and saw-mill were built to use the power of the falls in the Deschutes River. In 1846, Edmund Sylvester and Levi Lathrop Smith arrived. They were partners and together took up two half-sections of public land—one near what was later known at Chamber's Prairie and the other at the head of Budd Inlet. These men soon concluded that the latter claim would become the site of an important settlement. One of the first names for the place was "Smithter," a combination of the partner's names. (Mrs. George E. Blankenship, *Tillicum Tales of Thurston County,* page 248.) However, "Smithfield" seems to have been more frequenty used than "Smithter." (*History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume I, 312.) Mr. Smith was educated as a Presbyterian minister. He was a cultured but lonely sort of man afflicted with epilepsy. In the last election under the Privisional Government of Oregon he was elected a member of the Legislature. On going from his claim to "New Market" in his canoe, on his way to the Legislature, he was drowned, supposedly during an attack of his malady. His portion to the claim of "Smithter" or "Smithfield" reverted to his partner, Edmund Sylvester, who continued to cherish great hopes for his claim. Important events were crowded into the three years following Mr. Smith's death. One of the results of the gold rush to California was the purchase there of the brig *Orbit* by Edmund Sylvester, Benjamin F. Shaw, Isaac N. Ebey and S. Jackson, in which to make their way to Puget Sound. In the meantime, Mr. Simmons had sold his interests at "New Market" to Captain Clanrick Crosby for $35,000. He used that money to buy the *Orbit,* which he sent to San Francisco for a cargo of merchandise. At this point arose the name Olympia. Hubert Howe Bancroft quotes Elwood Evans, backed by Mr. Sylvester, that the name Olympia was obtained from the Olympic Mountains and was suggested by Isaac N. Ebey. (*Works,* Volume XXXI, page 16, note 36.) Later, Elwood Evans gave credit for the suggestion to Charles Hart Smith. (*History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume I., page 312.) Colonel Ebey was a man of reading and refinement. He suggested the Swiss name "Lake Geneva" for Lake Washington, and is most probably the one who suggested Olympia as the name of the new town. One interesting addition to the evidence is the fact that in his pioneer library was a copy of Olympia Fulvia Morata's *Critical Observation on Homer.* ("The Ebey Diary," in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume VIII., page 127.) Under the new name the town sprang into

life. Mr. Simmons obtained a gift of land on which he built the first store. The Nisqually Journal under the date of April 25, 1851, declares, "a port of entry has been established at the City of Olympia."

Olympic Mountains, along the western border of the State, sometimes called the Coast Range. In reality they occupy a large part of what is known as the Olympic Peninsula lying between Gray's Harbor, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Pacific Ocean and Hood Canal. The mass of mountains has no general axis and it is therefore hardly proper to use the word "Range" as part of the name. The large group of picturesque and glacier-torn peaks received its proper name through a century of evolution. See the discussion of Mount Olympus for the source of that name in 1788. The evolution began with Captain George Vancouver, who in 1792, wrote these two descriptions: "The shores of the harbour [New Dungeness] were of a moderate height; its western side bounded at no very great distance by a ridge of high craggy mountains covered with snow, were, as I conceived, connected with the mountain we took for Mount Olympus." Later, while at anchor opposite the site of the present City of Seattle, he wrote: "The ridge of mountains on which Mount Olympus is situated, whose rugged summits were seen no less fancifully towering over the forest than those on the eastern side, bounded to a considerable extent our western horizon; on these however, not one conspicuous eminence arose, nor could we now distinguish that which on the sea coast appeared to be centrally situated, and forming an elegant bi-forked mountain." (*Voyage of Discovery,* second edition, Volume II., pages 64 and 121.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, used "Mount Olympus Range" and "Olympic Range." (*Narrative,* Volume IV., page 410, and *Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., page 304.) In 1853, Theodore Winthrop wrote: "* * * the noble group of the Olympian Mountains become visible,—a grand family of vigorous growth, worthy more perfect knowledge." (*The Canoe and the Saddle,* John H. Williams Edition, pages 23-24.) Later, on page 278, he declares that the Victoria Indians called the Olympian Mountains "S'ngaz-anelf." J. A. Costello says the Duwamish Indians used the name "Sun-a-do." (*The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.) J. G. Kohl, in his work on *Hydrography,* 1855, says the mountains "may be called the Mount Olympus Range." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Part I., pages 261-262.) The map by the Surveyor General of Washington Territory, 1857, shows "Olympic Range." Captain George Davidson, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, uses the name

"Olympus Range." (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* pages 587, 629, 635.) On page 629, he also uses "Olympus Mountains." Professor Henry Landes uses the name Olympic Mountains. (*A Geographic Dictionary of Washington,* 1917, pages 215-216). Most of these mountains are within the Olympic National Forest, proclaimed on March 2, 1907, embracing 1,594,560 acres. Within this Forest there was proclaimed on March 2, 1909, the Mount Olympus National Monument, embracing 608,640 acres.

Omak, a town near the central part of Okanogan County, named for a lake about eight miles east of the town. It is claimed that the Indian word "Omache" means great medicine, referring to the supposed curative qualities of those waters. (Postmaster at Omak, in *Names MSS.* Letter 568).

O'Neal Island, off the northeast shore of San Juan Island, in San Juan County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, after a hero in the American navy. (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography,* Atlas, chart 77.

Ontario Roads, a former name for the waterway between San Juan and Lopez Islands, now included in Griffin Bay and part of San Juan Channel, in San Juan County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, had named the present Lopez Island "Chauncy's Island" in honor of Captain Isaac Chauncey of the American Navy. To intensify the honor the adjacent waterway was named "Ontario Roads" because Captain Chauncey had command on the eastern lake of that name during the War of 1812.

O-oo-quah, see Mount Chatham.

Oraphum Creek, in Stevens County. It was named for an Indian chief whose people still live on the Colville Reservation. (Mrs. Anna J. Thompson, of Fruitland, in *Names MSS.* Letter 128).

Orcas Island, in San Juan County. The Spanish chart by Galliano and Valdez, 1792, included this island in the vaguely outlined "Isla y Archipelago de Sn. Juan." (Reproduced in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557, chart L.) The year before, the Spanish Captain Francisco Eliza had charted Griffin Bay, or "Ontario Roads" as "Boca de Horcasitas," after a Spanish vessel by that name, from which at times the "H" was omitted. It was also a part of the long name of the Viceroy in Mexico, Senor Don Juan Vicente de Guemes Pacheco y Padilla Orcasitees y Aguayo Conde de Revilla Gigedo, which was distributed to geographic

features by Captain Eliza. See, for example, Guemes Island. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave the name "Hull's Island" after Commodore Isaac Hull who commanded the United State frigate *Constitution* and captured the English vessel *Guerriere.* To emphasize the honor bestowed Captain Wilkes named Mount Constitution and called East Sound "Ironsides Inlet" after the frigate's pet name and West Sound he called "Guerriere Bay," after the vessel captured. All these names have disappeared except that of Mount Constitution. Captain Kellett, of the British Navy, in 1847, restored many Spanish names, including the name of Orcas Island, which used only part of the original and had not been applied to the island by the Spaniards. Captain Kellett's choice of name was retained on the British Admiralty chart Number 1917 and has been used on all charts since.

Orchard Prairie, in Spokane County. In May, 1879, Thomas T. Howard Doak and H. Dart of Minnesota arrived on the site and planted fruit trees. (*History of Spokane County,* page 282).

Orchard's River, a small tributary of the Columbia River east of Gray's Bay, named by Lieutenant W. R. Broughton in 1792 in honor of H. M. Orchard, clerk of the *Discovery.* (Vancouver's *Voyage of Discovery,* second edition, Volume III., page 95).

Oregon, name of the region from which have been organized the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming. The origin of the name has been much discussed. It is generally believed to have been originated by Jonathan Carver. He was first to use it and applied it to a supposed river of the west. His famous *Three Years Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America* began in 1766. The book was later published in London. Soon thereafter the name found its way into literature, being applied to the supposed river, which, when discovered in 1792, was named Columbia, and also to the country through which the river flowed. Fortunately the beautiful name has been retained by an important part of the original area.

Orient, a town on the Columbia River in the northeastern part of Ferry County, named after a mine of the same name two and one half miles from the town. It was so named by Alexander Ireland in 1901. (Nellie J. Harvey in *Names MSS.* Letter 517).

Orillia, a town southeast of Seattle in the western part of King County, named by Malcolm McDougall in 1887, after his former home town in Simcoe County, Ontario, Canada. (J. D. Cameron, in

Names MSS. Letter 68.) The Canadian town got its name from the Spanish word *Orilla,* meaning "lesser shore," doubtless from the fact that Orillia faces the smaller lake Conchiching while Oro faces the larger lake Simcoe. This information was obtained from Sir Mortimer Durand while he was British Ambassador at Madrid. The name was probably taken to Canada by one of the British officers who served in the Peninsula and who came to Canada with Sir John Colobonne. (C. H. Hale, of Orillia, Canada, in *Names MSS.* Letter 525.)

Orin, a postoffice in the central part of Stevens County, named for Orin S. Winslow. (Postmaster at Orin, in *Names MSS.* Letter 90.)

Oro Bay, on the southeastern shore of Anderson Island, in the west central part of Pierce County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography,* Atlas, chart 79.) In 1846, Captain Inskip sought to change the name to Rodd Bay. (*British Admiralty Chart* 1947). This was intended as an honor for John Rashleigh Rodd, First Lieutenant on the *Fisgard* under Captain John A. Duntze.

Orondo, a town on the Columbia River in the western part of Douglas County, named by J. B. Smith about 1886 after the supposed superintendent of the ancient Lake Superior copper mines. Orondo's people are thought to have been the ancestors of the mound builders "from Lake Superior to the Isthmus where their Atlantis joined America." (J. B. Smith, in *Names MSS.* Letter 352).

Oroville, a town in the north central part of Okanogan County. The town's beginning was in placer mines, for which reason the Spanish word *oro,* for gold, was selected at the name. In 1892, when establishing a postoffice, the Postoffice Department asked that "ville" be added to avoid confusion with Oso another postoffice in the same State. (Frank M. Dallam, in *Names MSS.* Letter 362.)

Oso, a town in the north central part of Snohomish County. The original name for the postoffice in 1889 was "Allen," an honor for John B. Allen, then Delegate to Congress and later United States Senator. Soon a town appeared in Mason County with the name of Allyn, which caused the people of "Allen" to choose a new name.

Osoyoos Lake, a large lake through which the Okanogan River flows at the international boundary. It is from the Calispel Indian word *sooyos,* meaning "the narrows". Rev. Myron Eells says: "When it came to naming the lake, an Irishman who was present

suggested that O be prefixed in honor of his country, which was done." (*American Anthropologist,* January 1892). Probably the first use of the name was by J. K. Duncan, topographer, in 1853. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 214).

Ostrander, a town and creek in the central part of Cowlitz County, both named in honor of Dr. Nathaniel Ostrander, who homesteaded there. He was a famous pioneer physician who later moved to Olympia where he died on February 7, 1902. (Mrs. George E. Blankenship: *Tillicum Tales of Thurston County,* pages 226-228). In May, 1916, Justice of the Peace S. W. Holmes wrote from Ostrander (*Names MSS.* Letter 392) that the honor was for Abel Ostrander, which is probably a mistake as to the first name.

Ostrich Bay, a southern arm of Dye Inlet, in the central part of Kitsap County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, on account of the original outline resembling an ostrich. (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography,* Atlas, chart 88). It is sometimes called Oyster Bay.

Othello, a town in the western part of Adams County, named by H. R. Williams, Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, after the Shakespearian play. (H. R. Williams, in *Names MSS.* Letter 530). "From names given to adjoining towns and stations—Corfu, Smyrna and Jericho,—it seems probable that the misdemeanor was committed by a student and Shakespeare and the Bible." (G. W. Ogden, in *Names MSS.* Letter 385).

O'Toole Creek, a small tributary of the Skagit River, in the central part of Skagit County, named in honor of W. D. O'Toole who located iron mines there in 1885. (Postmaster at Birdsview, in *Names MSS.* Letter 130).

Otso Point, at the north end of Anderson Island, in the west central part of Pierce County. The name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography,* Atlas, chart 79).

Overlook, a station in the central part of Spokane County, formerly known as Wins. The new name was selected because one at that place can overlook the Marshall Valley. (Postmaster at Marshall, in *Names MSS.* Letter 166).

Oyster Bay, a name sometimes applied to Ostrich Bay, Kitsap County. From 1880 to 1890 the settlers could gather there all the oysters they needed. "The writer kept his home at Chico constantly supplied." (W. B. Seymore, in *Names MSS.* Letter 3.)

Oysterville, a town on the west shore of Willapa Bay, in the west central part of Pacific County, formerly the county seat. Isaac Alonzo Clark and R. H. Espey settled there in the summer of 1854, Mr. Clark taking up a donation land claim adjacent to a large bed of native oysters. He platted and named the town of Oysterville. (Julian Hawthorne: *History of Washington,* Volume II., pages 530-533).

Owen Point, see Yoman Point.

Owhap Lake, and Creek, see Ohop.

Owl Creek, a small tributary of the Columbia River, in the southwestern part of Cowlitz County. In 1853 it was mapped as "Minter River." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XI., Part II., chart 3).

Ozette, the name of a lake and a town on its shores, a creek, an island and an Indian Reservation, all near the Pacific Ocean, in the western part of Clallam County. The name is mentioned in the treaty by Governor Isaac I. Stevens with the Makahs, January 31, 1855. In an address at Port Townsend in 1887, Judge James G. Swan said: "There is a lake five or six miles inland from Hozett village at Flattery Rocks, which is marked on the coast survey charts 'Lake of the Sun.' The Makah name is *Ka'houk,* meaning a large body of fresh water, or simply lake. The sun part is imagination." (*Transactions of the Washington Pioneer Association,* 1883-1889, pages 100-101).

P

Pacific City, founded about 1848 on Baker Bay near the mouth of the Columbia River by Dr. Elijah White. Many dupes were victimized in that early attempt at booming western town lots. Captain George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, reported in 1858: "Two or three houses on the shore of the bay, and a saw-mill, are all that remain of the settlement once designated as 'Pacific City.'" (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1005, page 400.) In 1915, F. A. Hazeltine, of South Bend, wrote: "There are no vestiges left of the original Pacific City. It has all gone back to nature and there are trees growing on it over a foot in diameter, which have grown since the townsite was abandoned." (*Names MSS.* Letter 91). Other "Pacific Cities" have been started in the State since that first failure.

Pacific County, named for its ocean boundary. While Washington was still a part of Oregon Territory, this county was created by an act of the legislature dated February 4, 1851.

Pacific Ocean, western boundary of the State. Crossing the Isthmus of Panama in September, 1513, Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered the ocean which he called "Mar del Sur" or "Sea of the South." In November, 1520, Fernando Magellan, also under the Spanish flag, sailed through the straits which have since borne his name. On sailing into the great sea, he found it calm and bestowed the name of Pacific Ocean. Both names were used for many years. The Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1803-1806 used these names: "Entrance of the Columbia River into the Great South Sea or Pacific Ocean" and again, "the Great Western Ocian, I can't say Pasific, as since I have seen it, it has been the reverse." (*Journals of Lewis and Clark,* Thwaites edition, Volume III., pages 235 and 262).

Packwood, name of a lake and formerly of a pass through the Cascades, in the east central part of Lewis County. They were honors for William Packwood, a Virginian, who was a pioneer and explorer in Oregon and Washington. He arrived in Oregon in 1844 and three years later settled on Nisqually Flats. Much of his explorations were done in the mountains. (H. K. Hines: *History of Washington,* pages 889-890, and *Olympia Pioneer and Democrat,* April 19, 1861.)

Padilla, a town and bay in the west central part of Skagit County. It was named "Seno de Padilla," in 1791, by Captain Francisco Eliza from another part of the Mexican Viceroy's long name. See the items under Guemes and Orcas. (Chark K. in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557.) Captain Henry Kellett in 1847, changed the name to Padilla Bay. (*British Admiralty Chart,* Number 1911.) That name has remained.

Page, a town in the southern part of Franklin County, named for Dan Page, an old resident there. (Peter Klundt, Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 27.) There is a station on the Northern Pacific Railway, near Eagle Gorge, King County, by the same name. It was so named for the Page Lumber Company. (Page Lumber Company, in *Names MSS.* Letter 56.)

Page Creek, a small tributary of the Snake River, in the northern part of Asotin County, named for the man who in 1871 took up the first land claim there. "It goes by the name of Cornner Gulch now. No water in it." (Cliff M. Wilson, of Silcott, in *Names MSS.* Letter 240.)

Paha, a town in the central part of Adams County. There is a large spring there and Paha is supposed to be an Indian word

meaning "big water." (Postmaster at Paha, in *Names MSS.* Letter 365.)

PAIA ISLAND, see Burke Island.

PALAT CREEK, see Patit Creek.

PALISADE, a station on the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in the north central part of Whitman County, so named "because it is located on a formation similar to the renowned Palisades of the Hudson." (H. R. Williams, in *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

PALISADES, a town on the Great Northern Railway, in the southern part of Douglas County. The name has reference to the sharp pointed basaltic rocks so characteristically a part of the walls of Moses Coulee, and was bestowed in 1906 by George A. Virtue of Seattle. The same region at the mouth of Douglas Canyon was formerly known as Beulah Land. (Irving B. Vestal, in *Names MSS.* Letter 80.)

PALIX RIVER, flowing into Willapa Bay in the northwestern part of Pacific County. The name is often spelled "Palux." In the Chehalis language the word means "slough covered with trees" and the name was applied to a division of the Chinook tribe. (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 195.) In 1857, James G. Swan wrote: "The Palux Indians, on the Copa-lux on Palux River." (*Northwest Coast,* page 211.)

PALMER, a lake and mountain in the north central part of Okanogan County, named for Y. A. Palmer, an early stockman in Okanogan County. (Postmaster at Loomis, in *Names MSS.* Letter 264.) The same name is used for a railway junction and a mountain in King County, and for a creek and lake in Snohomish County but the origins of those names have not been ascertained.

PALOUSE, name of a city in the east central part of Whitman County, of a river, falls, rapids, and of a tribe of Indians. It is applied also to a large area of wheat lands in the Southeastern portion of the State. The Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1803-1806, first of white men to visit the region, named the stream "Drewyer's River," after George Drewyer, one of the party. They also gave the name of the tribe of Indians as "Palloatpallah." (*Lewis and Clark Journals,* Coues Edition, Volume II., page 630, III.,1070.) The Bureau of American Ethnology publishes a fairly extensive list of names used for the tribe. (*Handbook of American*

Indians, Volume II., page 195.) Canadian members of the Astoria party in 1812 used the name "Pavion" for the river and "Pallatapalla" for the tribe. (Washington Irving: *Astoria* page 328 and 330.) John Work of the Hudson's Bay Company in October, 1825, used the name "Flag River." (*Journal,* edited by T. C. Elliott, in *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume V., page 88.) In July, 1826, David Douglas, the botanist, called the tribe "Pelusbpa." (*Journal* 1823-1827, page 200.) Alexander Ross used the name "Pavilion River" (*Oregon Settlers,* in Early Western Travels Series, Volume VII., page 208.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, refers to the "Peluse River" and adds: "The falls upon this river are of some note and are called Aputapat, and they will hereafter be an object of interest to travellers in this country." (*Narrative,* Volume IV., page 466.) One "hereafter" thus mentioned was embraced by W. P. Breeding in 1875 when he "erected a flouring mill and made other improvements, at the same time laying off the town of Palouse City on his land at the falls of Palouse River." (H. H. Bancroft: *Works* Volume XXIX., page 571, note.) On June 11, 1855, Governor Isaac I. Stevens, in the Nez Perce treaty used the name Palouse River. In discussing the name, N. W. Durham says: "For a grassy expanse the French have the word *pelouse;* and, a century ago, when French-Canadian voyageurs of the fur companies beheld in springtime the wild tumult of bunchgrass hills north of Snake River, they called it the *Pelouse* country—the grass lands:" (*Spokane and the Inland Empire,* page 629.)

Panama Reef, see Boulder Reef.

Pandora, a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in the northeastern part of Whitman County. It was named "after Pandora's Box." (H. R. Williams, in *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

Pandora Reef, a small reef about three miles east of Green Point near Port Angeles, in the northeastern part of Clallam County. The name appears on the *British Admiralty Chart* 2689, Richards 1858-1859, was in honor of the British survey vessel of that name, working with Captain Kellett in 1847-1849.

Panther Creek, a branch of Wind River, in the south central part of Skamania County. "Mr. B. Tillotson saw a panther on a log over the creek. Called it Panther Creek." (Postmaster at Carson, in *Names MSS.* Letter 324.)

PARADISE, a name much used in the Mount Rainier Park for glacier, river, park, and valley. See items under Mount Rainier.

PARK, a town on Lake Whatcom in the southwestern part of Whatcom County named in honor of Charles Park, a pioneer of that place. (J. D. Custer, in *Names MSS.* Letter 209.)

PARKER'S LANDING, see Washougal.

PARKER REEF, off the north shore of Orcas Island. The name originated with the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, by charting "Parker's Rock." (Volume XXIII., *Hydrography,* Atlas, chart 77.) The honor was for George Parker, a petty officer with the expedition.

PARK PLACE, see Monroe.

PARK POINT, see Devil's Head.

PARNELL, former name of a town in Grant County. See Hartline.

PARRAGON LAKE, see Pearrygin Lake.

PARTRIDGE POINT, see Point Partridge.

PASAUKS ISLAND, see Bachelors Island.

PASCO, a town near the junction of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, and the county seat of Franklin County. The name was bestowed by Virgil Gay Bogue, Location Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad. At that time the place was dusty, hot and disagreeable. He had read of a disagreeable town in Mexico by that name and gave it to the new station with no suspicion that it would become an important county seat and railroad center. (F. W. Dewart, Spokane, in *Names MSS.* Letter 599.) Another version is that Harry McCartney, associated with Mr. Bogue as locating engineers, named it by way of contrast. Pasco was the flattest and hottest place he had found while Cerro de Pasco, Peru, was the highest and coldest place he han ever been in. (Lewis A. MsArthur, in *Names MSS.* Letter 606.)

PATAHA, a village near Pomeroy in Garfield County, on a creek bearing the same name which is a tributary of the Tucannon. The word is Nez Perce and means "brush." There was a dense fringe of brush along the creek. The site was first settled in 1861 by James Bowers, who sold it to his brother-in-law, J. Benjamin Norton, who, in turn sold it in 1867 to A. J. Favor. He platted the town on August 21, 1882. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 545.) The town was formerly known as "Favorsburg" and "Watertown," but the Indian name finally prevailed.

Favor was an interesting pioneer who, for a time, drove stage on the Lewiston route. He was known as "Vine" but the newspapers of that day had much fun over his real name. "His parents lived in a small town in Maine and a circus came there for the first time in the history of the place. It was owned by Angevine, June, Titus & Company. Mr. and Mrs. Favor attended in the afternoon and were so well pleased that they named their boy, born on the following day, for the proprietors of the enterprise." (*Columbia Chronicle,* January 31, 1885.)

Paterson, a town on the north bank of the Columbia River, in Benton County. It was named for Henry Paterson, a pioneer settler. (Postmaster at Paterson, in *Names MSS.* Letter 356.)

Patit Creek, a tributary of the Touchet River in the central part of Columbia County. Some maps show it as Palat Creek. The railroad surveyers called *Pa-at-te-tah.* (Map in *Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., book 1.) It is from the Nez Perce *Pat-tit-ta* meaning "bark creek." (F. T. Gilbert in *Historic Sketches of Walla Walla, Whitman and Garfield Counties,* page 389.)

Patos Island, in the northern part of San Juan County. The Spanish word means "ducks." Galliano and Valdes gave the name in 1792. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, renamed it "Gourd Island." (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) In 1874, Captain Henry Kellett restored the Spanish name to the British Admiralty chart and the United States Coast Survey also adopted it in 1854. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 784, chart 51.)

Patterson Lake, a small body of water west of Winthrop in Okanogan County. It was named after the first settler there, Sam Patterson. (Guy Waring, Winthrop, in *Names MSS.* Letter 291.)

Patterson Point, see Gibson Point.

Pattison Lake, in Thurston County. It was named for James Pattison, who, with his wife Jane (Willey) Pattison took up a donation land claim there in the early fifties. (Mrs. George E. Blankenship in *Tillicum Tales of Thurston County,* page 128.)

Pat-to, said to be an Indian name for Mount Adams.

Pavilion River, see Palouse.

Paxton, a railroad station in the east central part of Adams County. H. R. Williams, Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St .Paul Railway Company says, "it was a chance selection." (In *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

Peach, a town on the Columbia River, in the northern part of Lincoln County. It was named for its fine fruit and peach orchards. (Postmaster at Peach, in *Names MSS.* Letter 159.)

Peacock Island, see Hat Island.

Peacock Mountain, in the central part of Okonogan County. It was named for a mine by that name near its summit. "The mine was found in 1885 by a halfbreed, whose name I think was John Picard." (C. H. Lovejoy to Frank Putnam of Tonasket, April 6, 1916, in *Names MSS.* Letter 345.)

Pe-a-kwad, see Shelton.

Peales Passage, the waterway between Hartstene and Squaxin Islands in the southeastern part of Mason County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of T. R. Peale, naturalist, who was a member of the expedition. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Peapod Rocks, off the east shore of Orcas Island, in the east central part of San Juan County. They were named on account of their shape by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) The United States Coast Survey, in 1854, called them "Peapod No. 1" and "Peapod No. 2." (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 784, Chart 51.)

Pearl Island, off the northwest shore of San Juan Island, in San Juan County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

Pearrygin Lake, near Winthrop, in the west central part of Okonogan County. It was named for Benjamin Franklin Pearrygin who was the third settler in the valley and located on the shore of the lake. (Guy Waring, of Winthrop, in *Names MSS.* Letter 291.)

Pe Ell, a town in the southwestern part of Lewis County. Edward S. Curtis says white men adopted the name with the mistaken idea that it was an Indian word. "In fact it is an Indian pronunciation of the name of a one-eyed French halfbreed, Pierre, who used to pasture horses in this prairie." The real Indian name of the place, he says, is *Tsachwasin.* (*The North American Indian,* Volume IX., page 153, note.)

Peloose River, see Palouse.

Pend Oreille, a county in the northwestern corner of the State, which was created by the Legislature on March 1, 1911. A creek and lakes bear the same name. The name originated with the French

employes of the Northwest and Hudson's Bay Companies who gave it to Indians who had ornaments hanging or pendant from the ears. A flippant translation in some journals was "Ear Bobs."

PENGUIN HARBOR, the name given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to the waterway north of Guemes Island. It has disappeared, being merged in that of Bellingham Channel. See Guemes Island.

PENGUIN ISLAND, see Bare Island.

PENN COVE, on the eastern shore of Whidbey Island, in Island County. It was named by Vancouver in 1792, who says he named it "in honor of a particular friend." He may have referred to one of two grandsons of William Penn, who were then living in England. (Edmond S. Meany in *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound,* page 165, note.)

PENRITH, a town in the southeastern part of Pend Oreille County. It was named by the Great Northern Railway Company. (J. B. Torbet, in *Names MSS.* Letter 174.)

PEONE, a creek, prairie and town northeast of Spokane. The name came from Chief Peone of the Peone Indians. (Postmaster at Mead, in *Names MSS.* Letter 170.)

PERCIVAL CREEK, in Thurston County. Thomas Prather says: "My first work upon arrival in Olympia was logging for Captain Percival up the creek which even then and still bears the name of this noted pioneer sea captain." (Mrs George E. Blankenship: *Tillicum Tales of Thurston County,* page 137.)

PER-CO-DUS-CHULE, see West Point.

PERIWEE FALLS, in Pend Oreille County, near the Canadian boundary. It was named in 1895 by a French Canadian who was hunting and prospecting in that region. (E. O. Dressel, in *Names MSS.* Letter 51.)

PERKINS PRAIRIE, see Buckley.

PERRY, a postoffice in the northwestern corner of Columbia County, established in August, 1881. Daniel Lyons was then postmaster. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 379.)

PERRY'S ISLAND, see Fidalgo Island.

PHILLEO LAKE, west of Spangle in Spokane County. It was named by T. A. E. Philleo, who owned the land about it. (M. H. Sullivan of Spangle, in *Names MSS.* Letter 153.)

PHINNEY, see Clinton.

Pickering Passage, the waterway between Hartstene Island and the mainland in the east central part of Mason County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Charles Pickering, a naturalist with the expedition. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII, Atlas, chart 78.)

Piedmont, a town on the shore of Lake Crescent, in the north central part of Clallam County. It was named in 1893 by William Dawson on account of its position at the foot of a mountain. (D. A. Christopher, in *Names MSS.* Letter 252.)

Pierce County, created by the Oregon Territorial Legislature on December 22, 1852, before Congress had created Washington Territory. The name was an honor for Franklin Pierce, who was at that time President-elect of the United States.

Pigeon Creek, see Bachelors Island Slough.

Pilchuck, the name of a creek, a mountain and a town in Snohomsh County. The creek was first to be named, the name being a compound from the Chinook Jargon *Pil* meaning "red" and *chuck,* "water." The water in the creek has a reddish hue. (E. M. Floyd in *Names MSS.* Letter 189 and Dr. Charles M. Buchanan in *Names MSS.* Letters 141 and 155.)

Pildsh Point, see Broad Spit.

Pile Point, on the southwest shore of San Juan Island, in San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Pillar Point, in the Strait of Juan de Fuca off the shore in the northwestern part of Clallam County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847, and was mentioned on page 418 of the United States Coast Survey for 1858. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1005.)

Pillar Rock, in the Columbia River, in the southwestern part of Wahkiakum County. In 1805, Lewis and Clark described the rock without giving it a name. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, shows that the name was well established at that time. Commander Wilkes says: "We ran up the river a few miles, and anchored just below Pillar Rock, and opposite to Waikaikum. Waikaikum belongs to a chief named Skamakewea, and is a large lodge, picketed around with planks. * * * Pillar Rock is called by the Indians Taluaptea, after the name of chief, who in bygone days lived at the falls of the Columbia, and who, having incurred the displeasure of their spirit, called Talapos, was turned into a rock, and placed where he

would be washed by the waters of the great river. The rock is twenty-five feet high, and only ten feet square at its top: it is composed of conglomerate or pudding-stone, and is fast crumbling to pieces. I found great difficulty in ascending it." (*Narrative,* Volume V., page 120.)

Pilot Cove, on the west shore of Admiralty Inlet, in the northeastern part of Kitsap County. Pilot Point, nearby, is now a better known geographic name. Commander Wilkes, in 1841 wrote: "Here we anchored before sunset and I named it Pilot's Cove, from the circumstance of having been here joined by the first officer of the Hudson Bay Company's steamer, commanded by Captain M'Niel, who on hearing of our arrival, kindly sent him down to pilot up the ship." (*Narrative,* Volume IV., page 303.)

Pinkney City, see Colville.

Pine City, a town in the northern part of Whitman County. Vice-President H. R. Williams of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company says it was a name in local use when the railroad was built. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

Pine Creek, a tributary of the Walla Walla River in Walla Walla County. N. W. Durham says it is probably the *Te-hoto-nimme* of Steptoe. (*Spokane and the Inland Empire,* page 222.)

Pine Island, in Willapa Bay, Pacific County: Judge James G. Swan in 1857 wrote: "a small sand-islet of some four or five acres in extent, covered with low, stunted pine-trees and beach grass. Some of the oystermen reside on it, as it is near the channel and the oyster beds." (*Northwest Coast,* page 27.)

Pine Lake, a small body of water east of Lake Sammamish in King County. It was so named on account of a few white pine trees growing nearby. (J. B. Scott, of Monohon, in *Names MSS.* Letter 499.)

Ping, a town in the northern part of Garfield County. It was named for Robert and Frank Ping who had settled in that vicinity in early days. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 49.)

Ping County, see Columbia County.

Pingston Creek, a tributary of the Columbia River in the north central part of Stevens County. It was named for Captain Alfred G. Pingston who was captain on the Steamer 49 running between Marcus and Death Rapids, B. C., on the Columbia River in 1865. He was shot and killed by accident at the Little Dalles on the Columbia

River some twenty miles north of Marcus in 1870. He had settled on the creek and planted an orchard which has survived for more than half a century. (Richard Nagle, in *Names MSS.* Letter 129.)

Pinnacle Rock, see Fucas Pillar.

Pinnea Creek, see Skamokawa Creek.

Pins, a postoffice on the Hoh River in the northwestern part of Jefferson County. It was named for an early settler. The office was discontinued about 1907. (John Huelsdonk, of Hoh, in *Names MSS.* Letter 171.)

Pioneer, see Covello.

Pischous River, see Wenatchee River.

Pisco River, see Toppenish Creek.

Pish-st River, see Fish River.

Piskowish River, see Wenatchee River.

Pitch-pol, see Foulweather Bluff.

Pitt Island and Passage, west of McNeil Island, in the northwestern part of Pierce County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, spells the name of the island with one "t" and does not name the passage. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 79.) The British Admiralty Chart 1947, Inskip, 1846, calls the island "Enriquita Island" and the waterway, "Crauford Channel." The United States Coast & Geodetic Survey Chart 6460 shows both island and passage bearing the name Pitt.

P'kowitz, said to be one of the Indian names for Mount Baker, Judge James G. Swan says it is compounded of *Puk'h* meaning "white" and *h'kowitz* meaning "mountain" both in the Clallam Indian language. (*Washington Pioneer Association Transactions*, Seatle, 1894, page 100.)

Plain, a postoffice in the central part of Chelan County. The name was suggested by C. F. Rupel and the office was opened for business on November 14, 1913. (C. F. Rupel, in *Names MSS.* Letter 370.)

Pleasant Harbor, a small bay on the western shore of Hood Canal, in the eastern part of Jefferson County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave it the Indian name "Tzee-sa-ted Cove." (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Pleasant Prairie, in the central part of Spokane County. The first settlement there was by Henry Eilenfelt on June 1, 1878. (*History of Spokane County*, page 282.)

Pleasant View, a town in the northeastern part of Walla Walla County, plotted by W. C. Painter on November 26, 1894. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 167.)

Plomondon Island, see Fisher Island.

Plumper Reef, see West Bank.

Plymouth, a town on the Columbia River in the south central part of Benton County. A rugged basalt rock makes out into the river. The Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway has a tunnel 800 feet long through the rock. The settlers hoped for a town and sought a good name. "Gibraltar" was objected to because it was foreign and inhospitable. The American name of Plymouth was chosen. The Indian name for the locality was *Soloosa,* which was preferred by A. D. Walker as a name for the town. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 372.)

Point Adams, on the Oregon side at the mouth of the Columbia River. The name was given by Captain Robert Gray on May 18, 1792. ("Boits Log of the Columbia" in *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume XII., No. 1, January, 1921, page 35.) Later in the same year Vancouver recognized the name, saying: "Point Adams is a low, narrow, sandy, spit of land, projecting northerly into the ocean, and lies from Cape Disappointment, S. 44 E. about four miles distant." (*Voyage of Discovery Round the World,* second edition, Volume III., page 88.) Captain Gray tried to change the name of Cape Disappointment to "Cape Hancock." See the entry under Cape Disappointment.

Point Alan, also spelled Allan and Allen, see Allen Point.

Point Angeles, see Ediz Hook.

Point Armstrong, see Point Chehalis.

Point Baaddam, the southeastern cape of Neah Bay, in the northwestern part of Clallam County. Judge Swan in quoted as authority for the statement that the village Baada was abandoned in 1863 by the Indians who moved to Neah. (Bureau of American Ethnology, *Handbook of American Indians,* Volume I., page 123.)

Point Beals, on the northeast shore of Vashon Island, in the west central part of King County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Artimeus W. Beals, Captain of the Hold, in one of the ships. Many other petty officers were similarly honored in that vicinity. See Quartermaster Harbor.

Point Bolin, in the northern part of Port Orchard, at the entrance to Agate Passage in the central part of Kitsap County. It

was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Jacob Bolin, Captain of the Forecastle in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Brown, the north cape at the entrance to Grays Harbor, in the southwestern part of Grays Harbor County. It was named by Lieutenant Joseph Whidbey, of the *Daedalus,* part of the Vancouver expedition, in October, 1792, after Captain (later Rear Admiral) Brown of the British Navy. (Vancouver's *Voyage of Discovery Round the World,* second edition, Volume III., page 133.) Another Point Brown is at the north entrance to Commencement Bay or Tacoma Harbor. The original name here was Point Harris.

Point Carter, see Carter Point.

Point Caution, on the east shore of San Juan Island near Friday Harbor. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Point Chehalis, the south cape at the entrance to Grays Harbor, in the southwestern part of Grays Harbor County. In October, 1792, Lieutenant Joseph Whidbey, while in the *Daedalus* of the Vancouver expedition, named the north cape after Captain Brown of the British Navy. At the same time he named this southern cape "Point Hanson" after Lieutenant Hanson who had commanded the *Daedalus.* (Vancouver's *Voyage of Discovery Round the World,* second edition, Volume III., page 133.) For a number of years this name persisted though sometimes spelled "Harrison." The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it as "Chickeeles Point," one of the numerous spellings of Chehalis. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 75.) Captain George Davidson discussed all these names in the Report of the United States Coast Survey for 1858, and said that the few settlers in the region called it "Point Armstrong." (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1005.) The name was intended as an honor for Mr. Armstrong who owned a mill on the Chehalis River and who built on the point a house for Dr. Roundtree who intended to found a city and manufacture salt. (James G. Swan, *Northwest Coast,* page 253.) Since 1857, Point Chehalis, derived from the river and the Indian tribe of that name, has become established.

Point Colville, the southeast cape of Lopez Island, San Juan County. It was undoubtedly an honor for Andrew Colville, Governor in London of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was probably given by Captain Henry Kellett of the British Navy in 1847. It was men-

tioned in the United States Coast Survey Report for 1854. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 784.) It appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. See Colville and Colville Island.

Point Cooper, the cape dividing Budd Inlet from Eld Inlet, in the north central part of Thurston County. Eld Inlet is locally known as "Mud Bay" and this cape is known as "Mud Bay Spit." The official name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of John Cooper, Armorer on one of the ships. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 79.)

Point Crowlie, the southeast point at the entrance to Annas Bay, at the head of Hood Canal. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, evidently in honor of Charles E. Crowley, Lieutenant in the United States Navy, mentioned for gallantry in the Battle of New Oreleans.

Point Cummings, on the west shore of Hood Canal, named in honor of W. H. Cummings, Boatswain's Mate in one of the ships. (*Hydrgraphy,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Dalco, at the southwest shore of Vashon Island, in the southwestern part of King County. The charts of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, do not show the name though it is credited to that source by the United States Coast Survey Report for 1858. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1005, page 448.)

Point Defiance, in the northwestern part of Pierce County and now embraced in a park of the City of Tacoma. It lies at the boundary between Admiralty Inlet and the original Puget Sound. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, and is frequently referred to in the official publications. In 1849, Commodore Wilkes published a book, *Western America,* in which is found the following: "This narrow pass [The Narrows] seems as if intended by nature to afford every means for the defense of Puget's Sound, * * * the only entrance to which is through the narrows, which, if strongly fortified, would bid defiance to any attack and guard its entrance against any force." (*Western America,* page 81.) See also Commencement Bay and The Narrows.

Point Demock, on the northwestern shore of Camano Island, in Island County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of John Demock, Captain of the Top in one of the ships. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

Point Disney, the southern point of Waldron Island in the the northern part of San Juan County. It was named by the Wilkes

Expedition, 1841, in honor of Solomon Disney, Sailmaker's Mate in one of the ships. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

Point Dougal, see Dougall Point.

Point Doughty, the northwest cape of Orcas Island, San Juan County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of John Doughty, Captain of the Top in one of the ships. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

Point Edmund, just south of Edmonds, in the southwestern part of Snohomish County. The spelling on maps has often been "Edwards." The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, has left no evidence as to the one honored by the name.

Point Ellice, within the mouth of the Columbia River, east of Baker Bay, in the southern part of Pacific County. The Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1803-1806, camped on the lee side of the point and Sergeant Patrick Gass thought it should be called "Blustry Point." (Twaites' Edition of the Journal, Volume III., page 215.) The name was bestowed by the North West Company in honor of Edward Ellice, agent of the company in London, who, with William McGillivray, brought about the union of the Northwest and the Hudson's Bay Companies in 1821. David Douglas on April 11, 1825, recorded it as "Point Ellis." (*Journal, 1823-1827,* page 56.) That error was repeated by Belcher in 1839, but on May 1, 1833, Dr. William Fraser Tolmie wrote: "At 10 boarded by a party of Chenooks off Point Ellice." (*Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume III., page 231.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, also used the correct name. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 68.)

Point Elliott, south of Everett, in the west central part of Snohomish County. The treaty in which the Indians ceded the lands from Seattle to the British line to the United States was signed on January 22, 1855, and became known as the Point Elliott Treaty. Since then the town of Mukilteo has arisen on the point and displaced the old name. Point Elliott was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, probably in honor of Samuel Elliott, Midshipman on one of the ships. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) See also Mukilteo.

Point Fosdick, opposite Fox Island, at the northeastern entrance to Hale Passage, in the west central part of Pierce County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Stephen Fosdick, Gunner's Mate on one of the ships. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Frances, the southwestern cape of Bellingham Bay; Whatcom County. In 1792, Captain George Vancouver named it Point Francis but left no evidence as to whom he thus honored. (Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound*, page 209, note.) The changed spelling appears on recent charts of the United States and Geodetic Survey.

Point Gibson, see Gibson Point.

Point Glover, south of Bainbridge Island, within the entrance to Port Orchard, in the east central part of Kitsap County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of John Glover, Captain of the Top in one of the ships. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Gorden, see Restoration Point.

Point Grenville, jutting into the Pacific Ocean, in the west central part of Grays Harbor County. It was named by Captain George Vancouver on April 28, 1792, in honor of Lord William Wyndham Grenville, who was raised to the peerage just before Vancouver sailed on his memorable voyage. (Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound*, page 64, note.) On some maps the name has appeared as "Greenville" or "Granville." The Spaniards had given the point different names. Bruno Heceta, in 1775, called it *Punta de los Martires* or "Point of the Martyrs" on account of an attack from Indians. See Destruction Island. In 1792, Galliano and Valdes, in the *Sutil y Mexicana*, called it *Punta de la Bastida* or "Point of the Bastion," on account of its fort-like appearance. (J. G. Kohl in *Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XII., Part I., page 265.)

Point Hammond, the northeast extremity of Waldron Island, San Juan County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Henry Hammond, Quartermaster on one of the ships. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

Point Hancock, see Cape Disappointment.

Point Hannon, the eastern extremity of Hood Head, in the northwestern part of Jefferson county. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, but no evidence is available as to the one honored.

Point Hanson, see Point Chehalis.

Point Harmon, a name given to the point in Commencement Bay, where now stands the City of Tacoma. The name was an honor given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to John Harmon, Cap-

tain of the Forecastle on one of the ships. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Harris, former name of Point Brown at the north entrance to Tacoma Harbor. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Alvin Harris, Sailmaker's Mate on one of the ships.

Point Harrison, see Point Chehalis.

Point Heyer, on the east shore of Vashon Island in the western part of King County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Henry R. Heyer, Quartermaster on one of the ships. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Hilcome, see Koitlah Point.

Point Hudson, the two capes of Port Townsend Bay, Jefferson County, were named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Commanders William L. Hudson and Cadwalader Ringgold of the expedition. Point Hudson has retained its name but "Point Ringgold" has been changed to Vancouver's older name, Marrowstone Point.

Point Jefferson, at the north entrance to Port Madison, in the northwestern part of Kitsap County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, honored three former Presidents of the United States in one locality by naming Port Madison, Point Jefferson and Point Monroe at the south entrance to the bay. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Julia, see Port Gamble.

Point Kanawi, see Basalt Point, and also Olele Point.

Point Komkomle, see Chinook Point.

Point Lawrence, the east cape of Orcas Island, San Juan County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of James Lawrence, famous hero in the United States Navy. (*Hydrography,* Atlas, chart 77.) See also Guemes Island and Oak Bay, where attempts were made to further honor the same hero.

Point Leadbetter, see Leadbetter Point.

Point Leavett, see Bush Point.

Point Lewis, see Cape Shoalwater, and also North Head.

Point Lloyd, see Upright Head.

Point Lowell, the southwestern cape of Camano Island, opposite Holmes Harbor, Island County. It was named by the Wilkes

Expedition, 1841, in honor of James Lowell, Captain of the Forecastle in one of the ships. (*Hydrography,* Atlas, charts 77 and 78.)

Point Migley, the north cape of Lummi Island, in the southwestern part of Whatcom County. It was named in honor of William Migley, Quarter Gunner on one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

Point Mill, in Port Discovery, Jefferson County, where S. L. Mastick built the Port Discovery Mill in 1858. It should not be spelled "Nill." (Postmaster at Port Discovery, in *Names MSS.* Letter 253.) The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6450 shows it "Point Nill."

Point Monroe, the southern cape of Port Madison, Kitsap County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as one of three honors conferred in the same locality upon former Presidents of the United States. See also Point Jefferson and Port Madison.

Point Moody, see Johnson Point.

Point New, on the east shore of North Bay, six miles west of Hoquiam, Grays Harbor County. It was named in October, 1792, by Lieutenant Joseph Whidbey of the Vancouver Expedition, who says it was named "after the master of the store ship." (Vancouver's *Voyage of Discovery Round the World,* second edition, Volume III, page 135.)

Point Nill, see Point Mill.

Point No Point, at the northeastern extremity of Kitsap County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII, Atlas, chart 78.) Commander Wilkes seems to have been disappointed as he drew near the point and by naming it as he did perpetrated what has since been deemed as a sort of geographical joke. An efficient lighthouse has given added importance to the point. Governor Isaac I. Stevens, in making a treaty with the Clallam tribe, cited the place at "Hahdskus, or Point No Point, Suquamish Head." Edward S. Curtis says the Indian name for the place is *Hadsks,* meaning "Long nose." (*North American Indian,* Volume IX., page 98.) Captain George Davidson in 1858 recorded the Indian name as *Hahd-skus.* (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1005.)

Point Partridge, the west central cape of Whidbey Island, in Island County, named by Captain George Vancouver on June 6, 1792. It has long been supposed that the name came from seeing grouse or pheasants. (Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget*

Sound, page 173, note.) More recent researches have revealed the fact that Captain Vancouver's brother John had married into an English family by the name of Partridge and that the honor of this important name was intended for that family. Captain Vancouver died in 1798, before his great journal was published and the dedication was written by John Vancouver. An earlier Spanish name for the point did not survive. Manuel Quimper in 1790 had charted it "Punta de Mendez." (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557.)

Point Piner, the southern cape of Maury Island in southwestern part of King County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Thomas Piner, Quartermaster in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Polnell, east cape of Crescent Harbor, Whidbey Island, in Island County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of John Polnell, Quarter Gunner in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

Point Pully, a cape on the mainland east of Vashon Island and between Fauntleroy Cove and Des Moines, locally known as "Three Tree Point." It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Robert Pully, Quartermaster in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Restoration, see Restoration Point.

Point Richmond, on the mainland west of Vashon Island in the northwestern part of Pierce County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of William Richmond, Boatswain's Mate in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Ringgold, see Marrowstone Point.

Point Roberts, two such names appear in the geographic history of Washington. One has been supplanted by the name of Alki Point, now within the limits of Seattle. That point was charted as "Point Roberts" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Humphrey Roberts, Armorer in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) See Alki Point. The other is an older name, given by Captain George Vancouver on June 12, 1792, "after my esteemed friend and predecessor in the *Discovery.*" That entry points directly to Captain Henry Roberts of the British Navy. (Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound,* page 182 and note.) Its location gives it peculiar prominence, lying at the end of a peninsula across which runs the international boundary. The

point thus becomes the northwestern extremity of Whatcom County. The point attracted the attention of the Spanish explorers. Captain Eliza, in 1791, thought it an island and called it "Isla de Zepeda" and Captains Galliano and Valdes, in 1792, called it "Punta Cepeda." One other form of the Spanish word was "Cesseda." (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557, charts K. and L. and *Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Part I, chapter XV., page 305.)

Point Robinson, see Robinson Point.

Point Salsbury, see Salsbury Point.

Point Sandford, on the west shore of Vashon Island, in the southwestern part of King County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Thomas Sandford, Quartermaster on one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Sares, see Langley Point.

Point Scabock, see Seabeck.

Point Southworth, on the mainland, opposite the north end of Vashon Island, in the southeastern part of Kitsap County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Edward Southworth, Quartermaster in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Tala, at the east entrance to Port Ludlow, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, with no evidence being left as to the meaning or origin of the name. . (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII, Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Termination, at the northwestern entrance to Hood Canal, near Suquamish Harbor, in the northwestern part of Jefferson County, named for its location by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, charts 78 and 84.)

Point Thompson, the northern cape of Orcas Island, San Juan County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Matthew Thompson, Captain of the Top in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

Point Totten, see Port Gamble.

Point Treble, the western cape of Anderson Island, in the western part of Pierce County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, for George Treble, a seaman in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) An attempt was made

to change this name to "Richard Point," probably as an honor for Fleetwood J. Richards, Lieutenant of Marines on the British frigate *Fisgard,* which was in Puget Sound prior to the treaty of 1846. (British Admiralty Chart 1947, Inskip, 1846.)

Point Turner, at the entrance to Port Washington Narrows, where stands the present City of Bremerton, Kitsap County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Henry Turner, Captain of the Forecastle in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Vancouver, on the Columbia River in the southeastern corner of Clarke County, named by Lieutenant W. R. Broughton, October 30, 1792, in honor of Captain George Vancouver, under whom he was then serving. (Vancouver's *Voyage of Discovery Round the World,* second edition, Volume III, page 107.) Local confusion of locality was cleared up on October 30, 1916, by T. C. Elliott, who identified this point with the locally known Cottonwood Point. (*The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society,* Volume XVIII, pages 73-82.)

Point Vashon, the north cape of Vashon Island, in the western part of King County, named from the island by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Wells, on the east shore of Admiralty Inlet in the southeastern corner of Snohomish County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of William Wells, Yeoman in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point White, southwest extremity of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of James White, Captain of the Forecastle in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Whitehorn, see Whitehorn Point.

Point William, at the southern entrance to Bellingham Bay, near Samish, in the northwestern part of Skagit County, named on June 23, 1792, in honor of Sir William Bellingham. (Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound,* page 209.) See Bellingham. It had been named "Punta de Solane" by the Spanish explorer Eliza. (J. G. Kohl in *Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Part I., chapter xv., page 302.)

Point Williams, north of Fauntleroy Cove, in the western part of King County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in

honor of Samuel Williams, Gunner's Mate in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Point Wilson, at Port Townsend, in the northeastern extremity of Jefferson County, named by Captain George Vancouver on June 6, 1792, who wrote: "After my much esteemed friend Captain George Wilson of the navy." (*Voyage of Discovery Round the World,* second edition, Volume II., page 174.) The Indian names were *Kam-kam-ho* in the Chimacum language and *Kam-kum* in the Clallam. (J. A. Costello: *The Siwash,* Seattle 1895.)

Point Wilson, a second point with this name is located on the southeast shore of Hartstene Island, in the southeastern part of Mason County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Thomas Wilson, Sailmaker's Mate in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 79.)

Polly, see Felida.

Pomeroy, county seat of Garfield County. Joseph M. Pomeroy, born in Ashtabula, Ohio, on March 20, 1830, migrated to Illinois in 1850, to Oregon in 1852 and to Washington in 1863. He had charge of a stage station and ranch at what is now Dayton, and on December 8, 1864, purchased from Walter Sunderland the ranch on which he platted the town of Pomeroy on May 28, 1878. (*History of Southeastern Washington,* pages 500-501, 533.)

Pomona, a station on the Northern Pacific Railway seven miles north of Yakima in Yakima County. In 1916 Edmund T. Stevens, operator, wrote that as passengers, freight and express intended for Selah, also known as Wenas, were landed at this new station of Selah, he suggested as a new name that of the Roman Goddess of Fruit Trees, which was done on November 22, 1908. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 289.)

Porpoise Rocks, off the southeast shore of Guemes Island in the northwestern part of Skagit County. They were named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, probably after the brig of that name in the squadron. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 92.) The names have been changed to Dot, Huckleberry and Saddlebag Islands.

Port Angeles, county seat of Clallam County. The name originated with the Spaniards in 1791, Captain Francisco Eliza named the peculiar harbor "Porto de Nuestra Senora de los Angeles;" in 1792, Captains Galliano and Valdes contracted it to "Porto de los Angeles." Captain Vancouver shortened it still further in

1792 and gave the form now in use. In 1852, the United States Coast Survey charted it as "False Dungeness" from its resemblance to New Dungeness nearby. The long sandspit which makes the harbor is called Ediz Hook, probably from *Yennis,* Clallam Indian word, meaning "good place." See Ediz Hook.

Port Blakely, see Blakely.

Port Columbia, a postoffice on the Columbia River in the northwestern part of Douglas County, named by a Chicago salesman who enjoyed his vacation there in 1888. (Postmaster at Port Columbia, in *Names MSS.* Letter 565.)

Port Discovery, near Port Townsend in the northeastern part of Jefferson County, named by Captain George Vancouver on May 2, 1792, after his ship. (*Voyage of Discovery Round the World,* second edition, Volume II., page 66.) The Spaniards sought to honor one of their heroes. Manual Quimper in 1790 charted the harbor as "Porto de la Bodega y Cuadra," which was cut down by Captain Eliza in 1791 to "Porto de Quadra." (Charts reproduced in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557.) The Indian names of the place are given as *Skwa-kwe-i* in the Clallam language and *Kui-la-tsu-ko* in the Chimacum language. (J. A. Costello: *The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.)

Port Gamble, a harbor and town near the entrance to Hood Canal in the northeastern part of Kitsap County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Lieutenant Robert Gamble, who was wounded by the bursting of the bow gun on the United States frigate *President* during his famous battle with the *Belvidere* on June 23, 1812. Wilkes also named the capes at the entrance to the bay Point Totten and Point Julia. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 83.) The Totten name was in honor of Passed Midshipman George M. Totten in one of the crews. The name is now displaced by that of the town of Port Gamble. There is no evidence as to the origin of the name Point Julia. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6450 shows at that place "Indian Village." At the present site of Port Gamble, Josiah P. Keller founded a village in the fall of 1853 and called it "Teekalet." (H. H. Bancroft: *Works,* Volume XXXI., page 18, note.) The name "Teekalet" was used on many early maps. Rev. Myron Eells says the Indian word means "brightness of the noon-day sun," because the sun at noon shines with peculiar splendor on the sands of the bay. (In *American Anthropologist,* January, 1892.) In 1857, Judge James G. Swan said: "There are now about thirty-

seven saw-mills in the Territory, the largest of which is that of Pope, Talbot & Co., under charge of Captain J. P. Keller at Teekalet (Port Gamble) on Hood's Canal." (*Northwest Coast,* page 399.) His use of parentheses shows the change toward the name of Port Gamble.

Port Gardner, what is now Saratoga Passage and including also part of Everett Harbor, in the western part of Snohomish County, was named Port Gardner by Vancouver on June 4, 1792, in honor of Vice Admiral, Sir Alan Gardner of the British Navy. (*Voyage of Discovery Round the World,* second edition, Volume II., page 170.) To the southern cape of Camano Island he gave the name of Point Alan in honor of the same man. See Allen Point, Everett and Port Susan.

Port Hadlock, see Hadlock.

Port Lawrence, see Oak Bay and also Guemes Island.

Port Ludlow, a town near the entrance to Hood Canal in the northeastern part of Jefferson County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Lieutenant Augustus C. Ludlow, of the United States Navy, who was killed on the *Chesapeake* in her famous duel with the *Shannon.* (J. G. Kohl in *Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Part I, chapter xv., page 283.) The Indian names are given as *Sna-nul-kwo* in the Chimacum language and *Dos-la-latl* in the Twana or Skokomish language. (J. A. Costello: *The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.)

Port Madison, a bay, town and Indian reservation on the north end of Bainbridge Island, in the northeastern part of Kitsap County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of the former President of the United States. The bay was surveyed and named on May 10, 1841. (*Narrative,* Volume IV., page 304.) Two other Presidents were honored in the same vicinity. See Point Jefferson and Point Monroe. Governor Stevens in the treaty of January 22, 1855, records the Indian name of the place at *Noo-sohk-um.* John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, had on November 8, 1824, recorded the name as "Soquamis Bay." (*Washington Historical Quarterly,* July 1912, page 213 and note by T. C. Elliott.) This last name is that of the Suquamish tribe, whose Chief, Seattle, had his principal home there. That home was a large communal house and this, in turn, gave rise to a local pioneer name for the place, "Oleman House."

Port Nunez Gaona, see Neah Bay.

Port Orchard, the county seat of Kitsap County, takes its name from the inlet, on the opposite shore of which is located the Navy Yard Puget Sound. It was named on May 24, 1792, by Captain Vancouver in honor of H. M. Orchard, Clerk of the *Discovery,* who while walking on the beach had found that the supposed cove was really an extensive inlet. (Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound,* pages 134-135, and note.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, surveyed the harbor and honored members of the crews by giving their names to subdivisions of the harbor and to points along the shores. Many of these names have remained. See Sinclair Inlet, Dye's Inlet, Ostrich Bay, Point Glover, Point White, and Point Turner. The Indian name of Port Orchard is given as *Tercha-bus* in the Duwamish language. (J. A. Costello: *The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.)

Port Quadra, see Port Discovery.

Port Susan, the waterway between Camano Island and the mainland, forming part of the boundary between Snohomish and Island Counties. On June 4, 1792, it was named by Captain Vancouver in honor of Lady Gardner. (Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound,* pages 167-171.) As to further honors for the same family, see Allen Point and Port Gardner.

Port Townsend, the county seat of Jefferson County and the extensive bay on which it is located, named by Captain Vancouver on May 8, 1792, who wrote: "in honor of the noble Marquis of that name." (*Voyage of Discovery Round the World,* second edition, Volume II., page 76.) The "h" in the original name of Townshend was dropped by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, charts 77, 78 and 82.) It was restored on the British Admiralty Chart 1911, Kellett, 1847. Four years later an American settlement by A. A. Plummer, Charles C. Bachelder, L. B. Hastings and W. F. Pettygrove named their town "after the bay on which it was situated, Port Townsend." (H. H. Bancroft: *Works,* Volume XXXI., pages 19-20.) Since then American maps and writings have omitted the "h." Theodore Winthrop in 1853 mentioned "Kahtai, Port Townsend," thus indicating an Indian name for the place. (*The Canoe and the Saddle,* Williams edition, page 4.) J. A. Costello says that in the Clallam language the name is *Ka-tal* and, in the Chimacum language, *Tsutlat-u-kwat.* (*The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.) The pet name of Port Townsend is "Key City." (Lewis and Dryden's *Marine History of the Pacific Northwest,* page 84.)

Port Williams, a town on the coast southeast of Dungeness, in the northeastern part of Clallam County, named for a contractor who began the settlement. (J. M. Ward, in *Names MSS.* Letter 206.)

Portage, the connecting strip between Vashon Island and the peninsula, wrongly called Maury's Island, in the southwestern part of King County. (George Davidson: *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 613.) Many differences between north and south tribes of Indians were settled there. When white settlers came they easily transported small boats over the low strip of land which gave rise to the name of Portage. (Charles F. Van Olinda, in *Names MSS.* Letter 440.)

Portage Bay, the northeastern arm of Lake Union, Seattle, It was named by the Port Commission because in pioneer days coal trains were portaged over the narrow land from Lake Washington to Lake Union. See items under Lake Union, Lake Washington and Lake Washington Canal.

Porter, a creek and town in the southeastern part of Grays Harbor County, both named in honor of Fairchild Porter, who settled there about 1860. (Postmaster at Porter, in *Names MSS.* Letter 183.)

Possession Point, the southeastern extremity of Whidbey Island, at the entrance to Possession Sound, which indicates the source of the name on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6450. Locally it is known as Skagit Head. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 597.) This gives rise to confusion with Scatchet Head.

Possession Sound, waterway between the southeastern shore of Whidbey Island and the mainland and constituting most of the Harbor of Everett, Snohomish County. The name was given on June 4, 1792, by Captain Vancouver, who there celebrated the birthday of George III., took possession and called the country New Georgia. (Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound,* pages 167-171.) The Daughters of the American Revolution have commemorated this historic event by placing a bronze tablet in Everett. See Port Gardner, Port Susan and Everett.

Potlatch, a town on the southwest shore of Hood Canal, in the central part of Mason County. The name is from the Chinook Jargon and means "to give." In primitive times it meant giving all, by which men achieved greatness. Livingston Farrand has called the potlatch a sort of aboriginal savings bank, as an Indian who "made potlatch" could expect good will and favors from all who

partook of it, and also a sort of clearing house or public debt-paying device. (*Basis of American History,* pages 113-114.)

Poulsbo, a town at the head of Liberty Bay, in the north central part of Kitsap County. It was first settled by Norwegians, the family of Jargen Eliason being first, in September, 1883. The next was I. B. Moe, who was the first signer of a petition for a postoffice. He suggested Poulsbo for the name in honor of a small place near his home in Norway. (E. J. Eliason, in *Names MSS.* Letter 570.)

Poverty Cove, see Neah Bay.

Powahkee Creek, a tributary of the Snake River, in the northern part of Asotin County, named for a Nez Perce Indian woman who took up a claim there. (Cliff M. Wilson, in *Names MSS.* Letter 240.)

Powwow Creek, a tributary of the Columbia River, at Fruitland, in the southwestern part of Stevens County, shown on the maps as Alder Creek. The local name comes from the fact that Indians formerly held their councils or powwows there. (Mrs. Anna J. Thompson, postmistress at Fruitland, in *Names MSS.* Letter 128.) See Alder Creek and Fruitland.

Prairie, a town in the northwestern part of Skagit County, named for its location.

Prairie Mountain, east of Darrington in the northeastern part of Snohomish County, named because of the beautiful prairie at its base. (Charles E. Moore, of Darrington, in *Names MSS.* Letter 193.)

Pratt, see Denison.

Prescott, a town in the central part of Walla Walla County, named in 1881 in honor of C. H. Prescott, General Superintendent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. At that time the company made Prescott a railway division with machine shops, etc., which were soon afterward moved to Starbuck. (R. B. Smith, in *Names MSS.* Letter 480.) The town of Prescott was platted May 12, 1882; by the Oregon Improvement Company. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 166.) The first settlement on the site was by Rev. H. H. Spalding in 1859. (*History of Walla Walla County,* page 143.) Great trouble with freights was caused by the same name being given to a water-tank station on the tide flats at Tacoma. It required seventeen years (1893 to 1910) of

complaints and correspondence to change the name of the water-tank station. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.* February 23, 1910.)

PRESIDENT CHANNEL, between Waldron and Orcas Islands, in the northern part of San Juan County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, named San Juan Island "Rodgers Island" in honor of John Rodgers, Captain of the United States frigate *President,* who encountered the British *Little Belt* just before the War of 1812 and later fired the first shot in that war. To intensify the honor, the waterway east of "Rodgers Island" was named "Presidents Passage" and the south entrance was named "Little Belt Passage". (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) Captains Kellett, 1847, and Richards, 1858-1859, restored Spanish names to the Islands and named the "President's Passage", "Middle Channel" and the waterway between Waldron and Orcas Islands was named "Douglas Channel". (British Admiralty Chart 2689.) This honor was for Sir James Douglas, at that time Governor and Commander-in-chief of Vancouver Island. (John T. Walbran, *British Columbia Coast Names,* page 149.) The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has changed the "Middle Channel" to San Juan Channel and the "Douglas Channel" to President Channel, thus restoring part of the older Wilkes name. (Chart 6300.)

PRESIDENT POINT, on the western shore of Puget Sound, in the northwestern part of Kitsap County. A few miles to the southward, the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, had honored three former presidents by naming Point Jefferson, Point Monroe and Port Madison. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 88.) This fact evidently caused the Unted States Coast Survey to name President Point in 1856. (George Davidson, *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 603.)

PRESSENTIN CREEK, a tributary of the Skagit River, in the central part of Skagit County. It was named for Charles von Presentin, who located a home there in 1878. (Postmaster of Birdsview, in *Names MSS.* Letter 130.)

PRESTON, a town in the central part of King County, near Issaquah. It was named in 1888 in honor of William T. Preston, who was associated with D. H. Gilman and others in building the Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, which later became a branch of the Northern Pacific Railway. In early days supplies were shipped on horseback from Preston to the prospecting camps of the Seattle Coal and Iron Company. On January 13, 1893, a commission was issued to J. F. Hudson as Postmaster of Preston. (J. F. Hudson, in *Names MSS.* Letter 451.)

Preston Point, in Everett, the southern point at the mouth of the Snohomish River . The Indian name for the point is *Hay-bohl-ub.* (Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.)

Prevost Harbor, on Stuart Island in the northern part of San Juan County. It was named by Captain Richards of H. M.S. *Plumper* in 1859, in honor of Captain James Charles Prevost of H. M. S. *Satellite.* See also Charles Point and James Island. For a biography of Prevost see Captain John T. Walbran's *British Columbia Coast Names,* page 400.

Price's Valley, see Fruitland.

Priest Point, opposite Everett at the north entrance to the Snohomish River. As seen from Puget Sound, it is a rocky promontory. The Indian name is *Schuh-tlahks,* meaning stony nose. (Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.) The present name relates to the work of Father Chirouse at Tulalip.

Priest Point, on the east shore of Budd Inlet, near Olympia. The name originated from the early missionary donation claim of Father Pascal Ricard. Through the efforts of Elias J. Payne, thirty acres were secured for a city park, which is called Priest Point Park. (Elias J. Payne, in *Names MSS.* Letter 53.)

Priest Rapids, in the Columbia River southwest of Grant County. Alexander Ross, of the Astoria party, writing in 1811, said: "Here a large concourse of Indians met us, and after several friendly harangues, commenced the usual ceremony of smoking the pipe of peace: after which they passed the night in dancing and singing. The person who stood foremost in all these introductory ceremonies, was a tall meagre, middle-aged Indian, who attached himself very closely to us from the first moment we saw him. He was called Ha-que-laugh, which signifies doctor, or rather priest, * * * *. We named the place 'Priest Rapids' after him." (*Oregon Settlers,* Early Western Travels edition, pages 143-144.) The name was charted by David Thompson and appears in the writings of the early travelers as well as on recent maps.

Prindle, a town on the Columbia River, in the southwestern part of Skamania County. The place was formerly called Cruzatt in honor of Peter Cruzatte of the Lewis and Clark expedition, by which Wind River had been named "Cruzatte River" in 1805. The Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Company changed the name of the station to honor Ernest Hinsdale Prindle, a pioneer land owner there. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.) The first

Prindle known in America was at New Milford, Connecticut, in 1654. There were 31 of the names of Prindle or Pringle in the Revolutionary War. (E. H. Prindle, in *Names MSS.* Letter 387.)

Proebstel, a, town in the southern part of Clarke County named in honor of John Proebstel, a pioneer in that district. (Chauncey Price ,of Sifton, in *Names MSS.* Letter 181.)

Prosser, county seat of Benton County, named in honor of William Farrand Prosser, early homesteader there. He was a prominent citizen of the Territory and State of Washington, who died in Seattle on September 23, 1911, aged 77 years. The place was long known as Yakima Falls. (Robert M. Graham, of Mabton, in *Names MSS.* Letter 297.) It was also known as Lone Tree, the first postoffice being called by that name. (W. M. Scott, of Kiona, in *Names MSS.* Letter 586.)

Protection Island, off the entrance to Port Discovery, in the northwestern part of Jefferson County. On May 2, 1792, while describing Port Discovery, Captain George Vancouver wrote: "Had this insular production of nature been designed by the most able engineer, it could not have been placed more happily for the protection of the port, not only from the N. W. winds to the violence of which it would otherwise be greatly exposed, but against all attempts of an enemy, when properly fortified; and hence I called it Protection Island." (*Voyage of Discovery Round the World,* second edition, Volume II., page 67.) Manuel Quimper called it "Isla de Carrasco" probably after his Pilot's Mate, Don Juan Carrasco. Other Spaniards used the same name. (Charts reproduced in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557.) The Indian name is reported as *Chachanucah.* (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Part I., chapter XV., page 280.)

Ptehnum River, see Manastash Creek.

Puak-ooke, an Indian name for Mount Rainier. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.)

Puerto de Alava, see Cape Alava.

Puerto de los Angeles, see Port Angeles.

Puerto de la Bodega y Quadra, see Port Discovery.

Puerto de Gray, see Grays Harbor.

Puerto de Nuestra de los Angeles, see Port Angeles.

Puerto de Nunez, see Neah Bay.

PUERTO DE QUADRA, see Port Discovery.

PUERTO DE QUIMPER, see New Dungeness Bay.

PUERTO DEL SOCORRO, see Chuckanut Bay.

PUFFIN ISLAND, one of the Matia Islands in the northeastern part of San Juan County. It was named from the tufted puffins nesting there. (British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.) The United States Coast Survey changed the name to "Matia East". (Captain George Davidson, *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 569, note.) The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has restored the name, Puffin Island. (Chart 6380.)

PUGALLUP, see Puyallup.

PUGET BAR, in the Columbia River between Puget and Tenas Illihee Islands, named for the larger island.

PUGET CITY, on Hogum Bay in the north central part of Thurston County, named from Puget Sound.

PUGET ISLAND, in the Columbia River, in the southeastern part of Wahkiakum County. It was named by Lieutenant W. R. Broughton on October 26, 1792, in honor of Lieutenant Peter Puget. (Captain George Vancouver, *Voyage of Discovery Round the World,* second edition, Volume III., page 95.) The Lewis and Clark expedition named it Sturgeon Island in 1805. (*Journals,* Thwaites edition, Volume III., page 206.)

PUGET SOUND, a name much extended beyond its original application. While anchored near Restoration Point, opposite the present City of Seattle, Captain Vancouver sent Lieutenant Peter Puget and Mr. Whidbey in the launch and cutter to explore the waters to the southward. They were to take the western passage. They started on Saturday, May 19, 1792. One week later, Captain Vancouver and Lieutenant Joseph Baker followed in the yawl, taking the eastern channel. Discovering the large island between the two channels, it was named Vashon Island. Both parties had returned to the ships by May 29, when the record shows: "Thus by our joint efforts, we had completely explored every turning of this extensive inlet; and to commemorate Mr. Puget's exertions, the south extremity of it I named Puget's Sound." (Captain George Vancouver, *Voyage of Discoverey Round the World,* second edition, Volume II, page 146.) The chart in Vancouver's work shows the name to apply to the bays and inlets south of the present Tacoma and The Narrows. Wiliam A. Slacum, a purser in the United States Navy, was sent to the Pacific Northwest

in 1836. In a memoir dated March 26, 1837, he refers to the "Straights of Juan de Fuca" and "Pugitt's Sound" thus extending the name so as to include Admiralty Inlet. (Document 24, in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 314.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, clung to Vancvouver's purpose by applying the name south of The Narrows. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) An act of Congress approved February 14, 1851, established the Collection District of Puget Sound, giving legal authority for great inclusiveness as to the name. Captain George B. McClellan, in 1853, wrote: "I mean here, by Puget Sound, the sheet of water made up of the sound properly so called, Admiralty Inlet, Bellingham Bay, etc." (*Pacific Railroad Reports.* Volume I., chapter XVIII., page 183.) In 1857, James G. Swan uttered a complaint as follows: "A strange geographical error has gained credence in the commercial world of calling all the waters on the north of Washington Territory Puget Sound. This error has been principally caused by ignorant newspaper reporters, particularly those of San Francisco, who always report vessels arriving from any of the differrent harbors in Fuca Strait as from Puget Sound." (*The Northwest Cost,* page 119.) On August 7, 1859, General W. S. Harney, United States Army, wrote to the senior officer of the United States Navy, commanding the squadron on the Pacific Coast: "I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a proclamation of Governor Douglas, the executive officer of her Brittanic Majesty's Island of Vancouver, in Puget's Sound." (Document 10, page 20, in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1027.) In 1866, the Washington Territorial Legislature adopted a memorial to Secretary of State Seward in regard to the San Juan Islands, "situated in the waters of Puget Sound." (Laws of Washington, 1866, page 225.) In Bellingham, May 1, 1913, Judge Ralston, of the Superior Court of Clallam County, rendered a decision holding that, for the purposes of the fishing laws, the Strait of Juan de Fuca is a part of Puget Sound. (*Seattle Times,* May 1, 1913.) The Indian name of Puget Sound is *Whulge.* (Theodore Winthrop, *The Canoe and the Saddle,* J. H. Williams edition, page 9.) For biographies see Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound, pages* 148-152, and John T. Walbran's *British Columbia Coast Names,* pages 404-405.)

PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION, see Navy Yard, Puget Sound.

PU-KAL-BUSH, an Indian name for Deschutes River at Tumwater. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.)

PUL-LE-LA, see Squaxin Island.

PULLMAN, a city in the southeastern part of Whitman County, home of the State College of Washington. The place was first named "Three Forks", being at the junction of three small streams. The town adopted the new name in the hope that George M. Pullman, car manufacturer, would endow it, which hope was never realized. (Lou. E. Wenham in *Names Mss.* Letter 115.)

PUNTA DE LA BASTIDA, see Point Grenville.

PUNTA CAPEDA, see Point Roberts.

PUNTA DE HERRERA, see Eagle Point.

PUNTA DE HIFOSA, see Cape Alava.

PUNTA LOERA, see Sandy Point.

PUNTA DE LOS MARTIRES, see Point Grenville.

PUNTA DE MARTINEZ, see Cape Flattery.

PUNTA DE MENDEZ, see Point Partridge.

PUNTA DE RADA, see Koitlah Point.

PUNTA DE SALVI, see Observatory Point.

PUNTA DE SANTA CRUZ, see Dungeness Spit.

PUNTA DE SAN JUAN, see Clallam.

PUNTA DE SENOR JOSE, see Birch Point.

PUNTA DE SOLANO, see Point William.

PURDY, a town on Carr Inlet in the northwestern part of Pierce County, named for a pioneer grocer in Tacoma who furnished lumber for the first school house in the place. (Mary J. Goldman, of Wauna, in *Names MSS.* Letter 257.)

PUYALLUP, the name of a town in Pierce County, of a river which flows into Commencement Bay and a glacier on Mount Rainier where the river has its principle source. The Indian word has been variously spelled. (*Handbook of American Indians,* Part 2, page 331.) Two distinct meanings are given for the word. Elwood Evans in an address published in the *New Tacoma Ledger* of July 9, 1880, says the word means shadow from the dense shade of the forest. (Quoted by H. H. Bancroft: *History of Washington, Idaho and Montana,* Page 66.) Henry Sicade, an educated Indian, says in the *Tacoma News* for June 30, 1916, that *Pough* means generous and *allup* means people and so his tribe were known as generous people. John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1824 called it "Qualax River". (*Washington* Historical Quarterly, July, 1912, page 212.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in naming and charting

Commencement Bay indicated Puyallup River but seem to have spelled it "Pugallup." (Volume XXIII, *Hydrography,* page 319, and the atlas, chart 87.) The town's first postoffice was named "Franklin" which caused much difficulty on account of there being so many postoffices by that name. Ezra Meeker says: "We agreed there never would be but one Puyallup." (*Pioneer Reminiscences,* page 182.)

Pyramid Butte, see Steptoe Butte.

Pysht River, see Fish River.

Q.

Quadra Port, see Port Discovery.

Quaht-sum, see Cape Shoalwater.

Quak, see Sidney.

Qualam Point, see Gordon Point.

Qualax River, see Puyallup.

Qualla Creek, see Squalicum Creek.

Quatermaster Harbor, a bay between Vashon and Maury Islands, in the southwestern part of King County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, named many points in that vicinity for petty officers of the crews and then named the harbor as a fancied haven for their spirits. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Quatsap Point, off the mouth of the Duckabush River, Hood Canal. The name is of Indian origin and was first used by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Queen Anne Hill, a much used local name in Seattle. About 1880, such citizens as C. B. Bagley, F. H. Osgood, A. B. Stewart, A. M. Brooks, G. G. Lyon, Sutcliffe Baxter, George H. Preston, D. N. Baxter and others built homes in the then prevailing Queen Anne style of architecture. Rev. Daniel Bagley jokingly asked folks if they were not "going out to Queen Anne Town." The name has persisted as to the hill, causing wonderment to new-comers. (C. B. Bagley, in *Names MSS.* Letter 284.

Queen City of the Sound, a pet name for Seattle.

Queenhithe. "To the open bay, on the coast to the north of Destruction Island, Mears gave the name of Queenhithe. (1788). Queenhithe is said to be a village on the Thames." (J. G. Kohl in *Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Part I., chapter XV., page

266.) Coalpo reported on April 3, 1814, two ships trading at Queenhithe. (*Henry-Thompson Journals,* Coues edition, Volume II, page 864.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, located Queenhithe at about the present Hoh Head. The name does not appear on the more recent charts.

QUEETS, a river and mountain in the central and southwestern parts of Jefferson County. James G. Swan wrote: "Next north of the Queniult tribe are the Quai'tso." (*Northwest Coast,* page 211.) His book was published in 1857 and in that same year the map of the Surveyor General of Washington Territory showed Queets River. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 877.) In later years, when the river was found to have its rise from the snows of one of the Olympic mountains, that peak received the name of Queets Mountain.

QUELAIULT RIVER, see Quillayute River

QUE-LAP'TON-LILT, the name of an Indian village at the mouth of the Willapa River where Captain Charles Stewart later secured a claim. (James G. Swan, *Northwest Coast,* page 221.)

QUENIULT RIVER, see Quinault River.

QUERQUELLIN RIVER, east of Bay Center, Willapa Bay, in the northwestern part of Pacific County. James G. Swan says the stream had this name but was also called at times, "Mouse River". (*Northwest Coast,* page 74)

QUIARLPI, the name of a few Indian families living at Kettle Falls. The name means basket people from the circumstance of their using baskets to catch fish. (Wilkes Expedition, 1841, *Narrative,* Volume IV., page 444.)

QUILCEDA CREEK, a small stream on the Tulalip Indian Reservation near Everett, Snohomish County. In the Indian treaty of January 22, 1855 the creek is mentioned under the name "Kwilt-seh-da".

QUILCENE, a bay, the northwestern projection of Dabop Bay, in the eastern part of Jefferson County. A town on the bay bears the same name. The word has been spelled "Colcene", "Colseed", "Quilceed". Rev. Myron Eells, for many years a missionary among the Hood Canal Indians, says: "Quil-ceed is a Twana name, from quil-ceed-o-bish, the name of a band of Twanas who lived on Quilceed bay. It means 'salt-water people', in distinction from the S-kaw-kaw-bish, or 'fresh-water people', another band of the same tribe." (*American Anthropoligist,* for January, 1892.) Quilcene

is the form on most recent charts including No. 6450 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Quillayute River, flowing into the Pacific Ocean in the southwestern part of Clallam County. A small Indian Reservation at the mouth of the river has the same name. The tribe of Indians there with that name was well known to early navigators and traders. The word has had many spellings,but Quillayute has been approved by the United States Geographic Board. (Fifth Report, 1890 to 1920, page 267.)

Quimper Peninsula, between Port Discovery and Port Townsend Harbor, in the northwestern part of Jefferson County. Manuel Quimper, in 1790, had named Port Discovery "Puerto de Bodega y Quadra" and his own name had been placed by the Spaniards on New Dungeness Bay as "Puerto de Quimper". (Charts reproduced in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557.) These with other Spanish names have been removed, but the United States Coast Survey seems to have been responsible for giving Quimper's name to the peninsula. (Captain George Davidson, *Pacific Coast Pilot,* pages 537 and 595.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave the name "Dickerson Peninsula". (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) That name has not persisted. The honor intended is revealed in the report: "The command of the exploring Expedition devolved upon me, by orders from the Hon, Mahlon Dickerson, then Secretary of the Navy, on the 20th March, 1838." (*Narrative,* Volume I., page xiii.)

Quinault, a lake, river and Indian Reservation in the northwestern part of Grays Harbor County. On the shore of the lake there is a postoffice with the same name. It was as the name of an Indian tribe that the name was first used. The Bureau of American Ethnology has collected an extensive synonymy. (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume I., pages 342-343.) The present form, Quinault, has been approved by the United States Geographic Board. (*Fifth Report* 1890 to 1920, page 267.) The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is now using the same form. (Chart 6002, corrected to June 25, 1921.)

Quinze River, a stream in the Cowlitz region, the identity of which has not been determined. In 1845, M. Vavasour wrote: "At the Cowlitz we procured horses and rode to Nisqually, a distance of about 60 miles. This route, or portage, as it is usually called, passes through small plains traversing the intervening points of woods,

crossing the Quinze, Sous, Vassels, Chute, and Nisqually Rivers all of which are fordable in the summer, but become deep and rapid in the winter and spring." "Secret Mission of Warre and Vavasour", in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume III., April, 1912, page 151.)

QUISH-CUM RIVER, an Indian name for Hoquiam River. (James Tilton's "Map of a Part of Washington Territory", September 1, 1859, reproduced in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1026.)

QUOB-QUO, an Indian name for Cedar River. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.)

QUO-DOULTZ-SPU-DEN, see Black River.

R.

RACCOON POINT, on the northeast coast of Orcas Island, in the northeastern part of San Juan County. (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, *Chart 6380.*) The name first appeared as Raccoon Bluff. (United States Coast Survey, *Report of Superintendent,* for 1855, chart 44.)

RAECO, a village on Maury Island in the southwestern part of King County. The name was formed in 1908 by taking the initials of the men forming the company—Rhodes, Appel and Earnest and adding "co" for the company. (Mrs. A. Hunt, of Burton, in *Names MSS.* Letter 84.)

RAFFERTY'S RANCH, see Mentor.

RAFT ISLAND, a small island at the head of Carr Inlet in the northwestern part of Pierce County, probably named from its appearance. The Wilkes Exepedition, 1841, named it "Allshouse Island". (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) The intended honor was probably for Joseph Allshouse a member of one of the crews.

RAFT RIVER, flowing into the Pacific Ocean in the northwestern part of Grays Harbor County. A rock off shore at the mouth of the river was long known as Raft Rock. (Captain George Davidson, *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 495.) Raft River was charted by the Surveyor General of Washington Territory, Map for 1857.

RAIL CREEK, a tributary of Chamokane Creek in Stevens County. It got the name from the tall, slim timber fit for rail fences. (William J. McDonald, of Tumtum, in *Names MSS.* Letter 175.)

Railroad Creek, a small stream in the western part of Chelan County, so named because a railroad was projected along its banks. In 1910 piles of rails were seen for miles along the stream. The road was never built.

Rainier, see Mount Rainier.

Rainier, a town on Tenalquot Prairie, in the north central part of Thurston County. It was named for the mountain.

Ralston, a town in the central part of Adams County. It was named by H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, for a health food. (H. R. Wiliams, in *Names MSS.* Letter 530.)

Ram's Head, see Isles des Pierres.

Rattlesnake Prairie, near Snoqualmie Pass, named by pioneer road surveyors. Arthur A. Denny says: "One of the party was startled by a rattling in the weeds. He reported that he heard a rattlesnake, which on investigation proved to be simply the dry seed pods of a weed; but it was sufficient to give a name to the place which it has ever after kept." (*Pioneer Days on Puget Sound,* Harriman edition, page 65.)

Rattlesnake Mountain, in Benton County, probably named because of snakes found there by early settlers.

Ravenna Park, in Seattle, named after Ravenna, Italy, famed for its trees. (W. W. Beck in *Names MSS.* Letter. 286.) After the death of former President Roosevelt, the name was changed to Roosevelt Park.

Raymond, a town in the north central part of Pacific County, named for L. V. Raymond, owner of the townsite. (Postmaster at Raymond, in *Names MSS.* Letter 455.)

Reardon, a town in the northwestern part of Lincoln County, named for a civil engineer with the Washington Central Railroad Company. (Postmaster at Reardon, in *Names MSS.* Letter 244.)

Red Bluff, see Admiralty Head.

Red Harbor, see Reid Harbor.

Redmond, a town in the northwestern part of King County, named for Luke McRedmond, who arrived in Seattle in 1852 and settled at Redmond in April, 1869, later becoming the founder of the town and its first postmaster. (H. S. Reed, in *Names* MSS. Letter 222.)

Red Patch, see Scarborough Hill.

Redrock, a town in the south central part of Grant County, named in 1896 for the red rock abounding in that locality. (Robert N. Getty, of Smyrna, in *Names MSS.* Letter 63.)

Reef Island, one of the seven Wasp Islands, in the central part of San Juan County. Named for its formation. (British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.)

Reef Point, on Lummi Island, north of Lummi Rocks, Whatcom County, named by the United States Coast Survey in 1855. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 845, chart 44.) Another use of the same name is found at the southwest cape of Cypress Island, San Juan County. (British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.)

Reform, see Central Ferry.

Reid Harbor, a bay on the southeastern shore of Stuart Island, San Juan County. On the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards 1858-1859, it is shown as "Red Harbor" but Chart 2840 of the following year shows it Reid Harbor, a probable honor for Captain James Murray Reid, of the Hudson's Bay company service. See Captain John T. Walbran's *British Columbia Coast Names,* pages 419-420.

Reid Rock, in Friday Harbor, San Juan Island, the name probably coming from the same source as that of Reid Harbor. (British Admiralty Chart 2840, Richards, 1858-1860.)

Reiter, a town in the south central part of Snohomish County, named by V. V. Clark in July, 1906, in honor of Charles G. Reiter of East Orange, New Jersey, who was president of the Bunker Hill Mining and Smelting Company. (Charles F. Hendricks, in *Names MSS.* Letter 546.)

Relief, a station in the northwestern part of Columbia County. "The first engines, Nos. 41 and 42, pulled two cars each up to the point where each dropped a car and went on. It was such a relief to the engine crews that the place has been known as Relief ever since." (William Goodyear, in *Names MSS.* Letter 43.)

Rena, a village south of Dungeness, Clallam County, named at the time of the first railroad boom by Major Hooker in honor of his daughter. (Postmaster at Dungeness, in *Names MSS.* Letter 161.)

Renslow, a town in the southeastern part of Kittitas County.

The choice of name for the railway station was "a chance selection." (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

RENTON, a city near Seattle, King County. It was first known as Black River Bridge. (Interview with Mr. Houser in *History of Kittitas County,* Ellensburg Normal School, page 1.) The present name is an honor for Captain William Renton of the Port Blakely Mill Company.

REPUBLIC, in the north central part of Ferry County, of which it is the county seat. In the spring of 1896, Philip Creaser and Thomas Ryan located the Republic mine which was later sold for $3,000,000. The town was named for the mine. (John F. May, in *Names MSS.* Letter 431.)

RESTORATION POINT, at the southeast end of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, named by Captain George Vancouver in honor of "Restoration Day", May 25, 1660, when the Stuart dynasty was restored to the crown of England. Englishmen celebrated the anniversary for more than a century. Vancouver first called it Village Point on account of a group of Indians being camped nearby. (Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound,* page 156 and note.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, sought to change the name to "Point Gordon." (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) This was intended as an honor for John Gordon, Quartermaster in one of the crews.

RETSIL, postoffice at the Washington Veterans' Home, near Port Orchard, Kitsap County. Difficulty was encountered in selecting an acceptable name until W. H. Cochran of the State Board of Control suggested the use of Governor Ernest Lister's name spelled backwards. (W. H. Wiscombe, Superintendent of the Washington Veterans' Home in *Names Mss.* Letter 82.)

REVERE, a town in the northwestern part of Whitman County, named by H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, after Paul Revere of the famous ride. (H. R. Williams in *Names MSS.* Letter 530).

REX, a post office in Douglas County, said to have been named by the Postoffice Department. The name has no local meaning. (C. A. Carson, Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 38.)

RICHS PASSAGE, entrance to Port Orchard, south of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of William Rich, botanist with the expedition. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Richard Point, see Point Treble.

Richland, a town in the east central part of Columbia County, named by Nelson Rich in 1904. Mr. Rich owned large tracts of land in that vicinity. Benton was proposed as a name but was rejected because of its frequent use elsewhere. (*Advocate* of Richland, in *Names MSS.* Letter 358.)

Richmond Beach, a town in the northwestern part of King County, named on October 4, 1889, by E. W. Mills and John Pappendick to please John Spencer a former resident of Richmond, England. The word "Beach" was added to advertise the fine bathing beach at that place. The Postoffice Department shortened the name by dropping the word "Beach" which resulted in so much confusion with other Richmonds that, in 1900, the word "Beach" was officially added to the name. (Miss Loville R. Hillman and Mrs. Sadie E. Holloway, in *Names MSS.* Letter 67.)

Richmond Highlands, in the northwestern part of King County, directly east of and overlooking Richmond Beach, whence the name. The postoffice by that name was established on Junel, 1912. (E. E. Rogers, in *Names MSS.* Letter 477.)

Richmond Lake, see American Lake.

Richmond Point, see Point Richmond.

Rickey Rapids, see Thompson Rapids.

Ridgefield, a town in the west central part of Clarke County. The former name Union Ridge was changed to Ridgefield about 1890 as the site of the town was one large field on a beautiful ridge. (J. W. Blackburn, in *Names MSS.* Letter 127.)

Ringgold Channel, see Rosario Strait.

Ringgold Point, see Marrowstone Point.

Rio Canel, see Fish River.

Rio de Cuesta, see Lyre River.

Rio de los Martires, see Hoh River.

Riparia, a town on Snake River in the southwestern part of Whitman County. The name is evidently derived from the Latin *riparius,* referring to a river bank, the same as the Anglicized "riparian."

Ripple Island, a small island between Spieden and John Islands, in the northern part of San Juan County. The name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Ritz Creek, a tributary of the Walla Walla River, Walla Walla County, named in honor of Philip Ritz, a pioneer in the Northwest of 1863. (W. D. Lyman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 246.)

Ritzville, county seat of Adams County, named in honor of Philip Ritz who located in 1878 a homestead just south of the townsite. (N. W. Durham, *Spokane and the Inland Empire,* page 627.)

River Bonaparte, see Bonaparte Creek.

River Homes, in the north central part of Lincoln County. In 1911, people living on orchard tracts on the Spokane River obtained a postoffice with this name. (Postmaster at River Homes, in *Names MSS.* Letter 516.)

River of the West, see Columbia River.

Riverside, a town on the Okanogan River in Okanogan County, named for its location.

Robe, a town in the central part of Snohomish County, named for a pioneer settler. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 375.)

Roberts Point, see Point Roberts.

Robinson, a village in the western part of Okanogan County, named for James Robinson, a trapper in 1890. (Mrs. M. Stewart, of Mazama, in *Names MSS.* Letter 314.) Robinson Creek, a branch of the upper Methow River, was probably named for the same man.

Robinson Point, the northeast cape of Maury Island, in the southwestern part of King County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of John Robinson, Captain of the Forecastle in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) In a former writing it was conjectured that the one honored was R. P. Robinson, Purser's Steward in one of the crews. ("Origin of Point Defiance and Other names on Puget Sound," in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer,* May 23, 1915.) It seems, however, that John Robinson's rank harmonizes better with that of the other men honored in the naming of points in the same vicinity. See Point Pulley, Point Piner, Point Heyer, Point Beals, Point Southworth, Point Williams, Point Sandford, Point Richmond and Quartermaster Harbor. The lighthouse at Robinson Point has made that the best known of the group.

Roche Harbor, a town on the northern part of San Juan Island, in the northwestern part of San Juan County, named in 1858 in honor of Richard Roche. (British Admiralty Chart 2689,

Richards, 1858-1859.) Roche was on this Northwest station as a Midshipman under Captain Henry Kellett in H. M. S. *Herald* in 1846. He was under the same Captain in the Arctic Exploring Ship *Resolute,* 1852-1854, during which time he made 789 miles of sledge travel. He was on the Northwest station again in 1857-1860 as Third Lieutenant under Captain James C. Prevost of H. M. S. *Statellite.* It was during this time that the significant geographic honor was conferred upon him by Captain, afterwards Admiral Sir George Henry Richards, then in command of H. M. S. *Plumper.* (Captain John T. Walbran, *British Columbia Coast Names,* page 427.)

Rock Creek, at least eleven small streams in Washington bear this descriptive name. The most important historically is the stream flowing into the Columbia near the station Fountain in the south central part of Klickitat County. In 1811, David Thompson called it "Now-wow-ee." (*Narrative,* the Champlain Society edition, map.) This has been identified as Rock Creek by T. C. Elliott who edited the Journal of David Thompson, (*Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society,* Volume XV., page 116, note 81.)

Rockdale, station at the western portal of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway in the eastern part of King County, named because of the preponderance of rock there. (A. H. Barkley, Chief Clerk to Vice-President Earling, of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, Seattle, in *Names MSS.* Letter 500.)

Rockdale Creek and Lake, near Rockdale in the eastern part of King County. The names were suggested to the United States Geographic Board in 1916 by The Mountaineers. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 580.) The names are officially approved. (United States Geographic Board, *Fifth Report 1890 to 1920,* page 275.)

Rock Duncan, see Duncan Rock.

Rockford, a town in the southeastern part of Spokane County, named by D. C. Farnsworth, a pioneer in 1879, from the many fords used in crossings over Rock Creek running through the town. (Postmaster at Rockford, in *Names MSS.* Letter 543.)

Rock Island, half a mile north of Cypress Island, in the northwestern part of Skagit County. The descriptive name was given by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1005, page 433.

Rock Island Rapids, in the Columbia River below Wenatchee, in Chelan and Douglas Counties. The Indian name for the rapids is *Squah-ah-she.* (T. C. Elliott, "Journal of David Thompson," in *Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society,* Volume XV., page 56, note 20.)

Rock Lake, in the north central part of Whitman County, named for the nature of its banks. The great Yakima Chief Kamaiakan found retirement near this lake after the Indian war of 1855-1857.

Rock Point, on the western shore of Lopez Island, San Juan County. The descriptive name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Rockwell, a town in the northeastern part of Adams County, named for the character of the county and on account of a well drilled in the rock there. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

Rocky Bay, on the northeast shore of San Juan Island, San Juan County. The descriptive name first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Rocky Point, locally used for a number of places. The one best established is at the northeast entrance to Holmes Harbor, Whidbey Island, in Island County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Rodd Bay, see Oro Bay.

Rodgers Island, see San Juan Island.

Rodna, a station in the southwestern part of Spokane County, originally named "Ray" in honor of E. W. Ray, Assistant Engineer on Location and Construction for the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Company. The name was changed to avoid confusion with Ray on the Northern Pacific Railway. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

Rogersburg, a town at the junction of the Grande Ronde and Snake Rivers, in the southeastern part of Asotin County, named in 1904 for G. A. Rogers of Asotin who owned the townsite. (*History of Southeastern Washington,* pages 697-698.) The first store was started june 12, 1912, by C. B. Brown, who was also first postmaster. (C. B. Brown, in *Names MSS.* Letter 262.)

Rogue Harbor, see Baker Bay.

Rogue Islet, off the east shore of Tenas Illahee, Columbia River, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 70.)

Rolling Bay, on the east shore of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County. It was first named Rowles Bay after an early settler. When a postoffice was secured the name was changed. (Lucas A. Rodal, Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 1.)

Ronald, a village on the Seattle-Everett Interurban Railway, King County, named in honor of Judge J. T. Ronald, Seattle, who owned land there.

Ronald, a town in the western part of Kittitas County, named in honor of Alexander Ronald, a native of Scotland, who was superintendent of the coal mines there. (T. F. Mulvaney, in *Names MSS.* Letter 353.)

Roosevelt, a town on the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway, on the Columbia River, in the southeastern part of Klickitat County. It was named by T. B. Montgomery in honor of Theodore Roosevelt. (W. H. Reader, in *Names MSS.* Letter 64.)

Rosalia, a town in the northern part of Whitman County. It is the site of the Indian battle with Colonel Steptoe, for whom the nearby mountains was named.

Rosario, a well known name in the vicinity of the San Juan Archipelago. It was first applied in 1791 by the Spanish Captain Eliza to what is now the Gulf of Georgia. The original Spanish name was "Gran Canal de Nuestra Senora del Rosario la Marinera," About the same time, the Spaniards named the present Rosario Strait "Boca de Fidalgo." (Chart reproduced in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, named Rosario Strait "Ringgold's Channel," an honor intended for Lieutenant Cadwalader Ringgold of the expedition. In 1847, Captain Henry Kellett shifted part of the long Spanish name from the Gulf of Georgia and chartered Rosario Strait. (British Admiralty Chart 1911.) That name has persisted. It is the boundry between San Juan and Skagit Counties. For a time a postoffice on Fidalgo Island, in the southwestern part of Skagit County bore the name "Rosario." In more recent years, Robert Moran has applied the name to his beautiful home on the eastern shore of East Sound, Orcas Island. There is now a postoffice at his place called Rosario.

Rosario Island, see Fox Island.

Rosberg, a town in the western part of Wahkiakum County, named for Christian Rosburg, first postmaster there. (Postmaster of Rosburg, in *Names MSS.* Letter 239.)

Rosedale, a town on Henderson Bay, Carr Inlet, in the northwestern part of Pierce County. It was named by W. E. White in 1883 on account of the wild roses bordering the bay. In 1884, Mrs. Henry Schmel started the subscription which brought their first flag and in May, 1886, David Petrey and W. E. White started the petition for their first postoffice. (Mrs. W. E. White, in *Names MSS.* Letter 506.)

Rose Point, see Point Elliott.

Roslyn, a town in the western part of Kittitas County. In August, 1886, Logan M. Bullock, general manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's coal mine there, suggested the name as a compliment to his sweetheart who was living in Roslyn, New York. (W. M. Sample, Postmaster at Roslyn, in *Names MSS.* Letter 535.)

Ross Rapids, in the Columbia River, between the Entiat and Okonagon Rivers, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, probably in honor of Alexander Ross, of the Astoria party. (*Hydrographhy*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, Chart 67.) The name seems to have passed out of use.

Round Island, in Willapa Bay, Pacific County. In 1858, the United States Coast Survey reported: "One mile S. S. E. of Long Island is a very small islet called Round Island, of only a few acres in extent covered with wood and bushes." (*United States Public Documents.* Serial Number 404, page 404.)

Roxboro, a town in the western part of Adams County, named by the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company after a town in Massachusetts. (H. R. Williams, in *Names MSS.* Letter 530.)

Roza, a town in the southern part of Kittitas County, named in 1883 or 1884 by the Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in honor of his daughter. (M. J. Roberts, in *Names MSS.* Letter 407.)

Ruby, a name much used for creeks and mining camps. In the central part of Okanogan County, Thomas Fuller in 1885, built the first cabin of a settlement. He was one of the owners of the Ruby Mine and so he called the settlement Ruby. (C. H. Lovejoy to Frank Putnam, of Tonasket, in *Names MSS.* Letter 3345.) In

the central part of Pend Oreille County, some prospectors found rubies in a little creek, which was at once named Ruby Creek. In 1905, when a postoffice was established there, it received the name of Ruby. (T. D. Eastlick, in *Names MSS.* Letter 428.)

RUDD, see Machias.

RUFF, a town in the eastern part of Grant County, named for Gotfred Ruff, on whose property the town was to have been located. (W. H. Poggevall, in *Names MSS.* Letter 180)

RUSSELLS, a creek and a town in Walla Walla County. "The creek was named for Charles Russell who settled there in 1889, but Russells Station was named for Patrick Russell." (W. D. Lyman, of Walla Walla, in *Names MSS.* Letter 246.)

RUSTON, surrounded by Tacoma, Pierce County. In 1915, Doctor Pratt, Mayor of Ruston, and one of the incorporators, stated that the name was an honor for W. R. Rust, one of the founders of the smelter at that place, on account of his benefactions and his kindness to employes. Mr. Rust was President of the Tacoma Smelting Company. (E. L. Sweeney, of Tacoma, in *Names MSS.* Letter 114.)

RUTH'S PRAIRIE, in the southern part of Thurston County, named in 1850 for B. F. Ruth, a settler there. (F. D. Conklyn, of Rainier, in *Names MSS.* Letter 59.)

RYAN, a town in the northwestern part of Stevens County, named for Henry Ryan, who owned a farm there. (Joseph T. Reed, of Marble, in *Names MSS.* Letter 125.)

RYDER CHANNEL, see Balch Passage.

RYE, a station in the central part of Whitman County and another with the same name in the southeastern part of Kittitas County. The latter was named by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company after Rye, New York. (H. R. Williams, in *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

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SACHAL, an early name for a river and lake in Thurston County, southwest of Olympia, probably the Black River and Black Lake of more recent maps. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in describing the Indians of that region, say the Sachals numbered about forty and "reside about the lake of the same name, and along the river Chickeeles" [Chehalis]. (*Narrative* Volume V., page 132.)

SACHAP, see Satsop.

SACHEN POINT, see March Point.

SADDLE MOUNTAIN, a local name frequently encountered for saddle-shaped peaks. Captain John Meares, while off the entrance of Willapa Bay in 1788 named such a peak in the present Pacific County. (*United States Public Documents*, Serial No. 1005, page 403.) The name also appears in the southern part of Grant County.

SADDLEBAG ISLAND, in Padilla Bay, in the northwestern part of Skagit County. The Wikes Expedition, 1841, included it as one of the "Porpoise Rocks." (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII, Atlas, chart 92.) The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6377 shows the present name evidently derived from the shape of the island.

SADDLEHORN MOUNTAIN, in the southwestern part of Asotin County. It was named by the early settlers because it is shaped like a saddle. (Henry Hanson of Hansen Ferry, in *Names MSS.* Letter 236.)

SAGE, a station on the north bank of the Columbia River, opposite Blalock Island, in the southwestern part of Benton County. It was named for the prevailing vegetation there. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

SAHALE, a peak at the headwaters of the Stehekin River, in the northwestern part of Chelan County, named by The Mazamas, mountaineering club of Oregon. The word is from the Chinook Jargon and means "high" or "above". (Henry Gannett; *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States*, page 269.)

SAHAPTIN RIVER, see Snake River.

SAHAWAMISH BAY, see Shelton Bay.

SA-HA-WAMSH, see Hammersley Inlet.

SAH-KEE-ME-HUE, see Sauk River.

SAHPENIS RIVER, see Toppenish Creek.

SAHTLILKWUN, see Okanongan Creek.

SAIL ROCK, in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, two miles east of Waaddah Island, in the northwestern part of Clallam County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, on account of its shape and color. The rock is 150 feet high. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, charts 76 and 80.) Captain Kellett, in 1847, called it "Klaholoh." (British Admiralty Chart 1911 and George Davidson: *Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 523.)

Saint Andrews, a postoffice in the east central part of Douglas County, named about 1890 in honor of Captain James Saint Andrews, a Civil War veteran who was an early settler and first postmaster at the place. (A. D. Cross, in *Names MSS.* Letter 210.)

Saint Clair Island, see Sinclair Island.

Saint Germain, a town in the central part of Douglas County, named in honor of A. L. St. Germain. (B. C. Ferguson, of Mansfield, in *Names MSS.* Letter 77.)

Saint Helens, a town in the northwestern part of Cowlitz County. See Mount Saint Helens for the origin of the name.

Saint Helens Reach, the Channel in the Columbia River east and west of Cape Horn, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. "In this part of the river, which I named St. Helens Reach, we met the brig *Wave*, that had brought ourstores from Oahu." (*Narrative*, Volume IV., page 319.)

Saint John, in Clarke County, see Hidden.

Saint John, a town in the northern part of Whitman County, named by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company in 1888 for E. T. St. John, an old settler and owner of the land at that place. (J. C. Crane, in *Names MSS.* Letter 472.)

Saint Joseph's Mission, established in 1848, on Budd Inlet, about a mile north of Olympia, by Rev. Pascal Ricard. (Elwood Evans: *History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington*, Volume I., page 302 and Hubert Howe Bancroft: *Works*, Volume XXXI., page 10.)

Saint Pierre, see Mount Saint Pierre.

Saint Roc, see Columbia River.

Saint Roque, see Cape Disappointment.

Sakpam River, the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave this name for the present Duwamish River, in King County. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 67.)

Salem Point, see Salmon Point.

Saleesh, see Clark Fork River.

Sallal Prairie, near North Bend in the central part of King County, named for the sallal berry shrubs which abound there. (W. H. Ruffner, 1889: *Resources of Washington Territory*, page 62.)

Sallie's Lake, a name sometimes applied to Rock Lake, Whitman County.

Salmon Bank, off the southwestern point of San Juan Island, discovered by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial No. 1134, page 96; and George Davidson: *Pacific Coast Pilot,* 554.)

Salmon Bay, now within the limits of Seattle, King County. On its shore developed the City of Ballard, since joined to Seattle. See Ballard. The Indian name was Shul-shale, for a tribe, now extinct, which had its headquarters on the bay. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash.*) In December, 1852, Arthur A. Denny, knew the bay as "Shilshole." It was later changed to Salmon Bay because it was thought to be frequented by Salmon. (Arthur A. Denny: *Pioneer Days on Puget Sound,* Harriman edition, page 52.) The Lake Washington Canal passes through the bay. See Lake Washington Canal.

Salmon Creek, at least nine streams in the State of Washington bear this name, all because they were frequented by salmon in the spawning seasons.

Salmon-fall River, a name once used for Methow River.

Salom Point, the northern point of Squaxin Island in the southeastern part of Mason County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, which also charted the island as "Jack's Island." (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, charts 78 and 79.) The meaning of the names has not been ascertained. The spelling is often "Salem", but the United States Coast and Geodetic chart 460 retains the original spelling Salom.

Salsbury Point, the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, gave this name to two places, an eastern cape of San Juan Island and on Hood Canal east of Termination Point, near Port Gamble. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, Charts 77 and 78.) The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 6380 and 6450 show the name on San Juan Island to be changed to Turn Island and the one on Hood Canal to be retained as originally given. The honor bestowed by Wilkes was intended for Francis Salsbury, Captain of the Top in one of his crews. Men of such rank were the ones most often chosen for honors in the naming of points.

Salt Lake, a name sometimes used for Moses Lake. There is a small lake by the name in the south central part of Okanogan County. The name is descriptive.

Salter's Point, see Gordon Point.

SALZER VALLEY, in the northwestern part of Lewis County, named for a pioneer family. Joseph Salzer filed on the first homestead in the valley. His son Gottleib lived on the claim to hold it for the father and during that time the valley was named. (C. Ellington, of Chehalis, in *Names MSS.* Letter 21.)

SAMAHMA, see Cle Elum.

SAMEGO, the northwest extremity of McNeil Island, Pierce County, so named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 79.) Captain Inskip, in 1846, named it McCarthy Point, in honor of Lieutenant Henry H. McCarthy of the *Fisgard.* (British Admiralty Chart 1947.) Neither name persists.

SA-MILK-A-MEIGH, see Similkameen River.

SAMISH, a bay, island, river and town in the northwestern part of Skagit County and a lake in the southwestern part of Whatcom County, all from the name of a tribe of Indians which formerly lived in that region. (Myron Eells, in *American Anhropologist* for January, 1892.)

SAMMAMISH, a lake, river and town in the northwestern part of King County. The name is from a former tribe of Indians. The word is from *Samena,* hunter. (Bureau of American Ethnology: *Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 421.)

SAND ISLAND, in the Columbia River near its mouth. The island of sand and driftwood, never many feet above the surface of the water, has shifted its position from time to time. This quality is discussed by Captain George Davidson of the United States Coast Survey. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 458.) On account of these changes, Sand Island has caused conferences between the Legislatures of Oregon and Washington. Boundary and fishing rights are involved.

SANDERSON, a town in the northeastern part of Douglas County, was named for Thomas Sanderson, the first postmaster at that place. (C. A. Carson, in *Names MSS.* Letter 38.)

SANDFORD COVE, at the northwest extremity of Fidalgo Island, Skagit County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Thomas Sandford, Quartermaster in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., page 310 and Atlas, chart 92.) See also Point Sandford. The name of the cove has not persisted. See Boxer Cove and Flounder Bay. The United States Coast and Geo-

detic Survey Chart 6377 now shows the little Sandford Cove to be Flounder Bay.

San de Fuca, a town on the shore of Penn Cove, Whidbey Island, in the northeastern part of Island County. The Holbrook donation land claim was acquired by Henry C. Power and in 1889 a townsite was platted by L. H. Griffiths, H. C. Power and J. W. Gillespie. In choosing a name, they evidently confused the names of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and San Juan Island. Whatever else may be said of the mythical Juan de Fuca, he certainly was no saint. (Edmond S. Meany: *History of the State of Washington*, pages 15-16.) The little town of San de Fuca has not grown but from its neighborhood there have gone many young men who have achieved careers as seamen and steamboat men.

Sandy Point, this descriptive name has been given to many places on the shores of Washington. The most historic one is on Whidbey Island, at the southwestern entrance to Saratoga Passage. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 89.) Captain George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, wrote: "It is moderately long, low and has no bushes.... It is locally known as Joe Brown's Point." (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 600.)

San Juan Archipelago, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has been urged to accept this locally used name in lieu of the officially charted Washington Sound. The origin and evolution of the name are shown in the discussions following of San Juan Channel, San Juan County and San Juan Island.

San Juan Channel, east of San Juan Island and between that the islands Orcas and Lopez. The Spanish explorer, Eliza, in 1791, named the passage between San Juan and Lopez Islands "Boca de Horcasitas," a name from the same source as that of Orcas Island. (*United States Public Documents* Serial No. 1557, Chart K.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called that part of the channel "Ontario Road," the southern entrance to it "Little Belt Passage" and the waterway between San Juan and Orcas Islands, "President's Passage." (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) These were honors for historic war vessels. See Lopez, Orcas, San Juan Island, Little Belt Passage, Ontario Road and President Channel. Captain Richards, in 1858, sought to change the name to "Middle Channel." (British Admiralty Chart 2840.) The present name of San Juan Channel is shown on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6380.

San Juan County, named for one of the largest islands in Washington Sound, which should be known as San Juan Archipelago. Following the boundary treaty of 1846, a dispute arose between the British and American Governments for the possession of this group of islands, which dispute was settled by Emperor William I., of Germany, as arbitrator on October 21, 1872. On receiving information of that award the Territorial Legislature of Washington organized the archipelago into San Juan County on October 31, 1873.

San Juan Island, the western part of San Juan County, received its name in 1791 from the Spanish explorer Eliza, who realized that there were several islands in the group and wrote on his chart "Isla y Archiepelago de San Juan." (*United States Public Documents,* Serial No. 1557, chart K.) The Spanish map remained only in manuscript for many years. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, respected the names given by Vancouver in 1792 but apparently knew nothing of the "San Juan" name. The large island was named "Rodgers" in honor of Commodore John Rodgers who commanded the *President* in the combat with the *Little Belt,* which was also commemorated in the attempted naming of the adjacent waterways. See President Channel and Little Belt Passage. The whole group was called "Navy Archipelago," the report saying: "Navy Archipelago is a collection of 25 islands, having the Straits of Fuca on the south, the Gulf of Georgia on the north, the Canal de Arro on the west and Ringgold's Channel on the east. They have been named from distinguished officers late of the U. S. naval service, viz., Rodgers, Chauncey, Hull, Shaw, Decatur, Jones, Blakeley, Perry, Sinclair, Lawrence, Gordon, Percival, and others." *Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., page 306, and Atlas, chart 77,) Captain Henry Kellett, of the Royal Navy, in 1847, restored the Spanish name of San Juan for the island but gave no name for the archipelago. (British Admiralty Chart 1911.) The Hudson's Bay Company gave a local name of "Bellevue" to the island. (*Pacific Coast Pilot* page 556.) When the United States Coast Survey began work among the islands in 1853, the archipelago was named Washington Sound. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 556.) The confusion of names for the island is shown by the official charting of "Bellevue or San Juan Island." (*United States Coast Survey Report for* 1854, chart 51.) The maps by the Surveyor General of Washington Territory for 1857 and 1859 show the same dual names. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Nos. 877 and 1026.)

Later the American geographers dropped the name "Bellevue" and accepted the Spanish name as restored on the British charts.

Sanpoil River, a tributary of the Columbia River in the southwestern part of Ferry County. On July 24, 1825, John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, called it "Lampoile River." (*Washington Historical Quarterly* for April 1914, page 100.) In June, 1826, David Douglas, botanist, used the name "Cinqpoil River." The name was derived from that of a band of the Spokane Indians. The Bureau of American Ethnology gives many synonyms. (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., pages 451-452.)

San Roque, see Cape Disappointment.

Santa Rosalia, see Mount Olympus.

Saptin River, see Snake River.

Saratoga Passage, the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, made the following record: "I have called Saratoga Passage the strait leading from Deception Passage to Admiralty Inlet at the south end of Whidby's Island, 35 miles distant." (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., page 311, and chart 77.) Wilkes had called the island on the east of the waterway "McDonough's Island" in honor of Thomas Macdonough who gained fame in the Lake Champlain battles of 1812, using as his flagship the *Saratoga.* Intensifying a geographical honor for a naval hero by an adjacent one for his ship, was a favorite scheme of Wilkes. Vancouver, in 1792, had named the waterway Port Gardner after Sir Alan Gardner. The southeastern cape he had called Point Alan after the same man and the adjacent waterway he called Port Susan after Lady Susan Gardner. He took possession for Great Britain and called the waterway from Point Alan to the southern end of Whidbey Island Possession Sound. Captain Henry Kellett in 1847 gave the Spanish name Camano to the island and sought to restore Vancouver's name of Port Gardner. Much variation is observed on subsequent charts. Port Gardner has now practically disappeared. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6450 shows Possession Sound extending from the southern end of Whidbey Island to Allen Point and Saratoga Passage from that point northward. The same Survey's Chart 6448 gives the name Port Gardner to the southern portion of Everett Harbor. See Allen Point, Camano Island, Everett, Port Gardner, Port Susan and Possession Sound.

Sares Head, see Langley Point.

Satsop River, a tributary of the Chehalis River in the eastern part of Grays Harbor County. The Bureau of American Ethnology

says the name was that of a Salish band of Indians living along the river. (*Handbook of American Indians* Volume II., page 471.) The word is said to mean "on a creek." (W. F. Wagner, in *Names MSS.* Letter 218.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, spelled the word "Sachap." (*Narrative,* Volume V., page 127.) J. A. Costello says the Lower Chehalis Indians called the river "Sats-a-pish." (*The Siwash.*)

Satus Creek, a tributary of the Yakima River in the southeastern part of Yakima County. The Indian word is said to mean "rich land." (Robert M. Graham, of Mabton, in *Names MSS.* Letter 297.) The Bureau of American Ethnology has a different spelling and meaning: "Setaslema—'a people of the rye prarie.' A Yakima band formerly living on Setass Creek." (*Handbook of American Indians* Volume II., page 514.)

Sauk, the name of a river, mountain and railway station in the central part of Skagit County. The name is from that of a tribe of Indians. (Postmaster at Sauk, in *Names MSS.* Letter 49.) The postoffice of that name was established in 1884. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 244.) George Gibbs writing on March 1, 1854, said the Indians had a portage from the north fork of the Stilaguamish to the "Sah-kee-me-hu" branch of the Skagit. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 472.)

Saundersonville, see Chehalis.

Sawamish, see Mason County.

Saxon, a railroad station in Snohomish County, which years ago had a postoffice. It was named in honor of a widow by the name of Saxon, about 1888. (Charles F. Elsbree, of Acme, in *Names MSS.* Letter 195.)

Scabock Harbor, see Seabeck.

Scadget Head, see Scatchet Head.

Scaffold Camp Creek, a tributary of Twisp River in the west central part of Okanogan County. On September 30, 1853, Captain George B. McClellan made his way up the creek seeking a passage across the mountains. He charted the creek by an Indian name "Nai-hai-ul-ix-on." (*Pacific Railroad Reports* Volume I., pages 377-389.) The origin of the name Scaffold has not been ascertained. There may have been a hanging there and, what seems more

likely, pioneers may have found huge tepee poles standing at an Indian camping place. Such poles have been found at other camping places. For an illustration of such a camp, see *The Mountaineer* for 1911, facing page 22.

SCAGET RIVER, see Skagit River.

SCARBORO HILL, back of Chinook near the mouth of the Columbia River in the southwestern part of Pacific County. The name is often spelled in full as Scarborough Hill. On November 21, 1813, Alexander Henry referred to it by two names when he wrote: "We ascended the Chinook hill, or Red Patch, from the top of which we had an extensive view." (Elliott Coues: *New Light on the Early History of the Greater Northwest,* page 755.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, also charted it as "Chinook Hill." (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 68.) Captain James Scarborough, on leaving the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, took up a claim at Chinook and also served as river pilot for the mail steamers from from California. (James G. Swan: *Northwest Coast,* page 101.) The giving of his name to Chinook Hill was recognized by the United States Coast Survey in 1858. (*Annual Report for 1858,* page 392.) For another honor proposed for the same man, see Neah Bay.

SCARBORO SHOALS, see Toliva Shoal.

SCARBOROUGH HARBOR, see Neah Bay.

SCARBOROUGH POINT, see Klatchopis Point.

SCATCHET HEAD, at the southwestern extremity of Whidbey Island, in Island County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) The same name was probably in local use by the Hudson's Bay Company prior to 1841. (J. G. Kohl in *Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Part I., chapter XV., page 286.) The name was taken from that of the Indian tribe, now usually spelled Skagit. The incorrect spelling was recognized and yet used by the United States Coast Survey in 1858 and the Indian name of the cape recorded as "Skoolhks." (*Annual Report for 1858,* page 444.)

SCHUH-TLAHKS, see Priest Point, Snohomish County.

SCHWAN-ATE-KOO, see Kettle Falls.

SCHWOCK RIVER, see Swauk Creek.

Scott Island, a small island in Carr Inlet, in the northwestern part of Pierce County. It was named in honor of Thomas Scott, Quartermaster in one of the crews, by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) The name has since been changed to Cutts Island. (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6460,)

Scott's Prairie, about three miles northwest of Shelton, Mason County, named in honor of John Tucker Scott who crossed the plains in 1852. After two years in Oregon, the family moved to Washington Territory and settled on the prairie in 1854. During the Indian war of 1855-1856, the family was stockaded at Fort Collins, opposite Acadia. Not long after the war the family moved back to Oregon. Two of the children became famous: Harvey W. Scott, veteran editor of *The Oregonian,* and Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, editor, writer and pioneer advocate of women suffrage. It is related that Harvey W. Scott, after splitting rails and ranching on the prairie farm for a year or two "hoofed it" to Forest Grove, Oregon, where he obtained the beginings of his education in the academy, now Pacific University. (Grant C. Angle, of Shelton, in *Names MSS.* Letter 83.)

Scow Bay, a pioneer name near Port Townsend, Jefferson County, and probably the same as Long Bay and Kalisut Harbor.

Scriber Lake, about four miles east of Edmonds in the southwestern part of Snohomish County. It should be called Schriber Lake since it was named for Peter Schriber, a Dane, who proved up on a hometead including all of the lake about 1890 or 1893. (Samuel F. Street, in *Names MSS.* Letter 152.)

Scribner, a Northern Pacific Railway station in the central part of Spokane County. It was named in honor of Peter Scribner, a particular friend of W. P. Kenney, Vice President of the Great Northern Railway Company. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

Sdzé-sdza-la-lich, see Seattle.

Seabeck, a bay and town on the east shore of Hood Canal, in the west central part of Kitsap County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, evidently tried to spell an Indian name when charting "Scabock Harbor." (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) At the southwest cape was also charted "Scabock Island." Cap-

tain Henry Kellet, in 1847, changed the name of the bay to "Hahamish Harbor," but retained the Wilkes name of the supposed island, changing the spelling to Seabeck Island. (British Admiralty Chart 1911.) When the pioneers built a sawmill on the bay they chose the British spelling and it has remained Seabeck ever since. The idea of an island, however, is abandoned and for some reason there is charted in its place Point Misery. (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6450.) J. A. Costello says the Skokomish Indian name for the bay is "L-ka-bak-hu" (*The Siwash.*)

Seabold, a town on Brainbridge Island, near Agate Pass, in the east central part of Kitsap County. William Bull gave the name in 1894 because the place was near a tidal shore. (Postmaster at Seabold, in *Names MSS.* Letter 13.)

Seabury, a station in the northeastern part of Whitman County, so called after a Maine town of the same name. (H.R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

Seahaven, in Pacific County. "The town of Seahaven, at mouth of the Willapa River, was founded about 1889 and was located on a tract of tide land belonging to Thomas Potter. The moving spirits in the townsite proposition were Herman Trott of Saint Paul, Minn., John Dobson, Frank Donahue, N. B. Coffman and others of Chehalis, Wash. In 1890, it had a bank, a newspaper, a large hotel and several buildings. All of them have long ago disappeared or have been moved to South Bend and the place is again a fine dairy farm." (F. A. Hazeltine, of South Bend, in *Names MSS.* Letter 91)

Seal River, see Washougal River.

Seal Rock, a name sometimes used for Sail Rock.

Seaport, a townsite platted by Lewis Henry Rhoades in the early nineties on a place commonly known as Sand Point, Willapa Bay, Pacific County. The plat was later vacated and the name went into disuse. (L. L. Bush, of Bay Center, in *Names MSS.* Letter 97.)

Seatco, see Bucoda.

Seattle, on Elliott Bay, now Seattle Harbor, a part of Puget Sound. It is the metropolis of the State and county seat of

King County. The colony of twelve adults and twelve children, from which the city has grown, landed at what is known as Alki Point on November 13, 1851. The winter was stormy at that point and on Februrary 15, 1852, A. A. Denny, W. N. Bell and C. D. Boren located and marked three claims on the east shore of the bay. On March 31, 1852, Dr. D. S. Maynard arrived and accepted the offer of the others to move their lines so as to give him an adjoining claim on the south. In October, 1852, Henry L. Yesler arrived, looking for a mill-site. Maynard and Boren adjusted their lines to accomodate him. The road leading from his mill became Mill Street, later changed to Yesler Way. Before this, Denny, Boren and Maynard agreed upon a plat and a name for the town. On May 23, 1853, Denny and Boren filed the first plat for the town of Seattle and later the same day Doctor Maynard filed his part of the plot. Chief Seattle, who was thus honored, had been frienly to the white settlers and remained so during the Indian war which followed in 1855-1856. (Arthur A. Denny: *Pioneer Days on Puget Sound,* pages 17-21.) Chief Seattle did not know his age. He died in 1866 when the pioneers estimated his age as eighty years. If this be true, he was a boy of six when Vancouver dropped anchor at Restoration Point on May 19, 1792, and the Suquamish Indians saw white men for the first time. Vancouver gives a graphic account of the Indians and their camp. (*Voyage Round the World,* second edition, Volume II., pages 118-127.) While still a boy Seattle succeeded his father Schweabe as Chief of the Suquamish tribe and on attaining manhood he evidently was a thorough savage. The Hudson's Bay Company's daily record, known as the Nisqually Journal, contains frequent references to the Chief. The entry for September 30, 1835, says: "This forenoon a quarrel took place between Ovrie and an Indian of the So qua mish tribe by name See alt or by us called La Gros. It is said he threatened Ovrie with his gun. This is the second time. I of course brought him to an account and told him that if ever he did so again I should not pass over the business so quietly. At best this fellow is a scamp and like Challacum [Steilacoom] a black heart ready to pick a quarrel." The writer was Chief Trader at Fort Nisqually. (The original manuscript journals of Fort Nisqually are in the possession of Thomas Huggins of Tacoma.) The entry for October 18, 1835, says a Skagit Indian gave ten large beaver skins to "See yalt as a present to his daughter." In six entries for 1836 the name is spelled "See yat". The entry for December 6, 1837, says: "The

Chief See yat has murdered an Indian doctor, much talk about the affair amongst the Soquamish tribe. I wish they would determine on shooting the villian." On January 9, 1838, the record says: "Challicum with a party of his Indians cast up, put a few skins in the store and then left us for a visit to the Saw aye waw mish to buy some articles for the death of a So qua mish shot by the villian See yat, the latter having got a gun from the Saw aye waw mish and with it committed murder." Seattle's people were good hunters. The Fort Nisqually record contains a summary for 1837, showing that of 555 large beaver, Seattle brought 68, 16 out of 141 small beaver, 37 out of 261 otter skins. In this, his tribe was excelled only by the Skagits. The condemnatory entries cease after 1838. For this there are two good reasons: The Puget Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidary of the Hudson's Bay Company, changed the nature of Fort Nisqually making it an agricultural and stock raising center; and Chief Seattle was baptized under the name of "Noah Sealth" by a Catholitc missionary, probably Father Modeste Demers, who began work on Puget Sound in 1838. The futile attack on Fort Nisqually by Chief Patkanim of the Snoqualmie tribe in 1849 changed that warrior into a friend of the white people and must have had an influence for good on Chief Seattle as well. United States troops were brought to Puget Sound and Fort Steilacoom established that same year. (Edmond S. Meany: *History of the State of Washington,* pages 149-150.) Whatever the cause or causes, Seattle became the friend of the pioneers who settled in his neighborhood in 1851 and remained steadfast during the remaining fifteen eventful years of his life. The Chief was a large man, an impressive leader of his people. Among his other native talents, was that of oratory. Miss Emily Inez Denny, daughter of David T. Denny, has gleaned from the memory of her father and other pioneers anecdotes about Seattle's oratory. Dr. H. A. Smith, for whom Smith's Cove was named, told about the first arrival of Governor Isaac I. Stevens at Seattle in 1854. "The bay swarmed with canoes and the shore was lined with a living mass of swaying, writhing, dusky humanity, until Old Chief Seattle's trumpet-toned voice rolled over the immense multitude like the reveille of a bass drum, when silence became as instantaneous and perfect as that which follows a clap of thunder from a clear sky." (*Blazing the Way* pages 362-363.) The grave of the old Chief remained unmarked until June 28, 1890, when Arthur A. Denny, Hillory Butler, Samuel L. Crawford and other pioneers placed over it a large marble cross seven

feet high. (Frank Carlson: *Chief Seattle,* page 30.) The religious letters "I. H. S." are entwined with ivy. Two sides of the monument bear inscriptions: "Seattle, Chief of the Suquamps and Allied Tribes, Died June 7, 1866. The Firm Friend of the Whites, and for Him the City of Seattle was Named by Its Founders." "Baptismal name, Noah, Sealth. Age probably 80 years." The grave is at Suquamish, Port Madison Bay, Kitsap County, near the famous long-house home of the Chief. The spelling of the name has been much discussed. The different forms arose from the difficulty in catching the gutteral pronunciation by the Indians. In addition to the above instances, it may be cited that in 1853, Theodore Winthrop wrote it "Se-at-tlh." (*The Canoe and the Saddle,* J. H. Williams edition, page 32.) In 1858, the United States Coast Survey wrote it "Se-at-tl." (*Annual Report for 1858,* page 446.) The more euphonious spelling on that first pioneer plat has persisted. The Indians' own name for the place was "Tzee-tzee-lal-itch," meaning "little portage," and referring to the trail to the large lake —Washington—so much shorter that the circuitous river route. (Charles M. Buchanan, of Tulalip, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.) Frederic James Grant has recorded the origin of the city's "pet" name as follows: "The summer of 1883 was distinguished by the arrival of many people of note, from both far and near. General Sprague and John Muir, of the Northern Pacific, addressed Seattle as the Queen City of the Sound." (*History of Seattle,* page 167.) The city's rapid growth in recent years has resulted in its merging with a number of suburbs, such as Fremont on the north shore of Lake Union. See Alki Point, Ballard, Columbia, Fauntleroy Cove, Georgetown, Latona, and Ravenna Park.

Seaview, a town on the ocean shore in the southwestern part of Pacific County. J. L. Stout secured some four hundred acres on North Beach in 1871. He erected a summer hotel and gave it the name which has become that of the town. (*History of Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume II., page 588.)

Sedro-Woolley, a city in the west central part of Skagit County. The place was first settled in 1878 by David Batey and Joseph Hart. In 1884, Mortimer Cook bought forty acres and planned a town. Desiring a name that would be unique he called it "Bug." The settlers did not like the lack of dignity and threatened to prefix the syllable "Hum" to the sign at the river landing. Mrs. Batey said she had found "Sedro" in a Spanish dictionary as

meaning cedar. As there were many fine trees there of that species the suggested name was taken though the spelling should have been "Cedro." In 1890, Norman R. Kelly platted some land and his part of the town was known as "Kellyville." With the boom of 1890, Philip A. Woolley started a rival town nearby under the name of "Woolley". The dual government was expensive and on December 19, 1898, the movement for consolidation was successful, resulting in the hyphenated name of Sedro-Woolley. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 219-227.)

SEHOME, now a part of Bellingham, Whatcom County. The original town of Sehome was laid off by E. C. Fitzhugh, James Tilton and C. Vail in 1858 on the land claim of Vail & De Lacey. The name was from that of a chief of the Samish tribe. (H. H. Bancroft: *Works,* Volume XXXI., page 367.)

SEH-QUU RIVER, see Toutle River.

SEJACHIO, a former name for Crescent Bay.

SEKOU POINT, the western cape of Clallam Bay in the northwestern part of Clallam County. It was first charted by Captain Henry Klellett, 1847. (British Admiralty Chart 1911.) Captain George Davidson says it should be pronounced Sik-ke-u. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 524.)

SELAH, the name of a town, creek and valley in the north central part of Yakima County. "I have talked with a number of the oldest residents of our valley, one among whom came to the valley in 1861. As a result of my inquiries, I have found that Selah is an Indian word meaning 'still water' or 'smooth water.' This was locally applied to a section of the Yakima River about a mile and a half in length and lying between the present site of Pomona and a point a little south of Selah. That part of the river between Ellensburg and Pomona is very swift and rough. As it emerges from the Kittitas Canyon it reaches a level valley where it flows smoothly for a short distance and then passes over rapids again. Hence the name Selah applied to this section of the river. As near as I can learn, the Indians here had no name for an entire stream but named different sections of a stream from their peculiar characteristics. The name Selah was extended to Selah Creek and to different parts of the valley by the people who settled here. Selah has been often confused with the Hebrew musical term which has

the same spelling and pronounciation but is of entirely different origin and meaning." (Arthur C. Vail, of Selah, in *Names MSS.* Letter 355.)

SELLECK, a town in the central part of King County, named for F. L. Selleck, who was resident Superintendent of the Pacific States Lumber Company, operating the principal industry of the place. (F. G. Arnold, in *Names MSS.* Letter 487.)

SELOWS-KAP CREEK, a former name for Colville River.

SEMIAHMOO BAY, at the northwestern corner of Whatcom County, at the Canadian boundary. During the gold rush of 1858, the town on the bay was called Semiahmoo. In 1885, the town's name was changed to Blaine. Likewise the bay was formerly charted as Drayton Harbor. The name Semiahmoo is that of a former tribe of Salish Indians living on the bay. (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 500.) See Blaine, Boundary Bay and Drayton Harbor.

SENO DE PADILLA, see Padilla Bay.

SENO DE GASTON, see Bellingham Bay.

SENO DE SANTA ROSA, see Strait of Juan de Fuca.

SENTINEL ROCKS, just south of Spieden Island, in the northwestern part of San Juan County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) The rocks are sometimes charted as an island.

SEPULCHRE ISLAND, see Memaloose Island.

SEQUALITCHEW, the name of a lake and small stream in the west central part of Pierce County. Near this stream the Hudson's Bay Company's famous Nisqually House was located. See Dupont and Nisqually House. The Wilkes Expedition celebrated the Fourth of July there in 1841. (Edmond S. Meany: *History of the State of Washington,* page 77.) During the American agitation of "Fifty-four, Forty or Fight!" the British were urged by their secret mission of Warre and Vavasour to build defenses there. "Any description of work can be thrown up, such as a bastion or redoubt, on the large plain near the Sequalitz stream, with barracks, etc., for the accommodation of Troops." (*Washington Historical Quarterly,* April, 1912, page 151.)

SEQUIM, a town in the northwestern part of Clallam County. Rev. Myron Eells says the Clallam tribe had a village on Washington Harbor, just south of New Dungeness Bay and the village was known in the Clallam language as Such-e-kwai-ing, from which has been derived the word Sequim. (*American Authopologist* for January, 1892, and *Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 510.) Matthew Fleming, a pioneer who lived in that vicinity for more than sixty years, thinks the present word is as near as we can get to a proper spelling of the Clallam word, meaning "quiet water." The Indians applied it to Washington Harbor but the white people have extended it to the prairie and the town. (J. H. McCourt, postmaster at Sequim, in *Names MSS.* Letter 572.)

SERVIA, a station in the west central part of Adams County, named for the European country of that name. (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railway Company in *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

SHA-AP-TIN, see Snake River.

SHAG REEF, adjacent to Cactus Island, north of Spieden Island, San Juan County. It was charted by Captain Richards, 1858-1860. (British Admiralty Chart 5860.)

SHAIS-QUIHL, Indian name for the peninsula at the southeastern end of Fidalgo Island. (Point Elliott Treaty with the Indians, January 22, 1855.)

SHALLOW NITCH, see Grays Bay.

SHANGHAI CREEK, a branch of Lacamas Creek, flowing through the Shanghai district. (Chauncy Price, of Sifton, in *Names MSS.* Letter 181.)

SHANGHAI VALLEY, Cowlitz County, named by Samuel J. Huntington who thought that Mr. Choate and sons, early settlers in the valley had unusually long legs. He called them "Shanghais" and referred to the valley as "over to Shanghai." The name thus given in jest has stuck to the region. (Mrs. Antoinette Baker Huntington, of Castle Rock, in Pioneer Biography Manuscripts, University of Washington.)

SHANNON POINT, a northwestern cape of Fidalgo Island, at the western edge of Skagit County. It was charted as "Ship Point" by Captain Richards, 1858-1859. (British Admiralty Chart

2689.) For a reason not ascertained, American geographers have given the present name. (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6300.)

SHANWAPPUM, see Tieton River.

SHARK REEF, on the west coast of Lopez Island, south of the present Fisherman's Harbor. The name was given by Captain Richards, 1858-1859. (British Admiralty Chart 2689.)

SHAW ISLAND, in the central part of San Juan County. The Spanish Captain Eliza in 1791 included this island with others in his "Isla y Archipelago de San Juan." The present name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Captain John D. Shaw, of the United States Navy, who had served prominently in the war against Algiers, 1815. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

SHAWUTEUS, see Colville River.

SHAWPATIN MOUNTAINS, see Blue Mountains.

SHAWPATIN RIVER, see Snake River.

SHEEP CREEK, a number of small streams have obtained this name since the beginning of grazing flocks in the hills.

SHEEP ISLAND, in West Sound, Orcas Island, San Juan County. It was charted by Captain Richards, 1858-1860. (British Admiralty Chart 2840.)

SHEETSHOO, see Spokane River.

SHELTON, county seat of Mason County, named for David Shelton, the pioneer who secured there a donation land claim and lived on it until his death in 1897. (Grant C. Angle, in *Names MSS.* Letter 261.) An arm of Hammersly Inlet is called Shelton Bay and a small stream there is known as Shelton Creek. The Indian name for the region was Sahawamish. (Grant C. Angle, in *Names MSS.* Letter 83.) David Shelton was an interesting figure in the pioneer history of Washington. He was born in North Carolina September 15, 1812, and with his parents moved to Missouri in 1819. Trapping, Indian fighting, hardships and farming were experienced until 1847 when he migrated to Oregon with the traditional ox-teams. Near Walla Walla, he met Marcus Whitman six weeks before the tragic death of that missionary. He left the fam-

ily in Oregon while he joined the gold rush to California in 1849. Returning to Oregon he settled at East Portland until January, 1852, when he moved to Puget Sound. In April, 1853, he moved from Olympia to the place which became Shelton. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature in which he got his home section organized into Sawamish County. When a member of a later session he sponsored another bill, to change the name to Mason County in honor of Charles H. Mason, first Territorial Secretary under Governor Isaac I. Stevens. Mr. Shelton was honored with election to most of the important offices in Mason County and also served as Mayor of the city which bore his own name. His wife who had shared his pioneering died in 1887, aged seventy-one years, while he lived to attain the age of eighty-five years. (Rev. H. K. Hines: *Illustrated History of the State of Washington,* pages 575-576.)

SHIH-BAH-LUP, see Tacoma.

SHILSHOLE, see Salmon Bay.

SHINE, a town on the west shore of Hood Canal, west of Port Gamble in the northeastern part of Jefferson County. The Post-office Department rejected the proposed name of "Sunshine" but approved "Shine." (Charles A. Cook, Postmaster at Shine, in *Names MSS.* Letter 154.)

SHIP HARBOR, east of Shannon Point, at the northwestern extremity of Fidalgo Island, Skagit County. (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6377.) "The superior excellence of Ship Harbor had been known perhaps even before the United States vessel *Massachusetts* began making it her headquarters—a circumstance which is said to have given it its name." (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 89.)

SHIP POINT, see Shannon Point.

SHIPJACK ISLANDS, see Bare Island and Skipjack Island.

SHOAL BIGHT, on the southeast coast of Lopez Island, San Juan County. "Named by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. We were the first to discover this available anchorage. It is called Davis Bay on the English Admiralty Chart of 1859." (Captain George Davidson: *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 562, note.)

SHOALWATER BAY, see Willapa Bay.

Shovel Creek, a small stream in the southern part of Asotin County. It derived its name from a wild tale by prospectors that they had taken gold out of the stream "by the shovelful." (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 647.)

Shushuskin Canyon, south of Ellensburg, in the south central part of Kittitas County. An Indian by that name brought a plow from Nisqually and became a farmer. Miners on their way to gold prospects were fed and befriended by him. His name was given to the canyon and its little creek. (Interview with Mr. Houser in the *History of Kittitas County,* by the Seventh Grade in the State Normal School at Ellensburg, page 3.)

Shutes River, see Deschutes River.

Sidney, a former name of Port Orchard, county seat of Kitsap County.

Sierra Nevadas de San Antonio, see Cascade Mountains.

Sifton, terminus of the Oregon-Washington Corporation's electric line from Vancouver, in the southern part of Clarke County. It was named about 1908 for Doctor Sifton, of Portland, Oregon, one of the original stockholders in the company. (Chauney Price, of Sifton, in *Names MSS.* Letter 181.)

Siga-kah, a former name for Kettle River.

Silcott, a postoffice at the mouth of Alpowa Creek, in the northern part of Asotin County. It was named for John Silcott, the pioneer who ran the ferry across the Clearwater, to Lewiston, before that city was named. (Cliff M. Wilson, Postmaster at Silcott, in *Names MSS.* Letter 240.) William S. Newland filed the plat for "Alpowa City" on April 10, 1882, but nothing came of it and the place lapsed into Silcott in 1885. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 697.)

Silkatkwu, see Colville Lake.

Silver Creek, a town in the west central part of Lewis County, named on April 28, 1868, by John Tucker for a small stream by that name. (G. H. Tucker, in *Names MSS.* Letter 398.) Six other small streams in the State have the same name.

Silver Lake, there are five small lakes and one postoffice bearing this name in the State. The postoffice is located near the

shore of the lake of that name in the north central part of Cowlitz County, about six miles northeast of Castle Rock. This lake was formerly known as Toutle Lake. (Joseph O'Neill, Postmaster at Castle Rock, in *Names MSS.* Letter 158.) Another Silver Lake is west of Medical Lake in Spokane County, named by W. F. Bassett. (H. S. Bassett, of Harrington, Lincoln County, in *Names MSS.* Letter 327.) Another lake by the name is near Eatonville, in the south central part of Pierce County; a fourth is seven miles south of Everett in the southwestern part of Snohomish County; a fifth is at the head of Silver Creek, near Monte Cristo, in the southeastern part of Snohomish County. (Henry Landes: *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington,* page 254.)

Silverdale, a town on Dyes Inlet, in the central part of Kitsap County, named by a Mr. Munson about 1880. (Postmaster at Silverdale, in *Name MSS.* Letter 450.)

Silverton, a town in the central part of Snohomish County, christened on August 26, 1891, by a mass meeting of miners. *History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 373-374.)

Simcoe Creek, a tributary of Toppenish Creek in the central part of Yakima County. Captain George B. McClellan arrived there on August 16, 1853, and mentioned it as Simkwe Creek. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 380.) See Fort Simcoe.

Similk Bay, on the southern shore of Fidalgo Island, northeast of Description Pass, in the west central part of Skagit County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 90.) The name is retained on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6380.

Similkameen River, a tributary of the Okanogan River, near Osoyoos Lake, in the north central part of Okanogan County. Alexander Ross, of the Astorians, wrote: "At the Indian camp we remained one day, got the information we required about the country, procured some furs, and then, following the course of the Sa-milk-a-meigh River, got to Oakinacken at its forks." (*Oregon Settlers,* in "Early Western Travels." Volume VII., page 206.) The surveyors with Captain George B. McClellan in 1853 included the Similkameen as part of the Okanogan, calling the main stream northward through the lake "Sahtlikwu" and the present Similk-

ameen "Millakitekwu". (*Pacific Railroad Surveys,* Volume I., Chapter XVIII., page 214.)

Simkwe, see Simcoe Creek.

Simmons, a name proposed for Thurston County.

Simmons Lake, two miles west of Olympia, Thurston County, named for William Simmons, whose land claim embraced the lake. (H. B. McElroy, of Olympia, in *Names NSS.* Letter 46.)

Sinahomis River, see Snohomish River.

Sinawamis River, a name once used for the Duwamish River.

Sinclair Inlet, the southwestern arm of Port Orchard, in the south central part of Kitsap County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of George T. Sinclair, Acting Master, in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., page 317, and Atlas chart 88.) See Dyes Inlet, Liberty Bay, and May's Inlet.

Sinclair Island, north of Cypress Island, at the northwest corner of Skagit County. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) Since Wilkes was naming the islands of this archipelago for "distinguished officers late of the U. S. naval service," it is probable that this honor was for Arthur Sinclair, Sr., Commander of the *Argus* in the War of 1812. (E. S. Maclay: *History of the Navy,* Volume I., pages 183, 383, 427 and 491.)

Sine, a former postoffice in the eastern part of Grays Harbor County, named for Jackson Sine, a pioneer when the postoffice was established in March, 1905. It has since been discontinued. (L. M. Croft, of McCleary, in *Names MSS.* Letter 121.)

Sinnahamis, see Snohomish River.

Sin-see-hoo-ille, a tributary of the Palouse River, on James Tilton's Map of a Part of Washington Territory, September, 1859. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial No. 1026.)

Sin-too-too-ooley, see Latah.

Sisco, a town in the northwestern part of Snohomish County, named for a pioneer of that name, who homesteaded land there about 1890. In 1900 the Stimson Company and the Standard

Logging Company opened up camps there and Sisco came into existence. Later the camps moved to different locations and "a shingle mill is Sisco's only lease on life". (Mary M. Farrell, in *Names MSS.* Letter 163.)

Sister Islands, northeast of Orcas Island, in the northeastern part of San Juan County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

Sisters Point, on the north side of Hood Canal, east of Union, in the central part of Mason County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas chart 78.)

Siwash Slough, near Samish, in the northwestern part of Skagit County. "Daniel Dingwall seems to have been the pioneer merchant of the Samish country, having established a store in partnership with Thomas Hayes, in the fall of 1869 on Samish Island, adjoining the Siwash Slough. This Siwash Slough was so called from the location upon it of two thousand Siwashes engaged in fishing and hunting." (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 111.) "Siwash is the Chinook Jargon word for 'Indian' and is a corruption of the French word 'sauvage'." (Rev. Myron Eells in the *American Anthropologist,* for January, 1892.)

Skaewena Indians, see Yakima Indians.

Skagit, the name of an Indian tribe which lived on the river now known by the same name, The tribe also occupied part of Whidbey Island. As in the case of other Indian names there have been many forms of the word used. (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 585.) John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1824, referred to Scaadchet Bay. (*Washington Historical Quarterly,* July, 1912, page 225.) George Gibbs used the present form of the word on March 1, 1854. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 471.) The same form is used in the treaty by which the Skagits ceded their lands, January 22, 1855. The County bearing this name was created by the Legislature of the Territory of Washington on November 28, 1883. At the southern extremity of Whidbey Island is a bluff called Scatchet Head, another spelling of the same word. Near the northern extremity of the same island are Skagit Bay and Skagit Island. Skagit City began with Barker's trading post in 1869. The townsite was platted on the homestead of W. H. McAlpine. "It is no longer much of a

place." (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 246.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted the island as "Skait Island". (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 90.)

SKA-KA-BISH, see Skokomish.

SKAIT ISLAND, see Skagit.

SKAKANE CREEK, in the hills near Cashmere, Chelan County, an Indian name meaning "deep canyon". (A. Manson, of Cashmere, in *Names MSS.* Letter 300.)

SKAMANIA COUNTY, organized by the Washington Territorial Legislature on March 9, 1854. The name is an Indian word meaning "swift water" and was "probably applied to the troubled waters of the Columbia River". (Henry Gannett: *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,* page 284.) A town in the county bearing the same name was formerly known as Butler until the residents petitioned for a change. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

S'KAMISH, an Indian name applied to White River. (Theodore Winthrop: *The Canoe and the Saddle,* J. H. Williams edition, page 78, note.)

SKAMOKAWA, the name of a town and a small tributary of the Columbia River at that place in the south central part of Wahkiakum County. The word, sometimes spelled "Skamokaway," was the name of a famous old Indian chief. (W. D. Lyman, in *History of Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume II., page 176.) "Skamokawa is an Indian name, meaning 'smoke on the water'. Nearly every morning there is more or less fog at the mouth of Skamokawa Creek. It is thought that the Indians derived the name from that source, although there was a chief named Skamokawa. His tribe was one of the numerous little off-shoots of the Wahkiakums or Chinooks." (S. G. Williams, proprietor of the *Skamokawa Eagle,* in *Names MSS.* Letter 560.)

SKAWN-TE-US, see Colville River.

SKEET-KO-MISH, see Spokane River.

SKEETSHOO, see Spokane River.

SKETSUI, sometimes spelled "Sketch-hugh," is a former name of Coeur d' Alene Lake.

Skiff Point, the north cape of Rolling Bay, in the west central part of Kitsap County, so named because at low tide it has the appearance of an overturned skiff and, also, many skiffs are found stranded on the shallow bar. (Lucas A. Rodal, Postmaster at Rolling Bay, in *Names MSS.* Letter 1.) See Murdens Cove and Rolling Bay.

Skipjack Island, north of Waldron Island, in the north central part of San Juan County. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted two small islands as "Ship Jack Islands." (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) The United States Coast Survey in 1853 noted the contrast in their covering and charted the larger as "Wooded" and the smaller as "Bare" Island. (Captain George Davidson: *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 558.) Captain Richards, in 1858-1859, restored the original name for the larger island and changed the name of the smaller one to "Penguin Island." (British Admiralty Chart 2689.) The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6300 retains the "Skipjack" name for the larger island but rejects the name "Penguin" for the other which is now Bare Island. There are several species of fish which go by the common name of "Shipjack", which probably accounts for the origin of this name.

Skilkantin, see Stemilt Creek.

Ski- ou or Syue Point, at the southeast entrance to Tulalip Bay, in the west central part of Snohomish County. "Skyu" is the Indian word for dead body. In primitive times, the point was the site of an Indian cemetery. The place is often called "Dead Man's Point." (Charles M. Buchanan, of Tulalip, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.)

Skokomish River, rising in the Olympic mountains and flowing into Hood Canal at Union, in the northwestern part of Mason County, was named "Black Creek" by the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, 1841. (*Narrative,* Volume IV., page 411) This was probably intended as an honor for the trader Black at one of the northern posts. Captain Wilkes wrote: "To Mr. Black the world is indebted for the greater part of the geographical knowledge which has been published of the country west of the Rocky Mountains." (*Narrative,* Volume IV., page 369.) That name did not persist. The present Indian name means "river people", from *kaw,* "fresh

water" and *mish,* "people", (Myron Eells in *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892.)

Skokomish River, rising in the Olympic Mountains and flow- County and the northwestern part of Lewis County, flowing into the Chehalis River near Centralia. In one spelling or another, the name appears on the earliest Territorial maps of Washington. *Skookum,* is a Chehalis Indian word meaning "strong" and *Chuck* is a Chinook Indian word meaning "water". Both words are in the Chinook Jargon and the name as applied means swift river.

Skull Rock, in Massacre Bay, West Sound, Orcas Island, in San Juan County. See Massacre Bay.

Skwa-kwe-i, see Port Discovery.

Skykomish River, rises in the Cascade Range and flows through the southern part of Snohomish County. Near Monroe it joins with the Snoqualmie River forming the Snohomish River. The Bureau of American Ethnology says the Indian name comes from *skaikh,* meaning "inland" and *mish,* "people". (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 591.) There have been many spellings of the word. Captain George B. McClellan referred to it as "Skywhamish." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., chapter 18, page 200.)

Seal-atl-atl-tul-hu, see Hoodsport.

Slaughter, see Auburn.

Slaughter County, see Kitsap County.

Slawntehus River, see Colville River.

Slip Point, at Clallam Bay, in the northwestern part of Clallam County. "Very broken-up formation and slides frequently occur." (Postmaster at Clallam Bay in *Names MSS.* Letter 265.)

Slup-puks, an Indian name for the site of Marysville. (Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS,* Letter 155.)

Small Pox Bay, on the west coast of San Juan Island, "directly across the island from Friday Harbor. Many Indians infected with the disease at Victoria died there. Their bodies were burned with kerosene by American officers in 1860." (E. P. Osbourne, in manuscript in Pacific Marine Station.)

SMALOCHO, see Greenwater River and White River.

SMITH COVE, a part of Seattle Harbor, King County, named in honor of Dr. Henry A. Smith, the pioneer who settled there in 1853. (Frederic James Grant, *History of Seattle,* page 432.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, had called it "Quartermaster Cove". (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 92.)

SMITH CREEK, a small stream flowing into Lake Whatcom in the western part of Whatcom County, named for the pioneer, T. J. Smith, who settled there in 1884. Mr. Smith was the pioneer hardware merchant in what is now Bellingham. (J. D. Custer, of Park, in *Names MSS.* Letter 209.) There are at least three other streams in the State with the same name, in Lewis, Pacific and Skamania Counties.

SMITH ISLAND, at the eastern extremity of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, in the west central part of Island County. Its main use is for the location of a powerful and important light and foghorn. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, named it "Blunt's Island," an honor for Midshipman Simon F. Blunt, of the expedition. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) The Spanish Captain Francisco Eliza had named the group "Islas de Bonilla," in honor of Antonio de Bonilla. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557, chart K.) The present name for Smith Island was probably introduced by the Hudson's Bay Company. (J. G. Kohl, in *Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., chapter 15, page 272.) Captain George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, found the name in use in 1858 and placed it upon the official charts. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1005, pages 429-430.)

SMITH ISLAND, another island by this name is in the mouth of the Snohomish River, between Everett and Marysville. It was named for Dr. Henry A. Smith, who, in 1864, secured 600 acres of land there to carry out one of his ideas that reclaimed tide-lands would be profitable. By a system of dikes he reclaimed 75 acres. (H. K. Hines, *History of Washington,* page 468.)

SMITHFIELD, see Olympia.

SMOKESTACKS, City of, see Everett.

SMYRNA, in the southern part of Grant County, named by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company after the port on

the Aegean Sea. (Vice President H. R. Williams, in *Names MSS.* Letter 530.)

Snag Point, in the Columbia River, near its mouth, mentioned by that name in Lieutenant Howison's "Report on Oregon, 1846" in the *Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society,* Volume XIV., page 17.

Snake Indians and Snake Country. Early travellers used these terms for the natives and the region where flows the river now known as the Snake River. David Thompson, of the Northwest Company of Montreal, uses the term for the natives in 1811, but he calls the river "Shawpatin." (*Narrative,* Champlain Society edition, pages 492 and 526.) John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, mentions the Snake people and Snake Country, in 1825. ("Journal" in *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume V., pages 96, 101, 111.) Peter Skeen Ogden, of the Hudson's Bay Company, mentions the Snake Country in 1826. (*Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society,* Volume XI., page 204.)

Snake River, the greatest tributary of the Columbia River, enters that stream between Wallula and Pasco, forming the boundary between Walla Walla and Franklin Counties. Names in wide divergence have been used for the river. On August 21, 1805, Captain William Clark named it Lewis River, in honor of his colleague, Captain Meriwether Lewis. (Elliott Coues, *History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume II., page 528.) This happened at one of the sources now known as Lemhi River, which flows into Snake River. As the travellers later came upon the larger river they called it by the Indian name "Kimooenim." Later they erased that name and restored that of Lewis River which was correctly charted from its junction with the Columbia River. (Elliott Coues, *History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume II., pages 621-622 and 635, and notes.) Gabriel Franchére on April 16, 1814: "Toward the decline of day we passed the river Lewis, in the language of the country, the Sha-ap-tin." (*Franchére's Narrative,* in "Early Western Travels," Volume VI., page 338.) Above, under "Snake Indians," a contemporary, David Thompson, is shown to have spelled it "Shawpatin." On May 29, 1824, Alexander Ross wrote: "The main south branch of the Columbia, the Nez Perces, the main Snake River and Lewis River, are one and the same differently named." ("Journal of Alexander Ross" in the *Quarterly*

of the Oregon Historical Society, Volume XIV., page 381.) Peter Skeen Ogden, of the Hudson's Bay Company, in July, 1826, mentioned Snake Indians and Snake River. ("Journals" in the *Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society,* Volume XI., page 221.) Rev. Gustavus Hines, Missionary, uses "Snake or Lewis River." (*Exploring Expedition to Oregon,* pages 170 and 325.) Elliott Coues, in his *History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume II., pages 621-622, note 58, pleads for the original name, concluding as follows: "The great stream that rises in and about Lake Henry, and empties into the Columbia, is Lewis River, by the clear intent of William Clark, who discovered, described, charted, and named it." See Lewis River.

Snake Rock, at Port Ludlow, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County, was charted and named by the United States Coast Survey in 1856. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 888, chart 54.)

Snakeland Point, see Watsak Point.

Sna-nul-kwo, see Port Ludlow.

S'ngazanelf, see Olympic Mountains.

Snohomish, name of a city, county, river, and tribe of Indians. The name was first applied to the Indians. Rev. Myron Eells says the word refers to "a style of union among them." (*American Anthropologist,* for January, 1892.) Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, for many years Indian Agent at Tulalip, says: "I have never met an Indian who could give a meaning to the word Snohomish, though I have made twenty-one years of inquiry." He says the tribe was dominant in the region about the present City of Everett and he has a theory, though no Indian has ever corroberated it. In the native language the word is *Sdoh-doh-hohbsh.* In the same language *Sdohbsh* means man. "Might not the word be the plural form signifying 'the men, the warriors, the braves.' They dominated their confederation, you know." (In *Names MSS.* Letters 141 and 155.) The word has been variously spelled. On December 9, 1824, John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, wrote it "Sinnahamis." ("Journal," in *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume III., page 213.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted the river as "Tuxpam River." (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 67.) In 1847, Captain Henry Kellett charted the river as "Sinahomis River."

(British Admiralty Chart 1911.) The same spelling was used by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. (*United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 784, chart 51.) The present spelling was adopted by the Surveyor General of Washington Territory in 1857. (*United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 877.) Snohomish City was founded by E. C. Ferguson and E. F. Cady about 1860. (H. H. Bancroft, *Works*, Volume XXXI., page 367.)

Snoqualmie, the name of a tribe of Indians, of a river, a pass through the Cascade Range, and a sawmill town near the beautiful falls, also of the same name, in King and Snohomish Counties. On most of the earlier maps the spelling was "Snoqualmoo." The river joins with the Skykomish River near Monroe, forming the Snohomish River. The white men have softened the native word *Sdoh-kwahlb-bhuh;* which refers to the legend that their people came from the moon. *Sdoh-kwahlb* means moon. (Charles M. Buchanan, Indian Agent at Tulalip, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.) Colonel J. Patton Anderson visited the falls in July, 1852. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Floyd Jones, of the United States Infantry Only one white man had visited them before that. (James G. Swan, *Northwest Coast*, page 395.)

Snowshoe Falls, the highest falls in Denny Creek, near Snoqualmie Pass, in the east central part of King County. The elevation of the crest of the falls is about 3600 feet above the sea. The name was recommended to the United States Geographic Board on June 15, 1916 by the Trustees of The Mountaineers. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 580.)

Soap Lake, a body of water and a town in Grand Coulee, in the north central part of Grant County. "The water is very soapy." (N. Okerberg, in *Names MSS.* Letter 223.)

Soh-gwahbt, see Joe Hill's Bay.

Soinetkwu, see Kettle Falls.

Sol Duc, a river in the south western part of Clallam County, and hot-springs at which was developed a resort with hotel and postoffice. On early maps it was counted a part of Quillayute River. (Map by the Surveyor General of Washington Territory, 1857, in *United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 877.) More recently the hot-springs are called Sol Duc and the river

Soleduck. (Henry Landes, *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington,* page 260.) The river is shown to be a branch, which, with the Bogachiel, forms the Quillayute River. The Sol Duc Hot Springs Company say the Indians were first to locate the springs and that the name means "magic waters." (In *Names MSS.* Letter 452.)

Soloosa, see Plymouth.

Sooes River, see Waatch River.

Sopun Inlet, a name given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to designate the inlet leading from South Bay (Grays Harbor) to the Elk River. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 75.)

Soquamis Bay, see Port Madison.

South Bay, see Henderson Inlet, for which it is sometimes used as a local name. There is another bay of the same name in Grays Harbor.

South Bend, county seat of Pacific County. The Willapa River takes a bend to the south in what is now the city. A sawmill was located there as early as 1860 and in 1890 the South Bend Land Company was organized with George U. Holcomb, L. M. Eklund and P. W. Swett as the prime movers. Since then the growth has been steady. (F. A. Hazeltine, in *Names MSS.* Letter 91.)

South Bluff, see Birch Point.

South East Island, see Colville Island.

South Prairie Creek, a branch of Carbon River, in the northern part of Pierce County. See Carbon River.

Spa-kwatl, see Tumwater.

Spanaway, a lake and town about ten miles south of Tacoma, in the north central part of Pierce County. A probable origin of the name is found in the Hudson's Bay Company's Nisqually Journal of Occurences, entry for April 26, 1849: "Two plows sent to Spanuch and one to Muck." (In *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume X., page 211.) Clara G. Lindsly says the name is of Indian origin, "but when or the meaning of the word is unknown to anyone I have found." (In *Names MSS.* Letter 254.) In the biography of Andrew J. Frost is the statement that in 1854 the lake

was known as Bushelier Lake. (H. K. Hines,*History of Washington,* page 502.)

Spangle, the name of a creek and a town in the south central part of Spokane County. Both were named after William Spangle, a veteran of the Civil War who took up a squatter's claim on the land in 1872. When the Government survey was completed he took a soldier's claim to the acres and on June 3 1886, located the townsite. (Julian Hawthorne, *History of Washington,* Volume II., page 626.)

Spar Point, on the north shore of Grays Harbor, five miles east of Neds Rock, chartered by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 75.)

Spedis, a town in the southwestern part of Klickitat County, named for an Indian chief of that name. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

Speebidah, a geographical term among the Indians, for a natural needle of rock projecting from a bluff, northwest of Tulauip, on the Port Susan shore of the Tulalip Indian Reservation. *Beedah* means "child" and *Speebidah,* the dimunitive form, means "little child." (Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.)

Spergeon Creek, a tributary of the Deschutes River in the north central part of Thurston County, named for a pioneer who took up a claim along the creek. (H. B. McElroy, in *Names MSS.* Letter 46.)

Spieden Island, in the west central part of San Juan County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of William Spieden, Purser of the *Peacock,* one of the vessels of the expedition. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) In 1858-1859, the British Captain Richards extended the use of the name by charting Spieden Bluff on the west cape of the island and Spieden Channel, the waterway between Spieden and San Juan Islands: (British Admiralty Chart 2689.) Both names are retained on the American charts.

Spillei, see Spilyeh.

Spillnin, see Nespelem.

Spilyeh Creek, a tributary of Lewis River, five miles below

the town of Yale, in the southeastern part of Cowlitz County. It was named for an Indian chief of that name. The word means "coyote." (Anna Griffiths, of Yale, in *Names MSS.* Letter 243.) In the itinerary of Captain George B. McClellan, 1853, the creek is mentioned with its present name. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., pages 377-389.) The Indians of that vicinity had many legends of "Speelyai" (coyote) the great Indian god. (Dr. G. P. Kuykendall, in *History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume II., pages 64-66.)

Spipen River, see Naches.

Spirit Lake, see Lange.

Spirit Lake, a beautiful body of water at the north base of Mount Saint Helens, in the northwestern part of Skamania County, was named, according to local tradition, because the Indians thought it "haunted" by spirits. It is a favorite camping site for those who visit Mount Saint Helens.

Spokane, an Indian word which has attained great geographical use in the State of Washington. A wealthy county wears the name and its capitol, with the same name, is the beautiful and proud "Metropolis of the Inland Empire." It was first applied to the Indians, then to the river and the region it drained. Lewis and Clark, in 1805, wrote of the Indians and the falls, but used the name "Skeetsomish." (Elliott Coues, *History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume III., pages 990-992.) On June 8 and August 11, 1811, David Thompson, of the Northwest Company of Montreal, referred to the Spokane River and Spokane House, while on his map the river is charted as "Skeetshoo." (*Narrative,* Champlain Society edition, pages 461, 530, and map,) The Spokane House mentioned by Mr. Thompson had been established under his authority in 1810 by Jaco Finlay and Finan McDonald at the junction of the Spokane and the Little Spokane Rivers. A short distance away the Pacific Fur Company (Astorians) built a rival Fort Spokane in 1812. (T. C. Elliott, "Columbia Fur Trade Prior to 1811," in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume VI., page 9.) Although the river was then known by another name and although the two trading posts were abandoned, they helped materially to fix the name on the country. The Astorians' post was taken over by the Northwest Company of Montreal during the War of

1812. The Northwest Company was absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821 and in 1827 that company established Fort Colville and abandoned Spokane House. In the meantime Hudson's Bay Company men were making use of the name, Spokane River. David Douglas, the botanist, used it in his entry following the date of March 24, 1826. (*Journal, 1823-1827,* page 62.) John Work used the name on August 2, 1826. ("Journal," in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume VI., page 36.) For a time, the upper part of the river, from the junction of what is now Little Spokane River to Lake Coeur d' Alene, was known and charted as Coeur d'-Alene River. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* 1853, Volume XI., chart 3; Volume XII., Part I., map.) Later the name Spokane River was extended to the lake and the tributary became known as Little Spokane River. The first law to organize Spokane County was approved by the Legislature of Washington Territory on January 29, 1858. The city was incorporated in 1881. (N. W. Durham, *Spokane and the Inland Empire,* page 362.) For years the official name of the city was Spokane Falls. The meaning of the native Indian word has been much discussed. Rev. Myron Eells, who gave a life-time to missionary work among Indians and whose father was one of the first missionaries to work with the Spokane Indians, says: "Spokane has some reference to the sun. Ross Cox says that in 1812 he met there the head chief of the Spokane tribe, whose name was *Il-lim-spokanee,* which he says means 'son of the sun.' *Il-li-mihum,* however, in that language means 'chief,' while *skok-salt* means 'son.' *Illim* is evidently a contraction of *illimihum,* and I think that the name, as given by Ross Cox, means 'chief of the sun people,' not probably the name of the chief, but his title." (In *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892.) N. W. Durham says that M. M. Cowley settled on the Kootenai River, near Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, in 1867 and moved to Spokane Valley in 1872. Mr. Cowley says: "I always thought that the fur traders must have named these Kootenai Siwashes 'The Spokanes.' The Indians called themselves *Sinkomahnahs.* If the Indians had wanted to call themselves 'children of the sun,' they would have made it *Spo-kan-ee;* that means 'sun,' and the ordinary Indian greeting, instead of 'good morning' is *'Hust-Spokanee,'* which merely means 'good sun'." (*Spokane and the Inland Empire,* page 643.) Edward S. Curtis says: "Etymologically the word seems to be related to *spukani,* 'sun,' but the force of the reference is not apparent. It may conceivably have

originated among a tribe which thus described a related people living 'towards the sun'." Mr. Curtis is also authority for the statement that the name for Spokane Falls in the Indian language is *Stluputqu*, meaning 'swift water.' (*The North American Indian*, Volume VII., pages 56 and 60.) Out of such discussion, it is probable that a locally used definition, 'child of the sun,' will become fixed in speech and literature.

SPRAGUE, a town in the southeastern part of Lincoln County named in honor of General John W. Spreague, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. (Henry Gannett, *Origin of Certain Place names in the United States*, page 288.)

SPRING BEACH, in the northwestern part of King County, named by H. B. Ritz, of Tacoma, on September 5, 1903, on account of many beautiful springs in the wild region. Mr. Ritz acquired about 200 acres and began the foundations for a summer resort. (H. B. Ritz, in *Names MSS.* Letter 177.)

SPRING PASSAGE, the waterway between Jones and Orcas Islands, in the central part of San Juan County. It was first charted by Captain Richards, 1858-1859. (British Admiralty Chart 2689.) The name remains on the American charts. (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6300.)

SPRINGDALE, a town in the south central part of Stevens County, formerly called "Squire City" in honor of Charles O. Squire, who homesteaded there. Spring Creek was formerly called "Sheep Creek." Daniel C. Corbin changed the name of the town in honor of the new name of Spring Creek. (Jerry Cooney, in *Names MSS.* Letter 89.)

SPRUCE, a postoffice on the Hoh River in the western part of Jefferson County, so named on June 18, 1904, because of a local predominance of spruce timber. (John Huelsdonk, in *Names MSS.* Letter 171.)

SQOW, see Issaquah.

SQUAH-AH-SHEE, see Rock Island Rapids.

SQUAK, see Issaquah.

SQUAKSON, see Squaxin.

SQUALICUM, Indian name for a creek, lake and mountain at Bellingham, in Whatcom County. Hugh Eldridge, son of a pioneer family of Bellingham, says the Indian name was "Qualla" after the dog salmon which ran up the creek. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 136.)

SQUALTZ-QUILTH, see Latona.

SQUAMISH HARBOR, on the western side of Hood Canal, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County. See Suquamish.

SQUAXIN ISLAND, in the southeastern part of Mason County, for which the Indians' own name was *Pul-le-la.* (J. A. Costello *The Siwash.*) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called it "Jack's Island." (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, charts 78 and 79.) Rev. Myron Eells, the misionary, says the word is derived from *Duskwak-sin,* the name of a creek at North Bay (Case Inlet), the word itself meaning "alone." The tribe living near the creek was called *Skwaks-namish.* The Medicine Creek treaty, December 26, 1854, arranged for the removal of that tribe to the island, which from that time has been known as Squaxin Island. (In *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892.)

SQUIM, see Sequim.

SQUIRE CITY, see Springdale.

SQUIRE CREEK, a tributary of the Stillaguamish River near Darrington, named for a man of that name. (Charles E. Moore, of Darrington, in *Names MSS.* Letter 193.)

STALUKAHAMISH, see Stillaguamish River.

STAMPEDE PASS, in the eastern part of King County. W. P. Bonney, of Tacoma, who was express rider from Tacoma to the front while the Northern Pacific Railroad was being projected to the Cascade Range, says that Virgil G. Bogue discovered the pass on March 19, 1881. As the work went on, Mr. Bogue sent out a new foreman to "speed-up." The men quit. Orders were served: "No work, no eat," and the men stampeded for the valley. The officers wanted to name the pass after its discoverer but Mr. Bogue asked that it be called Stampede. (W. P. Bonney, in *Names MSS.* Letter 529, and "Naming Stampede Pass," in *Washington Historical Quatrerly,* Volume XII., pages 272-278.)

STANDARD, a town in the southwestern part of Whatcom County, was formerly known as "Green's Spur," which was a sort

of business handicap. In 1908, O. M. Rosseau, acting postmaster and general manager of the Standard Lumber and Shingle Company asked that the name be changed. This was done and he was appointed postmaster. (O. M. Rosseau, in *Names MSS.* Letter 167.)

STANWOOD, a town in the northwestern part of Snohomish County, first settled in 1866 as a trading post by Robert Fulton. Later George Kyle secured the claim and established a postoffice known as Centerville. In 1877, D. O. Pearson built a store, wharf and warehouse. He became postmaster and had the name changed to Stanwood, in honor of his wife's maiden name. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 349-354.)

STARBUCK, a town in the northwestern part of Columbia County, named in honor of General Starbuck, of New York, one of the officials and stockholders of the Oregon, Railway and Navigation Company. On the first trip over the road, General Starbuck promised a bell to the first church built and the bell is still in service. (William Goodyear, in *Names MSS.* Letter 43.)

STARTUP, a town in the south central part of Snohomish county. The place was homesteaded by F. M. Sparlin in the eighties and in 1890 William Wait laid out a townsite and called it "Wallace". There was so much trouble with mail being missent to Wallace, Idaho, that the name was changed in 1901 to Startup, in honor of George G. Startup, manager of the Wallace Lumber Company. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 372-373; Mary I. Scott, in *Names MSS.* Letter 364; J. F. Stretch, in *Names MSS.* Letter 497.)

STATE OF LINCOLN, name for a proposed new state, which was to have included part of the State of Washington. (Edmond S. Meany, *History of the State of Washington,* page 267.)

STEAMBOAT ROCK, in Grand Coulee, in the northern part of Grant county, named for its fancied resemblance to a huge steamboat. A town nearby has received the same name. (C. A. Carsen, postmaster at Steamboat Rock, in *Names MSS.* Letter 38.)

STEAVENS CREEK, in Grays Harbor County, named by surveyors in the summer of 1880, in honor of Harry Steavens, an old settler who was living in a nearby cabin. (Hilda E. Evans, of Humptulips, in *Names MSS.* Letter 230.)

STEEL, "a mountain in Washington named for William G. Steel, of Portland, Oregon." (Henry Gannett, *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,* page 290.) The location is not given.

STEEP POINT, a name given by Captain Richards, 1858-1859, to a west cape of Orcas Island near Jones Island. (British Admiralty Chart 2689.)

STEHEKIN, a river flowing into Lake Chelan in the north central part of Chelan County, and a town near the mouth of the river. Seception, former chief of the Indians said the word was from the Skagit Indian language and means "the way" or "pass". (Mrs. N. B. Knutson, in *Names MSS.* Letter 489.)

STEHNA, see Stony Creek.

STEILACOOM, one of the most historic towns in the state, in the west central part of Pierce County. On December 24, 1824, John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, wrote: "Embarked a little after 4 o'clock in the morning and encamped at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Sinoughtons, our guides' village which is called Chilacoom." ("Journal" in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume III, page 225.) An attempt to change the name is found in this entry of June 9, 1846, in the "Journal of Occurrences at Nisqually House," the original of which is in the possession of Thomas Huggins of Tacoma: "Joined Capt. Duntz's and Capt. Baillie's party in a trip to Steilacoom bay (now Fisgardita cove) in the launch, or *Fisgardita.* We all rode home by the American plains track." In the report of the United States Coast Survey for 1858, George Davidson said: "The pronunciation of the name of Steilacoom, as given to us by Indians, is Tchil-ae-cum. On the Admiralty maps we find it Chelakoom." (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1005, page 451.) Rev. Myron Eells wrote: "It is a corruption of the name of the Indian chief, Tail-a-koom." (In the *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892.)

STELLA, a postoffice in the southwestern part of Cowlitz County. About 1880, a man named Packard started a store and secured a postoffice which he caused to be named after his daughter, Stella. (C. F. Struckmeier, in *Names MSS.* Letter 446.)

STEMLIT CREEK, a small tributary of the Columbia River, near Wenatchee, in the southeastern part of Chelan County. In the

itinerary of Captain George B. McClellan for September, 1853, it is shown that he crossed this stream and called it "Skilkantin Creek", though this may be confused with Squillchuck Creek, another small stream in that vicinity. (*Pacific Railroad Surveys,* Volume I, page 377.)

STEPHENS, see Tyler.

STEPTOE, a name applied to a town in the central part of Whitman County, a creek in the south central part of that county, rapids in Snake River eleven and a half miles below Clarkston, and more especially a mountain known as Steptoe Butte, in the northeastern part of Whitman County. All the names are in honor of Colonel Edward J. Steptoe, who suffered defeat at the hands of the Indians in a battle where the town of Rosalia now stands. At the time of the battle the great landmark of the region, rising 3613 feet above sea-level was known as Pyramid Peak. Later the name was changed to Steptoe Butte. B. F. Manring has published an interesting book on the campaigns in that vicinity, one chapter of which is devoted to the mountain. (*Conquest of the Coeur d'Alene, Spokane and Palouse Indians*, pages 18-25.) On March 15, 1919, the writer learned from Louis James, a Nez Perce Indian, that the Nez Perce name for Steptoe Butte is Yu-mos-tos. Walla Walla was in early days called "Steptoe City" and "Steptoeville".

STERLING, a town in the west central part of Skagit County, founded in 1878 by Jesse B. Ball, who crossed the plains in 1853 and became a well known pioneer farmer and logger. (*History of the Pacific Northwest*: *Oregon and Washington,* Volume II, page 200.)

STEVENS COUNTY, organized by act of the Legislature dated January 20, 1863, and named in honor of General Isaac Ingalls Stevens, who had been the first Governor of Washington Territory and who was killed while leading an assault on the Confederates at the Battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862.

STEVENS LAKE, near Everett in the western part of Snohomish County. It was evidently named in honor of Governor Isaac I. Stevens, as it appears on Surveyor General Tilton's "Map of Part of Washington Territory", dated September 1, 1859. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1026.)

STEVENSON, a town on the Columbia River, in the south central part of Skamania County. It was platted by and named for George H. Stevenson, a pioneer fisherman and legislator. (Postmaster at Stevenson, in *Names MSS.* Letter 233.)

STEWARTS ISLAND, see Stuart Island.

STIAK RUN, see Martin Island.

STILLAGUAMISH, the name of a lake, a peak and a river in Snohomish County. Many spellings of the word have been used. Dr. Charles M. Buchanan says: "The ward is really Stoh-luk-whahmpsh. Stoh-luk means river. The suffix whahmpsh o. ahmpsh is used to indicate a people or a tribe. The word mean. river people." (*Names MSS.* Letters 141 and 155.) On James Tilton's "Map of a Part of Washington Territory", dated September 1, 1859, the name is spelled "Stalukahamish".

STILLWATER, a town in the north central part of King County. H. Butikofer writes: "In the fall of 1909, I started from Seattle to North Bend on an exploring tour for a store location in the country. I passed a farm at the foot of a road up the hill to a big logging camp. It was a beautiful park-like spot, and I said 'here shall be my little town'. In May, 1910, I laid out for the farmer about twenty-five lots. On December 31, 1910, I was appointed postmaster and selected the name Stillwater in honor of the owners and most of the workers in the logging camp who hailed from Stillwater, Minnesota." (*Names MSS.* Letter 581.) It is interesting to note that the Minnesota city was also named for a lumber company. (Henry Gannett: *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,* page 291.)

STKAHP, see Cow Creek.

ST'KAMISH RIVER, see White River.

STL-POHBSH, an aboriginal name for Cowlitz, used at Tulalip. (Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.)

STLUPUTQU, see Spokane.

STOCKADE BAY, see Buck Bay.

STONY CREEK, a tributary of the Puyallup River in Pierce County, named "Stehna" by the Johnson party of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Narrative,* Volume IV, pages 420-422.

Stony Hill, a name given to a hill, 300 feet high north of Cascade Bay, East Sound, Orcas Island, in San Juan County. The name appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. It does not appear on the United States Coast and Geodetic Chart 6380.

Stony Islands, mentioned by David Douglas on June 7, 1826, while he was traveling down the Columbia from Okanogan toward Walla Walla. He says: "Passed the Stony Islands, place in the river about half a mile in length, exceeding rugged and dangerous." (*Journal* 1823-1827, page 181.)

Stony Point, near Bruceport, Willapa Bay, in the northwestern part of Pacific County. On March 1, 1854, George Gibbs wrote: "At Stony Point there is a stratum of transported boulders of large size and a layer of gravel containing agates." (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume I, page 466.)

Strait of Georgia, see Georgia Strait.

Strait of Juan de Fuca, a broad channel extending from the Pacific Ocean between Vancouver Island of British Columbia and the northern coast of Washington. The origin of this name is one of the world's geographical puzzles. There had arisen a sort of belief in the mythical "Straits of Anian", stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic through North America. In 1625 there appeared a geographical work called *Hakluytus Posthumus, or Purchas his Pilgrimes: containing a history of the World, in Sea Voyages and Land Travels by Englishmen and Others.* In this work, Rev. Samuel Purchas, who lived from 1577 to 1626, included a note from Michael Lok, who said he had met in Venice, in 1596, Juan de Fuca, a native of Cephalonia, whose real Greek name was Apostolos Valerianos. This Greek sailor claimed to have served the Spaniards for forty years and in 1592 he had gone on a voyage to seek the Straits of Anian. Quite a minute description was given of the entrance he claimed to have found "between 47 and 48 degrees of Latitude". Michael Lok was a man well known for his interest in geographical matters. His note, thus published in 1625, received much attention from navigators. In later years, when Spain, Great Britain and others were disputing over the rights of discovery, searches were made in Mexico, Spain and Greece. No trace could be found of the Greek sailor under his Greek or his Spanish name, nor could record be found of the "Caravela and

Pinnace" in which he had claimed to have sailed to the northern coast. It seemed that Michael Lok had been made the carrier of a sailor's yarn. However, his published note perpetuated the name of a great geographical feature. This phase is fully discussed in Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound,* pages 67-70. The great opening in the coast between the northern parallels of 48 and 49 (not 47 and 48) was seen by the crew of the *Imperial Eagle,* Captain Charles William Barkley in 1787. It was not then named or explored. In June of the next year, Captain John Meares of the *Felice* examined the entrance and named it "after its original discoverer, John de Fuca". Though he misspelled the first name, he showed familiarity with the note by Michael Lok. From that year, 1788, the name has been in constant use. After Meares, the Spaniards explored the strait—Quimper in 1790, Galiano and Valdez in 1791 and 1792. The English Captain George Vancouver gave the world its first best knowledge of the region after his exploration of 1792. He did not believe in the de Fuca tradition and discusses it at length. (*Voyage of Discovery Round the World,* second edition, Volume VI, pages 403-406.) Among other things, he says: "By my having continued the name of De Fuca in my journal and charts, a tacit acknowledgment of his discoveriees may possibly, on my part, be inferred; this however, I must positively deny, because there has not been seen one leading feature to substantiate his tradition." George Davidson, the great geographical authority of the Pacific Coast says: "There is not a single statement in the so-called narrative of Juan de Fuca as given by Matthew Locke (Michael Lok), the elder, that applies to this strait. The whole story is a fabrication." (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 520.) Frankness demands the acknowledgment of the fact that the debate is not ended. Captain John T. Walbran declares: "The old seaman Juan de Fuca, whose real name was Apostolos Valerianos, a native of Cephalonia, who seems to have been in his own day neglected and misunderstood as he was afterwards doubted and ignored, and whose pretentions in regard to the exploration of these waters were long scoffed at by geographers, was undoubtedly the discoverer of the strait which bears his name." (*British Columbia Coast Names,* published by the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, 1909, page 274.) In 1918, the Oregon Geographic Board sought to have the United States Geographic Board retain the name of Strait of Juan de Fuca instead of reversing the form to Juan de Fuca Strait. (In

Names MSS. Letter 607.) This appeal did not succeed. (*Report of the United States Geographic Board, 1890 to 1920,* page 170.)

STRANDELL, in the west central part of Whatcom County, named in honor of the founder, Andrew Strandell. (Lydia M. Rouls, of Everson, in *Names MSS.* Letter 146.)

STRAWBERRY BAY, on the western shore of Cypress Island, in the northwestern part of Skagit County. The island and the bay were both named from plants found there. The great English explorer, Captain George Vancouver, anchored there on June 6, 1792, and then charted both names. (Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound,* pages 174 and 176.) George Davidson says the Indian name for the bay is *Tutl-ke-teh-nus.* ("Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey for 1858" in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1006, page 432.)

STRAWBERRY ISLAND, a small island at the mouth of Strawberry Bay. It was left nameless by Vancouver, when he named the bay and the larger Cypress Island. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, found berries on the little island and named it Hautboy. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII, Atlas, chart 77.) This name is pronounced "hoboy" and is the common name of *Fragaria elatior,* a species of strawberry. (*New Standard Dictionary,* page 1123.) On most of the recent maps the little island is charted as Strawberry Island.

STRAWBERRY ISLAND, in the Columbia River, near the town of Cascades in the south central part of Skamania County. It was named by Lewis and Clark, who camped there on November 1, 1805. (*Journals,* Thwaites edition, Volume III, page 188.) It was mentioned by Franchere. (*Early Western Travels,* Volume VI, page 309.) It was also mentioned on January 14, 1814. (*Elliott* Coues, *Henry-Thompson Journals,* Volume II, page 801.)

STRENSGAR CREEK, a tributary of the Columbia River at Gifford, in the west central part of Stevens County, "named for John Stensgar, an Indian who settled on the Colville Reservation in 1880". (Postmaster at Gifford, in *Names MSS.* Letter 106.)

STRETCH ISLAND, a small island near the head of Case Inlet, in the northeastern part of Mason County, named in honor of Samuel Stretch, gunner's mate in one of the crews, by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII, Atlas, chart 78.)

STRIPED PEAK, on the coast of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, east

of Crescent Bay, in the northern part of Clallam Bay, first mapped on the British Admiralty Chart, 1911, Captain Henry Kellett, 1847.

STRONGS RIVER, see Alockaman River.

STUART ISLAND, in the northwestern part of San Juan County, named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Frederick D. Stuart, Captain's Clerk on the expedition. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII, Atlas, chart 77; and J. G. Kohl, in *Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII, Part I, chapter xv, page 297.) The Spaniards had named it Isla de Moralesa in 1791. ("Elisa's Map", or chart K in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557.)

STUCK RIVER, a stream about ten miles long, near the boundary between King and Pierce Counties, which connects the White River near Auburn with the Puyallup River near Sumner. On March 1, 1854, George Gibbs wrote: "A remarkable circumstance connected with the D'Wamish [White River] is, that at the western termination of these bluffs a large body of water breaks from it, through a tract of low country, and enters the Puyallup near its mouth. This canal, called by the Indians 'stuck' is about twenty yards wide, deep and rapid." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I, page 470.) On December 5, 1864, the *Seattle Gazette* said: "The highlands approach to within a mile of the offshoot, on either side, and the waters are very sluggish. The stream has been christened 'Stuck'," (Copied in *Names MSS.* Letter 573.) The difference in the flow of water in the two accounts is probably explained by the times of observation—one in March, the other in December. In the early days the Hudson's Bay Company and Puget Sound Agricultural Company maintained a station in the Nisqually Valley called Sastuck, which was sometimes abbreviated to "Stuck". The "Nisqually Journal" for November 21, 1846, records: "In the evening Mr. C. F. Douglas arrived from Vancouver, he came by water as Squally was unfordable. Mr. Work, Mr. Coodi, 2nd Lieut. of H. M. Sloop Modeste, who came with him remained at Stuck near the River." (Manuscript in possession of Thomas Huggins of Tacoma.)

STURGEON CREEK, a small stream flowing into the Kkul-see-dah on the Tulalip Indian Reservation, near Everett in the west central part of Snohomish County. The Indian name of the stream is Duh-kwuh-ti-ad-sid-dub, which means Sturgeon Creek. (Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.)

STURGEON ISLAND, see Puget Island.

STUTZI ISLAND, see Jackson Island.

SUBEEBEEDA, a natural needle or obelisk on the face of a bluff on the Tulalip Indian Reservation, Snohomish County. It comes from *Bee-dah* meaning "little child." (Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 141.)

SUCH-E-KWAI-ING, see Sequim.

SUCIA ISLANDS, in the northern part of San Juan County. The name originated with the Spaniards, Captain Eliza's map of 1791 showing the group of small islands at "Isla Sucia". (*United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 1557, chart K.) In the Spanish language *sucio* means "dirty", or, in nautical phrase, "foul". In other words, the shore was deemed unclean and reefy. (J. G. Kohl, in *Pacific Railroad Reports*, Volume XII, part I., chapter xv, page 297.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, called the islands "Percival Group", an honor intended for Captain John Percival, a distinguished officer of the United States Navy. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII, Atlas, chart 77.) This name was used on September 1, 1859, by Surveyor General James Tilton on his Map of a Part of Washington Territory, but the Spanish name of Sucia had been restored on the British Admiralty Chart 1917, evidently by Captain Henry Kellett in 1847. The United States Coast Survey followed this restoration of the name of Sucia Islands in its chart of 1854. (*United States Public Documents*, Serial Number 784, chart 51.) That name has persisted since then.

SUIATTLE, one of the headwater streams of the Skagit River. The name is evidently of Indian origin, but its meaning was unknown to Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, the best authority in that field. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 155.)

SUL-GWAHES, an Indian name for the place where Stanwood is now located, in the northwestern part of Snohomish County. (Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.)

SULTAN, the name of a river and a town near its mouth, in the central part of Snohomish County. The river derived its name from Tseul-tud, a local Indian chief. (Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.) The first settler on the site of the town of Sultan was John Nailor, who with his Indian wife obtained a home there in 1880. Placer gold diggings brought people

and Mr. Nailor became the first postmaster, the name of the town being taken from that of the river. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* pages 366-368.)

SUMAS, the name of a stream, of mountains and a town, in the northern part of Whatcom County at the international boundary. The name is derived from that of a Cowichan tribe of Indians who lived in that vicinity. (Bureau of American Ethnology, *Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II, page 649.)

SUMNER, a town in the north central part of Pierce County. The town was originally platted by John Francis Kincaid on the old donation land claim of his father, William Kincaid, and named in honor of the American statesman Charles Sumner. John Francis Kincaid, eldest son of William and Nancy J. Wollery Kincaid, was born in Marion County, Missouri, on December 6, 1838. His mother died in 1850 and the father, three brothers, three sisters and he joined a party which crossed the plains in 1853 and came on to Puget Sound over the Naches Pass. (*History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume II, page 407.) A tradition arose that the name was an honor for Thomas Sumner, father of Mrs. Ezra Meeker, another pioneer of those early days. An inquiry as to the truth of this tradition was sent to Mrs. Eben S. Osborne, granddaughter of Thomas Sumner and she replied on September 22, 1918, that Charles Sumner was the one honored by the town's name. J. A. Costello says that the Indian name for the place is *Sta-hu.* (*The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.)

SUN-A-DO, see Olympic Mountains.

SUNDALE, a station on the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway, in the south central part of Klickitat County. The name was selected by L. W. Hill and C. M. Levy, railroad officials. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

SUN LAKE, see Ozette.

SUNDAY CREEK, a tributary of Green River, near Stampede in the southeastern part of King County. Virgil G. Bogue, locating engineer for the Northern Pacific Railroad, discovered the stream on a Sunday in 1881 and for that reason conferred the name it has since worn.

SUNNYSIDE, a town in the eastern part of Yakima County. Mr. E. F. Blaine writes that the town "was laid out by Walter N. Gran-

ger in 1893. Before the establishment of this townsite the big canal, known as the Sunnyside Canal, had been started. As the land under the Sunnyside Canal slopes toward the midday sun, the canal and district were named Sunnyside and Mr. Granger, believing that Sunnyside would be the principal town of the new district, called the town Sunnyside." (In *Names MSS.* Letter 354.) Another version of the origin of the name for the district is given by S. J. Lowe who says that in 1882, he, with Joe Stephenson, Andy McDaniels and one of the Nelsons, went exploring for bunch-grass hay in October, 1882. Lowe says that he, on that trip, conferred the name Sunnyside. On returning, they met J. M. Adams, publisher of the *Signal,* who at that time recorded the new name in his newspaper. (*Yakima Herald,* copied in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume XIII, page 120.)

Sunshine, a railroad station in the southeastern part of Whitman County, named from a small stream of that name which flows nearby. (Lou E. Wenham, of Pullman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 115.)

Sunset, in the south central part of King County, named by the Sunset Cooperative Company in 1897. (Joseph T. Paschich, in *Names MSS.* Letter 31.)

Suqualus Point, see Hazel Point.

Suquamish, a town on Port Madison Bay, in the northeastern part of Kitsap County. For a time the place was known as Bartow, in honor of A. A. Bartow who was in charge of the Indian Reservation there. "Suquamish Head" is a name sometimes used for Foulweather Bluff. Suquamish Harbor, on the west side of Hood Canal, opposite Port Gamble, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography* Volume XIII, Atlas, charts 78 and 84.) The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6450 gives the name as Squamish Harbor. The Bureau of American Ethnology says the Suquamish, a Salish division of Indians, claimed the lands from Appletree Cove in the north to Gig Harbor in the south and "Seattle, who gave his name to the city, was chief of this tribe and the Dwamish in 1853." (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II, page 652.)

Surveyors Lake, at the head of Rockdale Creek in the east central part of King County. The name was suggested by The

Mountaineers Club who have a lodge in that vicinity. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 580.) The name was approved by the United States Geographical Board. (*Report,* 1890-1920, page 316.)

SUTTER MOUNTAIN, in the central part of Skagit County, named in honor of John Sutter, an old time white settler. (Postmaster at Sauk in *Names MSS.* Letter 49.)

SWADHUMS CREEK, a small stream at East Twenty-fourth Street or Puyallup Avenue, Tacoma, Pierce County. The Indians who originally lived on its banks were known as *Swadhums* or "Plains-people". From them came the name. (Article by Henry Sicade, an educated Indian, in the *Tacoma News* for June 30, 1916, copy in *Names MSS.* Letter 567.)

SWALLALAHOOST, an Indian name for Saddle Mountain. (Rev. Gustavus Hines, *Exploring Expedition to Oregon,* page 320.) He gives an Indian legend of the mountain to the effect that one of their mighty chiefs, "who, after death, assumed the form of a monstrous eagle, and taking wing, flew to the top of this mountain, and subsequently became the creator of the lightning and the thunder."

SWANTOWN, now a portion of Olympia, Thurston County, named for John M. Swan, who settled there in 1850. (H. H. Bancroft, *Works,* Volume XXXI, page 18.)

SWAUK CREEK, this small stream also gave its name to a mining district in the north central part of Kittitas County. The name is evidently of Indian origin for it first appears, with other Indian names, for places, in the report of J. K. Duncan, topographer with Captain George B. McClellan in 1854. There the name is spelled "Schwock." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I, chapter xviii, page 210.)

SWINOMISH SLOUGH, a waterway between Skagit Bay and Padilla Bay in the western part of Skagit County. On its east bank is the town of La Conner which was one time called Swinomish. Opposite the town is the Swinomish Indian Reservation. The name comes from that of a branch of the Skagit tribe of Indians.

SWOFFORD, a town in the central part of Lewis County, named in honor of T. F. Swofford, who settled in the valley in 1887 and had the postoffice established in 1890. He was postmaster there for several years and later moved to Mossy Rock. (T. M. Hill, in *Names MSS.* Letter 99.)

Sylopash Point, a large sandspit at the mouth of the Dosewallips River, in the eastern part of Jefferson County, so named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII, Atlas, chart 78.) In 1847, Captain Henry Kellett extended the name to apply to the Dosewallips River. (British Admiralty Chart 1911.) The name has not persisted.

Sylvan, a town on Fox Island, in the northwestern part of Pierce County. It was named in 1888 by Mrs. C. J. Miller, who called it Sylvan Glen. When the postoffice was established in 1891, the name was cut down to Sylvan. (Postmaster in *Names MSS.* Letter 556.)

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Tabook Point, on the western shore of Toandos Peninsula, Dabob Bay, in the eastern part of Jefferson County. The name was first charted by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Tacoma, principal city of Pierce County, on Commencement Bay, now known as Tacoma Harbor. The name is said to be of Indian origin, but its source and meaning have been the subjects of much debate and disputation. Of all those who have written on the subject, the best authority is undoubtedly Thomas W. Prosch. A pioneer newspaper man with a bent toward history, he had the advantage accompanying such training. Furthermore, on September 12, 1877, he was married to Miss Virginia McCarver, whose father, General Morton Matthew McCarver, reputed founder of the City of Tacoma, had been dead only two years at the time of his daughter's wedding. Mr. Prosch had thus entered upon access to family traditions and records. In 1906 and 1909, Mr. Prosch wrote and published two books—*McCarver and Tacoma,* and *The Conkling-Prosch Family*—in which he tells with clearness and frankness how General McCarver founded and named Tacoma and how a contention over the naming arose at the very beginning. He shows the first settler of Tacoma to have been Nicholas Delin, who arrived in 1852 and began a small water-power sawmill. Peter Judson and family, members of the famous party of immigrants who crossed the Naches Pass in 1853, were the next to settle on the bay. There were others who found employment in and around the mill. When the Indian war broke out in 1855, the white people left the bay and Mr. Delin sold his mill to J. L. Perkins, he to Milas Galliher, the

last owner being Frank Spinning. For several years prior to 1864, the south side of the bay was deserted. On Christmas day of 1864, Job Carr settled there. His family are often counted the first settlers of Tacoma. In 1868, General McCarver arrived looking for a townsite that would serve as the terminus of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad. He bought most of Job Carr's claim and acquired other lands. He had financial associates in Portland. The first plat of the proposed town bore the name "Commencement City," a name derived from that of the bay. This plat was not filed of record. On Friday, September 11, 1868, Philip Ritz arrived at the McCarver home. He was gathering information for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and had heard of General McCarver's proposal to build a town. He wanted to suggest a name. He was enthusiastic about the book *The Canoe and the Saddle,* by Theodore Winthrop, in which it was said the Indians knew Mount Rainier by the name of Tacoma. He was eloquent in advocating that name for the town. Mr. Prosch says sleep was banished from the McCarver home that night and Saturday morning found the family still talking over the new name. (*McCarver and Tacoma,* page 164.) The associates in Portland accepted General McCarver's suggestion that the new name be put upon the plat instead of "Commencement City" and the naming was accomplished. Mr. Prosch says: "The Indian name for the land taken by the Carrs was Chebaulip. None of the citizens heeded that, and as the Indians themselves had little regard for their own names, and were always willing to adopt those of the whites instead, Chebaulip was passed and forgotten." (*McCarver and Tacoma,* pages 162-163.) A later and more extended publication is *Tacoma, Its History and Its Builders, A Half Century of Activity,* by Herbert Hunt, published in Chicago in 1916. Mr. Hunt devotes pages 134 to 141 to a discussion of the name. It does not differ materially in results from the record of Thomas W. Prosch. However, he says (page 135): "That it was favorably received may be assumed from the fact that Anthony Carr, M. M. McCarver, John W. Ackerson and C. P. Ferry each has claimed the honor of applying it to 'Chebaulip'." The author examines each of the claims carefully and also calls attention to the facts that a hotel in Olympia and a lodge of Good Templars had each been known by the name Tacoma some months before it was applied to the new town. These two names probably emanated from the same book by Theodore Winthrop. In 1908, Benjamin C. Harvey, of Tacoma, collected much material on the name which was published in Tacoma in 1914.

(*Washington State Historical Society Publications, 1907-1914,* Volume II., pages 440-464.) His work was in the interest of changing the name of Mount Rainier to "Mount Tacoma." Of course many references are there made to the origin and meaning of the word. One of the published letters is from Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, for many years in charge of the Tulalip Indian Reservation. He was the greatest authority yet developed on the Indian languages and dialects of Puget Sound. In one of his letters to Mr. Harvey, he says Tacoma is not at all a local word but an Algonkin word meaning "near to heaven," and he calls attention to many uses of the word in various forms east of the Rocky Mountains. There are many meanings given for the word, such as "nourishing breast," "mother of waters," "frozen waters." Several writers, in the correspondence referred to, suggest that Mr. Winthrop probably heard the Indians use the Chinook Jargon word *T'kope* meaning "white." (Shaw's *The Chinook Jargon,* page 27.) Mr. Buchanan thinks it quite likely as the explosive pronunciation of *T'kopt* by the Indian would somewhat resemble the white man's pronunciation of Tacoma.

Tacootche-Tesse, see Columbia.

Tacoutche, see Columbia.

Taftsonville, formerly a settlement near San De Fuca, Whidbey Island, named in honor of Martin and Christian Taftson who settled there in 1851. The place was charted by Surveyor General James Tilton, in 1859, but modern maps omit the name.

Tahk Prairie, see Camas Prairie.

Tahoma, see Mount Rainier.

Tahuyeh Creek, flowing into Hood Canal, in the northeastern part of Mason County, got its name from two Indian words—"ta" meaning that, and "ho-i" meaning done. Some surmise that the Indians referred to something notable done there long ago. (Myron Eells in *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892.)

Takhoma, see Mount Rainier.

Tala Point, at the entrance to Port Ludow, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County. It was first charted by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Taluaptea, see Pillar Rock.

Tampico, a village in the central part of Yakima County, probably named by A. D. Elgin, a pioneer settler, after a town in Oregon where he had lived. (John H. Lynch, in *Names MSS.* Letter 302.)

Taneum Creek, a tributary of the Yakima River in the central part of Kittitas County, first charted as Ptehnum, by McClellan in 1853. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., pages 377-389, and Map 3.)

Tannum Lake, see Bumping Lake.

Tanwax, a lake and a creek flowing from it as a northern tributary of the Nisqually River in the south central part of Pierce County. Both were charted as "Tanwux" by the Surveyor General in 1857, the same officer changing the names to Tanwax in 1859. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Numbers 877 and 1026.)

Tarlit Creek, a name used in 1853, for a waterway near Baker Bay, in the southwestern part of Pacific County, probably the Baker Slough of present maps. (James G. Swan, *Northwest Coast,* pages 243-244.)

Tatoosh Island, off Cape Flattery, in the northwestern part of Clallam County, named by the British Captain John Meares in July, 1788, for the "Chief Tatooche" by whom he was welcomed. Evidently the Spanish Captain Quimper tried to honor the same Indian with a different spelling of the name when he charted "Isla de Tutusi." (J. G. Kohl, "Hydrography," in *Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., Part I,, chapter xv.) The United States Government maintains an important lighthouse and weather bureau station on the island.

Tatsolo Point, on Puget Sound, east of Anderson Island, in the west central part of Pierce County, first charted by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 79.)

Tatugh, on the east side of Blake Island in the west central part of Kitsap County. It was named by Captain George Davidson, for the United States Coast Survey in 1858, who wrote: "The eastern point of Blake Island is low and pebly, and called by the natives Tatugh." (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1005, page 448.)

Taunton, a town in the southwestern part of Adams County, named by railroad officials after a town in Massachusetts. (H. R.

Williams, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

Taylor, a town in the central part of King County, founded by the Denny Clay Company in 1893 and named by the Oregon Improvement Company. (Sam Galloway, in *Names MSS.* Letter 536.)

Taylors Bay, in the northwestern part of Pierce County, "named after old man Taylor, who came to this coast as a sailor on an English ship and settled by this bay." (E. Shellgun, Postmaster at Longbranch, in *Names MSS.* Letter 103.)

Tchannon River, see Tucannon River.

Tchil-ae-cum, see Steilacoom.

Tchinom Point, see Chinom Point.

Teanaway River, a tributary of the Yakima River in the north central part of Kittitas County, first mentioned in 1853 as "Yannoinse River" by J. K. Duncan, topographer with Captain McClellan. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 210.)

Teekalet, see Port Gamble.

Tee-nat-pan-up, an Indian name applied to part of Palouse River.

Tehnam Creek, see Taneum Creek.

Te-hoto-nim-me, see Pine Creek.

Tekiu Point, on the east shore of Hood Canal, in the southwestern part of Kitsap County, was first charted by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

Tekoa, a town in the northeastern part of Whitman County, has a name taken from the Bible. In 1906, at the request of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, there was prepared a list of place names in Washington supposed to be of Indian origin. The list was published in the Seattle *Times* on October 6, 1906, and in 1907 it was again published in a book, *Sketches of Washingtonians,* pages 5-12. In 1908, the list was issued as a pamphlet by the Hyatt-Fowells School. In all these printings the name of Tekoa was given as an Indian word, the information being originally gathered from Tomeo, an Indian of Nespelem, who was sincere in his belief that it

was a Palouse Indian word. Arthur M. Johnson, of the Science Department of the Colfax High School, wrote a kindly letter saying an error had been made, and that the village had been named by a woman pioneer who took the word from the Bible. In 1913, Rev. Frederick Tonge, of Davenport, called attention to the fact that the word appears several times in the Old Testament. In the Hebrew, the word means "firm" or "settlement." In a city of Judah, by the name of Tekoa, six miles from Bethlehem and twelve miles from Jerusalem, there lived the Prophet Amos and also the wise woman who interceded with David. (II. Samuel XIV: 2-20.)

Telford, a town in the central part of Lincoln County, named on July 4, 1909, for M. A. Telford, a prosperous rancher in that vicinity. The railroad tried to change the name to "Fellows" when the road was being constructed. (A. Y. Smith, in *Names MSS.* Letters 399 and 453.)

Tenalquot Prairie, in Thurston County. The *Nisqually Journal,* for March 13, 1849, says: "Sent two Ox tumbrills to Tenalquot with provisions." (Reproduced in the *Washington Historical Quarterly* for July, 1919, page 206.)

Tenas Illihee Island, west of Puget Island in the Columbia River, in the southern part of Wahkiakum County, charted by that name on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6152. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted it as "Katalamet Island." (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 70.) The Chinook Jargon words *Tenas Illihee* mean "little place" or "little home."

Tenino, a town in the south central part of Thurston County. George T. Reid, of Tacoma, says: "Most railroad men claim that the town derived its name from the coincidence that, in numbering the survey stations, this point was numbered 1090, usually spoken of as 'ten-nine-o.' I have, however, heard this disputed, some persons claiming it to be an Indian word signifying a fork or crotch." (In *Names MSS.* Letter 94.) William Farrand Prosser says that when the Northern Pacific Railroad built its line from Kalama to Tacoma in 1872 this place was named Tenino from the Indian word meaning "junction" and adds: "The junction referred to was that of the old military roads. During the Indian war [1855-1856] a military road was constructed from Fort Vancouver up the Cowlitz valley, then over to Fort Steilacoom. Near the farms of Hodgson and Davenport it forked, and a branch ran into Olympia. In the Chinook Jargon the fork was called a tenino." (*History of the*

Puget Sound Country, Volume I., page 248.) Another use of the name is recorded as early as April, 1862, when the Oregon Steam Navigation Company had a steamer so named on the Columbia River. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington*, page 87.) J. A. Costello says that in the Nisqually Indian language the name of the particular site of Tenino was *Kla-pe-ad-am.* (*The Siwash*, Seattle, 1895.)

Tenmile Creek, a small tributary of Asotin Creek in the central part of Asotin County, named by miners because it was ten miles from Lewiston, Idaho, the nearest town in the early days. (Postmaster at Asotin, in *Names MSS.* Letter 260.) See Anatone. The Indians still refer to the creek as "Anatone." (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington*, page 693.)

Tenmile Creek, a small tributary of the Nooksack River, at Ferndale, in the west central part of Whatcom County. It is ten miles from Bellingham and received its name when a small settlement of military was sent there on the old telegraph line road in 1858 for protection from the Indians. (Fred L. Whiting, of Ferndale, in *Names MSS.* Letter 156.)

Tennant Lake, south of Ferndale, in the west central part of Whatcom County, was named for John Tennant, on whose land the lake is situated. (Fred L. Whiting, of Ferndale, in *Names MSS.* Letter 156.)

Ter-cha-bus, see Port Orchard.

Termination Point, at the north entrance to Squamish Harbor, Hood Canal, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County, was first charted by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography*, Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) The name was evidently used to indicate the northern end of Hood Canal.

Terra Vaughn, see Harper.

Territory of Columbia, see Washington, State of.

Texas Rapids, near Riparia, in the Snake River, Columbia and Whitman Counties. A small creek flowing into the Snake River nearby bears the same name. Lewis and Clark, on passing through these rapids on October 13, 1805, pronounced them dangerous but did not give them a name. Elliott Coues, editor of the journals, says that the name of Texas Rapids was in use when he wrote, 1893. (*History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Volume II., page 629, footnote.)

Thatcher Pass, a waterway between Blakely and Decatur Islands, in the east central part of San Juan County, was, in 1841, made a part of "Macedonian Crescent" on the Wilkes Expedition chart. It was changed in 1854 by the United States Coast Survey. See Lopez Sound. A postoffice on the west shore of Blakely Island is called Thatcher.

The Brothers, a peak with a double summit in the southeastern part of Jefferson County. The elevation is 6,920 feet. (United States Forest Service map of Olympic National Forest, 1916.) The peak was named by Captain George Davidson of the United States Coast Survey, in 1856, in honor of Arthur and Edward Fauntleroy. (Edmond S. Meany: "The Story of Three Olympic Peaks," in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume IV., pages 182-186). At the same time he named this peak, Captain Davidson honored other members of the Fauntleroy family. See Fauntleroy Cove, Mount Constance and Mount Ellinor.

The Dalles, the greatest series of obstructions in the Columbia River, which are faced by the southwestern margin of Klickitat County. The obstructions are twelve miles long and the fall of the river there is eighty-one feet at low water and sixty feet at high water. Celilo Falls, at the head of the series of obstructions, has a descent of twenty feet at low water but at high water a boat can shoot over the steep slope. (W. D. Lyman, *The Columbia River,* page 329.) The Lewis and Clark expedition passing down these obstructions in October, 1805, and returning in April, 1806, referred to them as "Long Narrows," "Short Narrows," and "Great Falls." The editor of their journals, Elliott Coues, gives an analysis of these names and tells of the later application of the name Dalles. (*History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume III., pages 954-956, footnote.) H. H. Bancroft discusses the word "dalles" and shows that the French once used it for "troughs," "waterways," "or canals," though the modern popular meaning is "pavements" such as are frequently found in cathedrals. He says, further, on the authority of the *Dalles Mountaineer* of May 28, 1869, "The first voyageurs on their way down the great river of the west found many little dalles, but this was, as they said, Le Grand dall de la Columbia." (*Works,* Volume XXVIII., page 44, footnote.) In 1853, Theodore Winthrop wrote about the Columbia River: "* * * where the outlying ridges of the Cascade chain commence, it finds a great, low surface paved with enormous polished sheets of basaltic

rock. These plates, Gallice [French] *dalles,* give the spot its name." (*The Canoe and the Saddle,* John H. Williams edition, page 212.) In 1826, David Douglas frequently applied the name "The Dalles" to the famous obstructions. (*Journal of David Douglas, 1823-1827.*) The Henry-Thompson Journals record the name as early as May 19, 1814. (*New Light on the Early History of the Greater Northwest,* Volume II., page 856.) The historic city, The Dalles, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River has added much to the familiarity of the geographic term. See Cascades, Grand Dalles, Hellgate and John Day Rapids.

The Narrows, where the shores of Puget Sound approach each other in the northwestern part of Pierce County, were named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. The journal of the Expedition mentions the waterway on May 10, 1841, saying: "* * * towards evening anchored just below the narrows leading into Puget Sound." The next day the record says: "This narrow pass seems as if intended by its natural facilities to afford every means for its perfect defence." Later, when the hydrographical monograph was issued the name was invariably capitalized and furthermore it was charted as Narrows in the atlas accompanying the monograph. The reference in the monograph is as follows: "The distance through the Narrows is 4 miles; at its narrowest place it is nearly a mile wide, though from the height of the shores it appears much less." (*Narrative,* Volume IV, page 304; *Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., pages 318-320; Atlas, chart 78.) Six years later, Captain Henry Kellett, who changed many of the Wilkes Expedition names, let this one stand, expanded to The Narrows. (British Admiralty Chart 1911.) See also Commencement Bay and Point Defiance.

Theon, a place in the central part of Asotin County, was named for its founder, Daniel Theon Welch, who opened a store there in June, 1880. D. D. Welch platted the townsite on May 15, 1884. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 695.)

The Pointers, the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, game this name to three small islands or rocks off the southeast coast of Blakely Island, San Juan County. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) Subsequent charts have changed the name. See Black Rock, Lawson Rock and White Rock.

The Sisters, see Sister Islands.

The Tooth, see Tooth.

THOMAS, a small town in the southwestern part of King County, was named for John M. Thomas, earliest pioneer settler in the White River Valley. He was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, on July 8, 1829. He crossed the plains in 1852 and in July, 1853, he came to the White River Valley. He participated in the Indian war of 1855-1856. He served as County Commissioner for the years 1857-8-9. (*History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume II., page 602.)

THOMPSON COVE, a small bay on the south coast of Anderson Island, in the west central part of Pierce County, was first mapped and named on the British Admiralty Chart 1947, Inskip 1846. The honor was evidently for Rev. Robert Thompson, chaplain of the *Fisgard,* a British vessel in Puget Sound in 1846.

THOMPSON CREEK, there are several small streams in Washington bearing this name. The one for which information has been obtained is a tributary of Methow River in the west central part of Okanogan County. It was named for George L. Thompson, who vied with his neighbors in telling weird and impossible tales. They carried the practice so far as to have a championship belt. This gave rise to the local name of Liar's Creek, still in use by old timers there. (Guy Waring, of Winthrop, in *Names MSS.* Letter 291.)

THOMPSON RAPIDS, in the Columbia River, below Kettle Falls, in Ferry and Stevens Counties. They were named on Friday, April 21, 1826, by the botanist, David Douglas, who wrote: "This rapid, which nearly equals the Grand Rapids, 150 miles from the ocean, having no name, I called it Thompson's Rapid after the first person who ever descended the whole chain of the river from its source to the ocean." (*Journal,* 1823-1827, page 165.) The man thus honored was David Thompson, the distinguished geographer of the North West Company of Montreal. A satisfying biography may be found in the introduction to *David Thompson's Narrative of His Explorations in Western America,* 1784-1812, edited by J. B. Tyrrell and published by The Champlain Society, Toronto, 1916. The name thus given in 1826 was continued on the Arrowsmith (London) maps as late as 1846, but the name in local use now is Rickey Rapids, after John Rickey, a settler there. (T. C. Elliott, in the *Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society,* Volume XV., page 43.) "Grand Rapids" was the name at times.

THORNE, in Skagit County, was homesteaded in 1895, by Woodbury J. Thorne and a postoffice by that name was estab-

lished there in 1900. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 247.)

THORNWOOD, a station on the Northern Pacific Railway, in the west central part of Skagit County. The name is in honor of W. J. Thorne, a settler in that vicinity. (Noble G. Rice, in *Names MSS.* Letter 48.)

THORP, a town in the central part of Kittitas County, was named in honor of Milford A. Thorp, who bought land there in 1885. Mr. Thorp died in March, 1910. (Postmaster at Thorp, in *Names MSS.* Letter 384.)

THORP CREEK, a tributary of Cle Elum River, in the northwestern part of Kittitas County, was probably named for the same man as was the town of Thorp.

THRALL, a town in the southeastern part of Kittitas County, was named in honor of an official of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1889. (M. T. Simmons, in *Names MSS.* Letter 468.)

THREE BROTHERS MOUNTAIN, in the southern part of Chelan County, between Ingalls Creek and the head of Negro Creek, was named for the triple summit. The elevation is given as 7,370 feet. (Henry Landes, *A Geographical Dictionary of Washington,* page 277.)

THREE FINGER MOUNTAIN, in the north central part of Snohomish County, was named because the peaks resemble three fingers. (Charles E. Moore, in *Names MSS.* Letter 193.)

THREE FORKS, see Pullman.

THREE LAKES, a town in the west central part of Snohomish County, is near three lakes, Panther, Flowing, and Storm. In addition to this discriptive quality, the name is said to have been given in honor of a town by that name in Wisconsin, by John Lauderyon in 1903. (A. C. Campbell, in *Names MSS.* Letter 247.)

THREE SPITS, see Bangor.

THREE TREE POINT, see Point Pully.

THURSTON COUNTY, was created on January 12, 1852, while Washington was still a part of Oregon Territory, and was named in honor of Samuel R. Thurston, Oregon's first Delegate to Congress. Elwood Evans wrote: "At that session, several new coun-

ties were established. The northern part of Lewis was set off. When reported, the act contained the name of 'Simmons,' in honor of the pioneer settler [Michael Troutman Simmons] in the Puget Sound basin; that name gave place to Thurston, a legislative tribute to the memory of the first delegate." (*History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume I., page 326.)

Tieton River, a tributary of the Naches in the west central part of Yakima County was mapped by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, by the Indian name "Shanwappum River." (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 67.)

Tiffany Mountain, in the central part of Okanogan County, elevation 8,275 feet, was named for Will Tiffany. There were three Tiffany boys, who, with associates, maintained a camp for about two years in a meadow at the foot of the mountain. They were all rich men's sons, the Tiffany boys being closely related to the famous New York jewelers. Will Tiffany was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders and lost his life in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. (Letter from C. H. Lovejoy to Frank Putnam, of Tonasket, dated April 6, 1916, in *Names MSS.* Letter 345.)

Tiflis, a town in the southeastern part of Grant County, was named after the Trans-Caucasian town, some of the settlers having come from that region. (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

Tiger, a town in the central part of Pend Oreille County, was named for George Tiger, one of the oldest settlers there. (Postmaster at Tiger, in *Names MSS.* Letter 417.)

Tilton River, a tributary of the Cowlitz River in the central part of Lewis County, was undoubtedly named for James Tilton, Surveyor General of Washington Territory, in 1857.

Tinkham Peak, in the east central part of King County, was named by The Mountaineers on June 15, 1916. "Abiel W. Tinkham, under orders from Governor Isaac I. Stevens, made a reconnaissance through Snoqualmie Pass on snowshoes with two Indians in January, 1854, a few days after Captain George B. McClellan, who had been entrusted with the same duty by Governor Stevens, had failed in the attempt." (Recommendations of the Mountaineer Trustees to the United States Geographic Board,

a copy of which is in *Names MSS.* Letter 580.) The elevation of the peak is 5,356 feet.

TITUSI BAY, see Filuce Bay.

TITSUVILLE, see Kent.

TIYE POINT, at the southern entrance to Filuce Bay, in the northwestern part of Pierce County, was mapped first by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 79.)

TLEE-AL-UM LAKE, see Cle Elum.

TOAD LAKE, in the west central part of Whatcom County, was named by George Nolte, on August 1, 1884, "on account of a great number of toads." (Hugh Eldridge, in *Names MSS.* Letter 136.)

TOANDOS PENINSULA, near the head of Hood Canal, in the east central part of Jefferson County, was first mapped by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) The name is undoubtedly of Indian origin as were most of the other names given at the same time in that locality. In this case the word may have been derived from Twana, a tribal name of the Indians of that region.

TOCOSOS RIVER, flowing into the Strait of Juan de Fuca, just east of Neah Bay, in the northwestern part of Clallam County. In 1847, Captain Henry Kellett mapped it as "Okho River." (British Admiralty Chart 1917.) The United States Coast and Geodetic Chart 6300 shows the name Tocosos River.

TOE POINT, the east cape of Patos Island, in the north central part of San Juan County. The name is descriptive and was first mapped on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

TOKE POINT, on the north shore of Willapa Bay, in the northwestern part of Pacific County, was named for an Indian chief. Early maps confused this point with Cape Shoalwater, but the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6185 establishes both with accuracy, showing Cape Shoalwater at the ocean front and Toke Point about five miles to the eastward within the bay. James G. Swan in 1857 described the chief as follows: "Toke had been a man of a great deal of importance among the Indians, but advancing years and an inordinate love of whisky had reduced him to being regarded as an object of contempt and aversion by

the whites and a butt for the jests and ridicule of the Indians. But, when the old fellow was sober, he was full of traditionary tales of prowess, and legends of the days of old. He was also one of the best men in the Bay to handle a canoe, or to show the various channels and streams; and often afterward I have called his services into requisition and have always found him faithful and efficient. His wife Suis was a most remarkable woman, possessing a fund of information in all matters relative to incidents and traditions relating to the Bay, with a shrewdness and tact in managing her own affairs uncommon among the Indian women." (*Northwest Coast,* pages 33-34.) In recent years Toke Point has gained prominence through the oyster fisheries.

Tokeland, a town on the eastern shore of Toke Point, derives its name from the Point.

Toledo, a town on the Cowlitz River, in the south central part of Lewis County, was named for a steamboat. August Rochon and his wife, Celeste Rochon owned the land. The Kellogg Transportation Company operated on the river a boat named *Toledo.* In 1879, Orrin Kellogg arrived from Portland on the boat and bought one acre of land on which to build a warehouse and docks. The Rochons game a dinner at which Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Caples and Mr. Hillaire Nallette were guests. Mr. Kellogg asked Mrs. Rochon to name the new town and she promptly chose the name of the boat. (R. W. Bell, in *Names MSS.* Letter 373.)

Toliva Shoal, off the south shore of Fox Island in the south central part of Pierce County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) The Britsh Admiralty Chart 1947, Inskip, 1846, changed the name to "Scarboro Shoals," but the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6460 has retained the original name, Toliva Shoal.

Tolt River, a tributary of the Snoqualmie River, in the north central part of King County, derived its name from the Indians. A town on the river was authorized by the Legislature in 1917 to change its name from Tolt to Carnation in honor of the large establishment maintained there by the Carnation Milk Products Company. The Surveyor General's Map of Washington Territory, in 1857, shows the stream as "Tolthue River." (United States Public Documents, Serial Number 877.) On September 3, 1919, a party of Indians, including relatives of the great Snoqualmie Chief Patkanim, visited the writer at the University of Wash-

ington to urge the erection of a monument to the memory of the chief who had signed the treaty with the white men and had fought for them against the hostiles in the Indian war of 1855-1856. One of the party was Susie Kanim, last surviving child of the chief. She was born at a place they called *H'lalt* her father's principal home. It was on the present site of Tolt, or Carnation. Their pronunciation of the Indian word sounds much like the one the white man has been using for the same place.

Toh-ma-luke, an Indian name for the place where the Rattlesnake Creek flows into the Yakima River, near the central part of Benton County, is mentioned in the two treaties made in June, 1855, by Governor Isaac I. Stevens with the Yakima and Walla Walla tribes.

Tomar, on the bank of the Columbia River, in the southern part of Benton County, was named for the second grand chief of the Walla Walla tribe. (L. C. Gilman, President of the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Company, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

Tonasket, a small stream flowing into the Okanogan River near the foot of Osoyoos Lake, in the north central part of Okanogan County, and a town about fifteen miles southward on the Okanogan River, both received the name from Chief Tonasket, sometimes spelled Tonascutt. (Julian Hawthorne, *History of Washington,* Volume II., page 538.)

Tongue Point, a descriptive name for the east cap of Crescent Bay, in the northern part of Clallam County, was first mapped by Captain Henry Kellett in 1847. (British Admiralty Chart 1911.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, applied the same name to the cape at the entrance to Drayton Harbor, in the northwestern part of Whatcom County, but the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6399 shows that point as Semiahmoo. Lieutenant Broughton in 1792 applied the same name to a point on the south bank of the Columbia River, near Astoria. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6151 shows that the original name has remained.

Tono, a town in the south central part of Thurston County, was named by officials of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company. It is claimed that the word came from "ton of coal" and was chosen for its brevity as it would have to

be written many times daily by the station agent. (Postmaster at Tono, in *Names MSS.* Letter 245.)

Tooth, a descriptive name applied to a peak near Snoqualmie Pass, in the Cascade Mountains, in the east central part of King County, was variously referred to as "Denny Horn" and "Denny Tooth." (Recommendations of the Mountaineers Trustees to the United States Geographic Board, June 15, 1916, a copy of which is in *Names MSS.* Letter 580.)

Toppenish, a creek and a town near the central part of Yakima County, derived their names from the Indian word *Qapuishlema,* meaning "people of the trail coming from the foot of the hill." (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 785.) In 1853, Captain George B. McClellan used a variant of the word by calling part of the creek "Sahpenis." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., pages 377-389.) The same surveyors gave part of the creek the name "Pisko," which was continued by James G. Swan in 1857 and the Surveyor General of Washington Territory in 1859. (*Northwest Coast,* map; and *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1026.) The Bureau of American Ethnology says *Pisko* means "river bend" and was the name of a Yakima band living on the Yakima River between Toppenish and Setass Creeks. (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 263.)

Totten Inlet, a southwestern extremity of Puget Sound, locally known as "Oyster Bay," was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Midshipman George M. Totten, who explored it for the expedition. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 79.)

Touchet, a tributary of the Walla Walla River and a town at its mouth, in the southwestern part of Walla Walla County, was spelled "Toosha' by Rev. Gustavius Hines, the Methodist missionary, when he wrote on Saturday, May 27, 1843, as follows: "Travelled fourteen miles and camped for the Sabbath on a branch of the Walla Walla River called Toosha, near its mouth." (*Exploring Expedition to Oregon,* page 185.) "Gambler's River was the name given by Lewis and Clark [1805-6] to what is now Coppei Creek and White Stallion to the main Touchet." (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 278.) The name was changed before Mr. Hines made his journey in 1843, and was referred to with the present form of spelling in 1853 by

Lieutenant A. W. Tinkham. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 377.) The town was platted by John M. Hill on April 12, 1884. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 166.) Dayton was once known as Touchet.

Toutle River, a tributary of the Cowlitz River, may have derived its name from Indians referred to by Lewis and Clark on March 27, 1806. They wrote of the Cowlitz River as "Cowel-iskee" and continuing: "On the same river, above the Skilloots, resides the nation called Hullooetell, of whom we learnt nothing, except that the nation was numerous." (*Journals,* Elliott Coues edition, Volume III., page 911.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, first charted the present name of Toutle River. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 67.) The railroad surveyors, in 1853, showed the river as "Seh-quu." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XI., Part II., chart 3.) The Bureau of American Ethnology says Sekwu is the Klickitat name of a village at the forks of the Cowlitz River, presumably belonging to the Cowlitz tribe. (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 500.) The present name of the river was restored in 1856. (Preston's Map of Oregon and Washington West of the Cascade Mountains.) Subsequent maps have shown the name as Toutle River although old settlers use the local name of "East Fork of the Cowlitz." (Mrs. E. B. Huntington, of Castle Rock, in *Names MSS.* Letter 158.) For years, Silver Lake, six miles northeast of Castle Rock, was known as "Toutle Lake." A town on the river, in the central part of Cowlitz County wears the name of Toutle.

Towal, a town on the north bank of the Columbia River, in the south central part of Klickitat County, derives its name from an Indian chief. (L. C. Gilman, President of the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Company, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

Towarnahiooks, an Indian name for Deschutes River.

Tracy Point, on Loon Lake, in the southeastern part of Stevens County, is interesting to visitors because the famous outlaw, Harry Severence Tracy, lived there before he turned out bad. He cut cord wood for a living and cleared much land. (Evan Morgan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 109.)

Tracyton, a town on Dyes Inlet, in the central part of Kitsap county, was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin Tracy, who was Secretary of the Navy, under President Harrison, from 1889 to

1893. (E. E. Riddell, Postmaster at Tracyton, in *Names MSS.* Letter 39.)

Trafton, a neighborhood and former postoffice in the northwestern part of Snohomish County. In 1889, George Esterbrook acquired the claim on which the former postoffice "Glendale" was located. Confusion with places similarly named caused him to coin a new name, using Trafalgar (Indiana) as a base. The Trafton postoffice is discontinued, mail going on a rural route from Arlington, but the name Trafton continues in use for the locality. (Dr. W. F. Oliver, of Arlington, in *Names MSS.* Letter 196.)

Tr-cha-duk, an Indian name for the site of the present Navy Yard, Puget Sound. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.)

Tree Bluff, the descriptive name of a bluff on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, in the north central part of Clallam County, was first mapped by Captain Henry Kellett in 1847. (British Admiralty Chart 1911.)

Triangle Cove, a small bay on the northeast shore of Camano Island, in the east central part of Island County, was given this descriptive name by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 89.)

Triton Head, on the west shore of Hood Canal, in the north central part of Mason County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) A small bay to the north has been named Triton Cove.

Troutdale, a town on Green River, in the southern part of King County, was named by officials of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. (Page Lumber Company, of Eagle Gorge, in *Names MSS.* Letter 56.)

Truax, a town on Snake River, in the south central part of Whitman County, was named by officials of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company in honor of Major Truax, who had bought the bar on the opposite bank of Snake River. (Postmaster at Bishop, in *Names MSS.* Letter 61.)

Tsachwasin, see Pe Ell.

Tsa-la-te-litch, an Indian name for the present site of Tacoma. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.)

TSESCUT-KUT, an Indian name for Dungeness. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.)

TSILL-ANÉ, an Indian form of the name Chelan.

TSUTSKO, see Hazel Point.

TSHIMAKAIN, see Chamokane Creek.

TSOOYÉS, see Waatch River.

TSU-TLAT-U-KWAT, see Port Townsend.

TUCANNON, a tributary of Snake River, in the northwestern part of Columbia County, was called "Kimooenim Creek" by Lewis and Clark on October 13, 1805. (*Journals,* Elliott Coues edition, Volume II., page 629.) Rev. Gustavus Hines, during his journey of 1843, refers to it as "Tookanan." (*Exploring Expedition to Oregon,* page 174.) In 1853, the railroad surveyors had difficulty with the name. They spelled it "Tchannon," "Tukanon" and "Two Cannon," and the map artist drew in two cannons. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., pages 376 and 536; Volume XI., Part II., chart 3; Volume XII., Book I., map.) F. T. Gilbert wrote: "Tu-kan-non is also a Nez Perce word meaning 'abundance of bread-root' or 'bread-root creek.' The root is called 'kowsh'." (*Historic Sketches of Walla Walla, Whitman, Columbia, and Garfield Counties,* page 89.)

TU-CHÉ-CUB, see Old Man House.

TUKEYS LANDING, on the east shore of Port Discovery, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County, was named for John F. Tukey, who settled on a farm there is 1852. He was a native of Maine. He died in 1913. (Postmaster at Port Discovery, in *Names MSS.* Letter 253.)

TUKWILA, a town in the west central part of King County, was named when the postoffice was obtained in 1905. The former name was Garden Station. When asked for a list of acceptable names, Joel Shomaker suggested the Indian word *Tuck-wil-la,* meaning "land of hazelnuts." The Post Office Department shortened it and accepted it as it was different from any other name of a postoffice in the United States. Later Mr. Shomaker became mayor of the town. (Mrs. M. M. Lutz, Postmistress of Tukwila, in *Names MSS.* Letter 532.)

TULALIP BAY, near Everett, in the west central part of Snohomish County, derives its name from the Indian word *Duh-hlay-*

lup, meaning a bay almost land-locked, or having a small mouth. (Rev. Myron Eells, in the *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892; and Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, in *Names MSS.* Letter 155.) The name was used in its present form in the treaty negotiated by Governor Isaac I. Stevens with the Indians on January 22, 1855. The bay is surrounded by the Tulalip Indian Reservation and the Government maintains a successful Indian school there.

Tumtum, a town on the Spokane River, in the southeastern part of Stevens County, derives its name from the Chinook Jargon word meaning "heart" or "thump, thump." (William J. McDonald, in *Names MSS.* Letter 175.)

Tumwater, a town near Olympia, in the central part of Thurston County, is the oldest settlement of Americans on Puget Sound. The Indian name for the place was *Spa-kwatl,* meaning "waterfalls." (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.) The Hudson's Bay Company men called them "Puget Sound Falls" in 1829, and contemplated the building of a sawmill there. (H. H. Bancroft, *Works,* Volume XXVIII., page 487.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, charted simply "Falls" but also referred to them as "Shute's River Falls." (*Hydrography,* Volume XXII., chart 78; *Narrative,* Volume IV., page 414.) Michael Troutman Simmons was leader of the party of Americans who settled there in 1845. They called the place "New Market," but later changed it to Tumwater. (Elwood Evans, *History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume II., pages 558-560.) The word comes from the Chinook Jargon and reflects the Indian idea that the sound of falling water is similar to the throb of the heart, which they called *tumtum.* (Rev. Myron Eells, in *American Anthropologist,* for January, 1892.) See also Olympia.

Tunnel Creek, a small stream which flows into Coal Creek and that into Keechelus Lake, in the northwestern part of Kittitas County, was named by The Mountaineers on June 15, 1916. (Recommendations to the United States Geographic Board, a copy of which is in *Names MSS.* Letter 580.)

Turn Island, on the east shore of San Juan Island, in the southwest part of San Juan County, was named "Point Salsbury" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) This was intended as a honor for Francis Salsbury, Captain of the Top, in one of the vessels of the expedition.

The "point" was found to be an island at a turn in the channel between San Juan and Shaw Islands and was mapped as Turn Island on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859. The name is retained by American geographers and about a third of a mile eastwardly from the north point of the island is a rock which bares at low tide. This has been named Turn Rock and has been marked for the aid of navigators. (George Davidson, *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 555.)

Turn Point, the west cape of Stuart Island, in the northwestern part of San Juan County, was so named because it lies at a turn in Haro Strait. It was first mapped on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Turner, a town in the central part of Columbia County, was named for B. M. Turner, who owned the land and filed the plat of the townsite on January 17, 1902, when the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company had extended its line from Dayton to that point. (*History of Southeastern Washington,* page 376.)

Turnours Bay, see Filuce Bay.

Turtle Back Range, on the northwest coast of Orcas Island, San Juan County, was intended as a descriptive name, given on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Tutl-ke-teh-nus, see Strawberry Bay.

Tuton, see Longview.

Tu-wa-dad-shud, the neighboring Indians used this name for the creek running through the land where Tacoma now stands. (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.)

Tuxpam River, see Snohomish.

Twality District, see Washington, State of.

Twana, a village on the eastern shore of Mason Lake in the east central part of Mason county, was named for the Indian tribes occupying the lands adjacent to Hood Canal.

Twin, this descriptive name has been applied geographically about fifteen times or more to rivers, mountains, lakes and rocks. A town bears the name. It is located on the Strait of Juan de Fuca at the mouth of Twin Rivers, in the north central part of Clallam County.

Twisp River, a tributary of the Methow, in the west central part of Okanogan County, was evidently named from some Indian word as the railroad surveyors first spelled it "Twitsp." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 383.)

Tye, see Monroe.

TyKel's Cove, two small bays near Olympia in the central part of Thurston County, are locally known as "Big and Little TyKel's." The name was derived from George TyKel, the pioneer who took the upland adjoining as a donation land claim. (George N. Talcott, of Olympia, in *Names MSS.* Letter 226.)

Tyler, a town in the southwestern part of Spokane County, was formerly known as Stephens and in fact, the precinct is still known by that name. The Northern Pacific Railway officials named their station Tyler and later the name of the postoffice was changed to correspond. There is a local tradition that the officials had settled a damage claim in Montana and named this place after that claimant. (George Lindsay, in *Names MSS.* Letter 241.)

Tyrrell Prairie, in the northeastern part of Thurston County, is locally known as "Hawk's Prairie." It was named for the pioneer, Freeman W. Tyrrell, who was first to settle there in 1851. After Mr. Tyrrell moved away, about 1870, Tyrus Himes, the next oldest settler, refused to have the name changed to "Himes Prairie." George H. Himes says the old name of Tyrrell Prairie should be retained. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 598.)

Tzee-sa-ted Cove, see Pleasant Harbor.

Tzee-tzee-lal-itch, see Seattle.

U

Ucunas, this name was given to the south shore of the Strait of Juan de Fuca in 1792 by the Spanish officers of the *Sutil y Mexicana* expedition. (J. G. Kohl, in *Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XII., page 278.)

Umatilla Rapids, in the Columbia River, off the south central portion of Benton County, were called "Muscleshell Rapid" by Lewis and Clark in 1805. (*Journals,* Elliott Coues edition, pages 646, 1247, and 1261.) Umatilla is much used in Oregon geography. It is the name of a tribe of Indians.

Umatilla Reef, about one mile northwest of the westernmost Flattery Rock, off the northwest coast of Clallam County, was named because the steamship *Umatilla* was driven onto the reef in a blinding snow storm on February 9, 1884, and given up for lost. The crew left, but First Officer John O'Brien and sailors Hanlin and Hardness returned to the steamer from their light raft, set the head sails and got her off shore. She was picked up by the steamship *Wellington* and towed to Esquimalt. (Lewis & Dryden's *Marine History of the Pacific Northwest,* page 324.) "In some respects this is the greatest danger on the northern coast, because in thick weather it is a very difficult object to make out." (George Davidson, *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 509.)

Umtanum, a tributary of Yakima River, in the southeastern part of Kittitas County, and a railroad station twelve miles south of Ellensburg, were named from an Indian word. It was first mapped by the railroad surveyors in 1853 as "Em-te-num." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume XI., Part II., chart 3.)

Um-tu-lah, see Humptulips River.

Underwood, a town on the north bank of the Columbia River, in the southeastern part of Skamania County, was named for Amos Underwood, who crossed the plains in 1852 and spent the rest of his life along the Columbia. He settled at the place which bears his name in 1875. He was still living in 1915, at the age of 81 years. (H. S. Adams, in *Names MSS.* Letter 235.)

Unfried, a postoffice on Alpowa Creek in the east central part of Garfield County, was named for the first postmaster in January, 1911. A former postoffice at Alpowa had been discontinued six months before that. (Fred W. Unfried, in *Names MSS.* Letter 322.)

Union City, on the south shore at the elbow of Hood Canal, in the central part of Mason County, was named by Willson and Anderson, who began a store there in 1858. John McReavy bought the store and townsite from F. C. Purdy in 1868. About 1904, the Post Office Department dropped the word "City" and now the town has the old name and the postoffice is known as Union. (Postmaster at Union, in *Names MSS.* Letter 490.) The Indian name for the place was *Do-hlo-kewa-ted.* (J. A. Costello, *The Siwash,* Seattle, 1895.)

Union Mills, a sawmill town north of Olympia, in the central part of Thurston County, was named by F. J. Shields and F.

A. Leach in 1901. (Postmaster Greenman and J. W. Mayes, in *Names MSS.* Letter 133.)

Union Ridge, see Ridgefield.

Unity, see Ilwaco.

Unsal Point, the southern extremity of Squaxin Island, in the southeastern part of Mason County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 79.)

Upright Channel, the passage between Shaw and Lopez Islands, in the central part of San Juan County, was named "Frolic Straits" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) This was an honor for one of the sloops in the War of 1812. The changed name, Upright Channel, first appears on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859.

Upright Head, at the north end of Lopez Island, in the central part of San Juan County, derives its name from the adjacent channel. The Wilkes Expediton, 1841, named it "Point Lloyd," an honor intended for William Lloyd, Captain of the Top, in one of the crews. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

Upthascap, see Carbon River.

Urban, a postoffice on Sinclair Island, in the northwestern part of Skagit County, was named by L. U. Stenger in honor of his son Urban Stenger. (Elizabeth A. Schultz, in *Names MSS.* Letter 113.)

Useless Bay, on the southeastern shore of Whidbey Island, in the southwestern part of Island County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., page 312, and Atlas, chart 78.) The name refers to its exposure to storms. See Cultus Bay.

Usk, a town in the south central part of Pend Oreille County, was named about 1890 by George H. Jones in honor of the Usk River in Wales. (Postmaster of Usk, in *Names MSS.* Letter 78.)

Utah Rock, a large rock just outside of and along the southwest shore of False Bay, on the south shore of San Juan Island, in the southwestern part of San Juan County, was named in

honor of the State of Utah. (Walter L. C. Muenscher, in *Puget Sound Marine Station Publications,* Volume I., Number 9, page 82.)

UTSALADY, a village and former sawmill town on the north end of Camano Island, in the northeastern part of Island County, was named from the Indian word meaning "land of berries." (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 105.)

V

VADER, a town in the southwestern part of Lewis County, was named by act of the Legislature, dated March 25, 1913. (*Laws of Washington, 1913,* page 662.) George T. Reed, of Tacoma, Assistant to the President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company gives an interesting account of this name as follows: "There is some humor connected with the naming of Vader. The town formerly had the name of Little Falls. Our company had another town of the same name on its line in Minnesota, and because of the frequent miscarriage of express and freight matter, we changed the name of the station to Sopenah, so that the town had the name of Little Falls and the station the name of Sopenah. The citizens were not satisfied with this and finally asked me to confer with them on the subject. I visited the town and met many of the citizens. I refused to change the name of the station to Little Falls and suggested that if they would change the name of the town I would change the name of the station to conform to it, with only one limitation, namely, that it should not be the name of any other station along our line of road or that of the Great Northern or Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. They then got up a petition to the Legislature to change the name to Toronto. There was a faction of 'standpatters' in the town who objected to changing the name of the town at all and they appeared before the committee of the Legislature and among other arguments objected to Toronto because there were five other post offices in the United States bearing that name. The Legislative committee finally told us that they favored changing the name but asked us to select a name that would not be a duplicate of any other post office in the United States. We held a consultation in the hall and I asked them if they could not find the name of some citizen that would be suitable. After canvassing the matter briefly, one of the gentlemen mentioned the name of an old German by the name of Vader and we finally recommended his name to the

committee and that name was inserted in the bill and it became a law. The humor of the matter is that we supposed the old gentleman would be highly flattered in having the town named after him but instead of that he took it as a personal indignity and immediately moved to Florida." (In *Names MSS.* Letter 94.)

VALENTINE, an abandoned post office in Garfield County, was named for A. L. Vallen, of Clarkston. (Fred W. Unfried, of Unfried, in *Names MSS.* Letter 322.)

VALLEY CITY, see Algona.

VALLEY GROVE, a town in the south central part of Walla Walla County, was probably given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles McInroe, who settled there in 1879. The name was established there for a station in 1881 by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. Mrs. McInroe was postmistress for a number of years. (W. D. Lyman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 246.)

VANBRUNT, a settlement in the northeastern part of Okanogan County, was named for Harry Van Brunt, an old settler there. (Merrill & Rowe, of Wauconda, in *Names MSS.* Letter 313.)

VAN BUREN, a town in the north central part of Whatcom County, was named about 1900, after an old settler who was the first postmaster there. (Postmaster at Van Buren, in *Names MSS.* Letter 435.)

VANCE, a postoffice in the east central part of Lewis County, was named for Zebulon Baird Vance, United States Senator from North Carolina, "who, in the fall of 1886, secured for us the extension of the mail route running east from Mossy Rock into the Big Bottom country, a distance of thirty miles, being the first post office east of Mossy Rock in eastern Lewis County." (J. S. Siler, in *Names MSS.* Letter 409.)

VANCOUVER, a town in the southwestern part of Clarke County, is the oldest continuous home of white men in the State of Washington. See Fort Vancouver, Point Vancouver and Clarke County. Samuel R. Thurston was sent to Congress in 1849 as Oregon Territory's first Delegate. He hated the British and sought to remove their geographic names. While he was in Washington, the Post-Master General changed the name of Vancouver to Columbia City. (H. H. Bancroft, *Works,* Volume XXX., pages 118-119, quoting *Oregon Statesman* for May 28, 1851.) It is annoying to find Bancroft forgetting this information when writing the

next volume of his long series. In Volume XXXI., pages 77-78, he has this footnote: "Vancouver is called Columbia City in the act. This patriotic change of name occurred about 1851 or 1852, but I fail to find any mention of it. I think it was done on the motion of the first postmaster at that place, R. H. Lonsdale, who had the post-office called Columbia City. The name, however, would not pass in the face of long usage, and the Washington legislature at its second session changed it to Vancouver." The act which named "Columbia City" as the county seat of Clarke County located it "on the east side of Mrs. Esther Short's land claim" and Mrs. Short's house was made the legal place of holding court until the county should provide a more suitable building. (*Laws of Washington, 1854,* page 475.) James C. Strong says that he and another man surveyed that land into lots, blocks and streets. ("Reminiscenses of a Pioneer," in *Washington Historical Quarterly,* for July, 1912, page 182.) The act by which "Columbia City" was changed back to the old name of Vancouver may be found in *Laws of Washington, 1855,* page 44. As explained in items above cited, the Vancouver honored by this city's name was Captain George Vancouver, the great English explorer, who named many geographic features in the Pacific Northwest during the years 1792, 1793, and 1894. His biography may be found in Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound,* pages 7 to 21. The Indian name for the site of the city is given as Alashikash. (E. S. Curtis, *The North American Indian,* Volume VII., page 182.)

VANCOUVER DISTRICT, see Washington, State of.

VANCOUVER LAKE, in the southwestern part of Clarke County, near the Columbia River, like the city nearby, was named in honor of Captain George Vancouver. It was mapped with that name in 1856. (Preston's Map of Oregon and Washington West of the Cascade Mountains.)

VANCOUVER POINT, see Point Vancouver.

VANCOUVER STRAITS, was once applied as the name of Rosario Straits.

VANDERFORD'S HARBOR, see Whollochet Bay.

VAN HORN, a town in the central part of Skagit County, was named for the founder, James V. Van Horn. (Postmaster at Van Horn, in *Names MSS.* Letter 363.)

VAN WYCK, a town in the west central part of Whatcom County, was named on July 1, 1889, for Alexander Van Wyck. (Hugh Eldridge, in *Names MSS.* Letter 136.)

VAN ZANDT, a town in the west central part of Whatcom County, was named in February, 1892, for J. M. Van Zandt, the first postmaster there. (John H. Turrell, of Van Zandt, in *Names MSS.* Letter 137|)

VASHON ISLAND, in the southwestern part of King County, was named by Captain George Vancouver on Tuesday, May 29, 1792, after his friend Captain (later Admiral) James Vashon of the British Navy. (Vancouver's *Voyage Round the World,* second edition, Volume II., page 145.) For a portrait and biography of Vashon, see Edmond S. Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound,* pages 145-147.)

VASHON POINT, see Point Vashon.

VASSAR, a town in the central part of Adams County, was named for Vassar College. (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 589.)

VAUGHN, a bay and town on the east shore of Case Inlet, in the northwestern part of Pierce County, were named for W. D. Vaughn, who crossed the plains in 1851 and took up a homestead on the bay. Illness caused him to lose his rights to the land but his name was given to the bay. (Alfred Van Slyke, of Vaughn, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 577.) In crossing the plains, Vaughn kept the party in game and was always fond of fishing and hunting. He was called "Nimrod" by pioneers in Oregon and Washington. He served in the Indian wars of 1855-56, and later had a gunsmith store and livery stable at Steilacoom. (H. K. Hines, *Illustrated History of the State of Washington,* page 808.) In 1917, Mr. Vaughn was still living in Steilacoom, 86 years of age. (Pioneer Biography Manuscripts, University of Washington.)

VEAZIE, a town in the south central part of King County, was named in 1890 for Thomas Veazie of the Veazie & Russell Logging Company. (Joseph T. Paschich, Postmaster, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 31.)

VELVET, a town in the north central part of Stevens County, was first known as "Frontier," so named by the Superintendent

of the Red Mountain Railroad. The station is near the international boundary. It is the shipping point of the Velvet Mine, located ten miles north in British Columbia. The name was changed from "Frontier" to Velvet in honor of the mine. (Postmaster at Velvet, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 148.)

VENDOVI ISLAND, in the northwestern corner of Skagit County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, for a native of Fiji, (or Viti) Island, whom he had captured and carried northward to these waters. Wilkes, in his *Narrative,* Volume III., page 120, gives a picture of Vendovi and tells about his capture (page 131) and of his leave-taking, (page 136.) In Volume IV., page 297, while describing the Indians of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Wilkes records: "It was amusing to us, who had no very exalted opinion of the Feejians, to observe the contempt our prisoner Vendovi entertained for these Indians, which was such that he would hardly deign to look at them." The Expedition reached home on June 10, 1842. Captain Wilkes, in Volume V., page 453, makes this entry: "On our arrival home, the health of the prisoner Vendovi had so far declined that it was necessary to place him in the Naval Hospital at New York. Every attention was paid him there, but very soon afterward he expired." The Spanish name for Vendovi and Sinclair Islands was "Islas de Aguayo." (Galiano and Valdes map, in *United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557, chart L.) See also Viti Rocks.

VENTURA, a village that existed in the west central part of Okanogan County during the mining boom in the summer of 1895. (Mrs. M. Stewart, of Mazama, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 314.)

VESTA, a creek and postoffice in the south central part of Grays Harbor County, was named in 1882 in honor of Mrs. Vesta Dwinelle. In that year the creek was explored from its source to its junction with North River by M. J. Luark and Milton Dwinelle and was named for the wife of the latter. (M. J. Luark, of Montesano, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 548.)

VICTIM ISLAND, in West Sound, Orcas Island, in the central part of San Juan County, was first mapped on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards, 1858-1859, on account of evidences of Indian battles there. See also Skull Rock, Haida Point, Indian Point, and Massacre Bay.

VILA, a railroad station in the southwestern part of Klickitat County, was named by L. W. Hill and C. M. Levey. (L. C. Gilman, President of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Company, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 590.)

VILLAGE POINT, see Baadam, Chinook Point, and Restoration Point.

VINELAND, a name once applied to Clarkston, Asotin County.

VINE MAPLE VALLEY, see Maplevalley.

VIRDEN, a town in the north central part of Kittitas County, was named for G. D. Virden. (E. J. Powers, of Liberty, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 295.)

VIRGIN COVE. "The first settler in the vicinity of Padilla Bay was James McClellan, a bachelor from California, who lacated about the year 1869 on the place now known as the Smith ranch, but which he named Virgin Cove." (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 103.)

VISTA, a former name for Fishtrap, Lincoln County, is now applied to a station on the Northern Pacific Railway, in the southeastern part of Benton County. The name has reference to the outlook.

VITI ROCKS, in the southwestern part of Whatcom County, near Vendovi's Island, were named for Viti, one of the Fiji Islands, and refers to the home of Vendovi. The name was given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) See Vendovi Island.

VULCAN MOUNTAIN, in the northwestern part of Ferry County, was named by prospectors who found indications of iron there. (Postmaster at Ferry, in *Names MSS.* Letter 202.)

W

WAADDAH ISLAND, forming the eastern side of Neah Bay, in the northwestern part of Clallam County, was first named Neah Island by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 80.) Captain Henry Kellett gave the island a different Indian name in 1847, spelling it "Wyadda." (British Admiralty Chart 1911.) The United States Coast Survey retained that name with its present spelling. (*Report for 1858,* page 416.)

WAATCH, a native name now applied to a point on the coast three and one-half miles south of Cape Flattery, a tidal slough heading near Neah Bay and flowing southwesterly into the ocean and an Indian village, all in the northwestern part of Clallam County. The first use of the name was evidently for the village which is mentioned in the treaty made by Governor Isaac I. Stevens with the Makahs on January 31, 1855. The slough has been charted at times as a river.

WAHATTUS a mountain in Grant County, six miles north of Wahluke, is the highest point in the Saddle Mountains, 2,696 feet elevation, its name, according to Indian authority, meaning "Lookout Place." (F. C. Koppen, of Wahluke, in *Names MSS.*, Letter 110.)

WAHKIACUS, a railroad station in the west central part of Klickitat County, was named for Sallie Wahkiacus, an old Indian woman who had an allotment of land there and who was quite a local character. (L. C. Gilman in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

WAHKIAKUM, a county in the southwestern part of the State near the mouth of the Columbia River, derives its name from a tribe of Indians. "Their territory adjoined that of the Chinook and extended upstream toward Oak Point. According to Stuart (1821) they were an offshoot of the Chinook who had separated from the main body about two generations before under Chief Wahkiakum and were afterwards known by his name. In 1805, Lewis and Clark estimated their number at 200. They have been lost sight of as a tribe since about 1850, when Gibbs referred to their chief as almost the last survivor of the tribe. Their principal village seems to have been near Pillar Rock, a short distance above Grays Bay. According to Boas, they had two villages near Pillar Rock—Tealegak, a little below the rock, and Chakwayalham, farther down the river." (Bureau of American Ethnology, *Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 890.) There have been many spellings of the word. The county was organized by act of the Territorial Legislature dated April 25, 1854. In that original law the name was spelled "Wakiacum."

WAHLUK, a town on the Columbia River in the southern part of Grant County, has an Indian name. "The name of Wahluke was found here when the white men first came. The present day Indians say it was here always. It seems to mean a watering

place. It is just at the beginning of White Bluffs and is the last place where the herds can get down to the water for several miles." (F. C. Koppen, in *Names MSS.* Letter 110.)

WAHNOOWISHA RIVER, see Big Creek.

WAH-WUK-CHIC RIVER, see Klickitat River.

WAIILATPU, site of the famous Whitman Mission near the present city of Walla Walla, was named for the Indian word meaning "place of rye grass." (H. H. Bancroft, *Works,* Volume XXIX., page 118, note 14.)

WAINAPE, see Wenatchee River.

WAITSBURG, a town in the east central part of Walla Walla County, was named in honor of Sylvester M. Wait who built a mill there in 1864. The place was known as "Wait's Mill." A postoffice was secured in 1866 and, at the suggestion of the school teacher, William N. Smith, it was called "Delta." In 1868, the people voted to change it to Waitsburg and the Postoffice Department accepted the change. (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* pages 154-156.)

WALDRON ISLAND, in the north central part of San Juan County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas chart 77.) The honor was probably intended for Thomas W. Waldron, Captain's clerk of the brig *Porpoise* of the Expedition. However, it is possible that two men were honored in the one name as R. R. Waldron was Purser of the *Vincennes,* another vessel of the Expedition. A postoffice on the southwest shore of the island has the same name.

WALES, see Monroe.

WALKER LAKE, a small body of water southeast of Cumberland, in the south central part of King County, was named for David Walker in 1890. (Joseph T. Paschich, in *Names MSS.* Letter 31.)

WALKER'S PRAIRIE, in the south central part of Stevens County, was named for Rev. Elkanah Walker. In 1838, three missionaries arrived in Oregon to expand the work begun two years before by Dr. Marcus Whitman and Rev. H. H. Spalding, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The three new arrivals were Rev. Cushing Eells, Rev. Elkanah Walker and Rev. A. B. Smith. Mr. Smith began a mis-

sion at Kamiah, now in Idaho. Mr. Walker and Mr. Eells began a mission on the prairie. The site had been visited by John Work, of the Hudson's Bay Company, on September 21, 1825, who then recorded: "Proceeded on our journey at 6 oclock and arrived at Spokane before 11. Mr. Kittson and I crossed the point from the (Buffon de Chaudin), in 50 minutes. ("Journal" in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume V., page 167, where Mr. T. C. Elliott adds the footnote: "Probably Walker's Prairie, where the Walker-Eells Mission was located in 1838.") Lieutenant R. E. Johnson, of the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, visited the mission during his overland journey to Fort Colville. As to the name of the mission, it is recorded: "After leaving the fort, they pursued a southerly direction for the missionary station of Chimikaine. This is called after the name of the plain in which it is situated, which is translated 'The Plain of Springs,' from the fact that, a few miles above the mission station, in the valley, the streams lose themselves in the earth, and after passing under ground for about five miles, burst out again in springs." (Wilkes, *Narrative,* Volume IV., page 455, see also pages 438-439.) The many spellings included such forms as "Tshimakain." The form now established seems to be Chamokane. (Henry Landes, *A Geographic Distionary of Washington,* page 95.) The name of Walker's Prairie is well established.

Wallace, see Startup.

Wallace Island, see Anderson Island.

Wallace Lake and River, are both located in the south central part of Snohomish County. "The first settler on Wallace River was an Indian called Wallace Jo. If the river was named after him or he after the river, I do not know." (J. F. Stretch, of Snohomish, in *Names MSS.* Letter 497.)

Wallacut River, flowing into the Columbia River near Ilwaco, in the southwestern part of Pacific County, derives its name from the Indian word "Walihut" meaning "place of stones." The north shore of the little river, where it flows into Baker Bay, is banked with small, smoothly worn boulders. (Mrs. L. D. Williams, daughter of Isaac Whealdon, in *Names MSS.* Letter 173.) The present form of spelling was recorded by George Gibbs on March 1, 1854. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 465.)

Wallapah River, see Willapa River.

WALLA WALLA is one of the most beautiful and best established Indian names in the geography of Washington. It is applied to a county, city and river in the southeastern part of the State. The orign of the name is easily ascertained as it was recorded by the first white men who visited that region. Elliott Coues, the scholarly editor of the Lewis and Clark *Journals,* commenting on their entry for April 26, 1806, discusses the word as follows: "Here Lewis K 82 has Wollah Wollah; Clark Q 112 has Wallow Wallows; map has Wollaw Wollah; Clark elsewhere Woller Woller. As earlier observed in this work, the codices vary greatly in this slippery word, more than 20 forms of which are also found in print. Accepted forms are now [1893] Walla Walla, or Walla-walla, or Wallawalla. In several languages *walla* means running water, and reduplication of word diminutizes it; so *Wallawalla* is the small rapid river." (Volume III., page 969, note 22.) The word thus first recorded as the name of a tribe of Indians was soon naturally applied to the region occupied by them. In fact the name was taken by the Indians because it described the land where they lived. Rev. Myron Eells, who was born on Walker's Prairie, at the mission home of his father, Rev. Cushing Eells, and who died at the Twana Indian Mission, Hood Canal, in 1907, having devoted his life to work among Indians, wrote: "Walla Walla is a Nez Nerce and Cayuse word, the root of which is *walatsa,* which means 'running'; hence 'running water'. Two meanings of it are given, one being 'a small stream running into a large one'—that is, the Walla Walla river emptying into the Columbia; another is 'ripple after ripple', 'fall after fall'. These meanings were given the writer by Mr. P. M. Whitman and Dr. W. C. McKay, who have lived among the Indians most of the time for over forty-five years, and speak the Walla Walla language as fluently as they do the English." (*American Anthropologist* Volume V., January, 1892, page 34.) A later student says the Walla Walla Indians are known to the Nez Perces as *Walawalapu,* "Little River People". (E. S. Curtis, *The North American Indian,* Volume VIII., page 163.) The geographic name was thus first established for the valley and the river. Near the mouth of the river the North West Company of Montreal built their Fort Nez Perces in 1818, which has been known as "Old Fort Walla Walla." See Fort Walla Walla. The Territorial Legislature passed an act, approved on April 25, 1854, to organize Walla Walla County. On June 9, 1855, Isaac I. Stevens, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for

Washington Territory, and Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon Territory, concluded a treaty with the "Walla-Walla, Cayuses, and Umatilla Tribes and Bands of Indians in Washington and Oregon Territories." In that treaty the place of negotiation is given as "the treaty ground, Camp Stevens, in the Walla Walla valley." That site was within the present City of Walla Walla. Immediately following this and other treaties the Indian war broke out, during which Lieutenant Colonel Edward Jevnor Steptoe established Fort Walla Walla. On October 27, 1856, he wrote to his sister: "Do you know where this place is? Look up the Columbia River on the map till you see its tributary, the Walla Walla, and on this latter 'The Mission'. About five miles above the last place I am erecting a Post." (B. F. Manring, *The Conquest of the Coeur D'Alenes, Spokanes and Palouses,* pages 270-271.) Near that fort grew the City of Walla Walla, affectionately known as the "Garden City." Changes of name are well documented in the following quotation: "There was no town of Walla Walla in 1858; there was in 1859, and it came into existence through the *ex parte* rules of the first board of county commissioners. The first two meetings of the board were held March 15th and 26th, 1859. In their official record the place was referred to as Walla-Walla. And then, without further notice, we find that at their subsequent meetings January 6th and July 2d, it was called 'Steptoeville', in the record of the last named date appearing the following: 'On motion the name of the town of Steptoeville was changed to Wieletpu'. Despite this official action we find that at the meeting held September 5th, the county seat town is still referred to as Steptoeville. But at the next meeting, November 7th, the town is spoken of as Walla-Walla, and the following proceeding is recorded as regards the name: 'On motion the town of Wieletpu was changed to Walla-Walla.'" (*History of Southeastern Washington,* page 115.) By act of the Territorial Legislature, approved January 11, 1862, Walla Walla City was regularly incorporated.

Wallula, a town at the mouth of the Walla Walla River, in the southwestern part of Walla Walla County, occupies the site of the first or "old" Fort Walla Walla. The name means the same as the Nez Perce word Walla Walla but is in the Walla Walla language. (Rev. Myron Eells, in *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892.)

Walmough Head, see Watmough Head.

WALVILLE, a town in the southwestern part of Lewis County, received its name in 1903 by using the first syllable from one and the last of another of the names of a firm, Walworth and Neville Company, in business there. Prior to 1903, the name had been Rock Creek. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 19.)

WANICUT, a town and lake in the north central part of Okanogan County, are supposed to have been named in honor of a government surveyor named George Wanicut. The name has been spelled many ways. (Eugene F. Wehe, of Oroville, in *Names MSS.* Letter 582.)

WAPATO, a town in the central part of Yakima County, was named October 24, 1902. (Postmaster at Wapato, in *Names MSS.* Letter 549.) The word in the Chinook Jargon means "potato."

WAPPALOOCHE RIVER, see Chinook River.

WAP-PA-TOO VALLEY, see Columbia Valley.

WARBASSPORT. "On July 19, 1850, Edward D. Warbass settled at the old Cowlitz landing, laid off a town called Warbassport, opened a store and engaged in the forwarding and commission business." (Elwood Evans, in *History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington,* Volume I., page 313.) The name is no longer in use. The town of Toledo is practically on the same site.

WARD, a postoffice for the St. Regis Mission School and Sacred Heart Academy in the west central part of Stevens County. The original name of the postoffice was Goodwin. (J. A. Meyers, of Meyers Falls, in *Names MSS.* Letter 519.) It was named in 1904 for Thomas Ward, who died in that year. (R. Tarragno, in *Names MSS.* Letter 608.)

WARDEN, a town in the southeastern part of Grant County, was named for a heavy stockholder in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Company, in *Nemes MSS.* Letter 530.)

WARNER, a railroad station in the northeastern part of Whitman County, was named for William Warner, a merchant of Oakesdale, who was instrumental in getting the siding built and who erected the first grain warehouse at the siding in 1898. (E. J. Tramill, of Oakesdale, in *Names MSS.* Letter 179.)

WARNICK, a railroad station in the north central part of Whatcom County, was named for the engineer who surveyed the Sumas extension of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railway about 1903. (Lucy S. Drake, of Glacier, in *Names MSS.* Letter 142.)

WARWICK, a town in the southwestern part of Klickitat County, was named for W. S. Warwick, a former sheriff of the county, who owned a ranch at that place. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

WASHINGTON COLONY, incorporated on January 9, 1883, acquired a mill site at the mouth of Whatcom Creek. It was not financially successful, nor of long life. For many years afterwards there was an echo of its existence in the name of Colony Wharf, Bellingham. (Edmond S. Meany, *History of the State of Washington,* page 320.)

WASHINGTON HARBOR, a bay opening on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, in the northeastern part of Clallam County, was known to the Indians as Squim, which name was also used by early settlers. Surveyor General James Tilton mapped it as "Squim Bay" in 1859. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1026.) The Spanish Captain Eliza, in 1791, mapped at as "Ensenado de Bertodano." (*United States Public Documents,* Serial Number 1557, chart K.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, named it Budd's Harbor. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, charts 77 and 78.) See also Budd Inlet. Captain Henry Kellett, in 1847, mapped part of the harbor as Bertodano Cove but did not chart a name for the large harbor. (British Admiralty Charts 1911 and 1917.) However, Captain George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, says they rejected the Wilkes Expedition name of "Budd's Harbor" on account of the naming of Budd Inlet and adds "we have adopted Kellett's appelation of Washington Harbor." *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 532 and *Annual Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey for 1858,* pages 421-422.) It does not appear where Captain Davidson got his information about Captain Kellett's choice of the name. Washington Harbor appears on all recent maps and charts.

WASHINGTON LAKE, see Lake Washington.

WASHINGTON RIVER, a name once used for Lewis River.

WASHINGTON SOUND, a name given to San Juan Archipelago, embraces the present San Juan County. "The Canal de Haro and

Rosario Strait were surveyed by the United States Coast Survey in 1853 and 1854, when the name of Washington Sound was applied to the whole archipelago between the mainland and Vancouver Island." (Captain George Davidson, in the *Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 556.) It is not a sound but a large group of islands and should receive back its original name of San Juan Archipelago. See San Juan Island.

WASHINGTON, STATE OF. In 1535 and 1539, the Spaniards applied to the west coast of North America the beautiful name of California. Captain George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, has traced the origin of that name. (*Pacific Coast Pilot*, page 15, and *The Origin and Meaning of the Name California*, reprinted from the publications of the Geographical Society of the Pacific in 1910.) In those beginning years the name extended along the coast indefinitely to the northward. The next name for the coast was Nova Albion applied by the English captain, in June, 1578, who, after completing his remarkable voyage around the world was knighted by Queen Elizabeth and became a world figure under the name of Sir Francis Drake. The record says: "Our Generall called this countrey Nova Albion, and that for two causes: the one in respect of the white bankes and cliffs, which ly towardes the sea, and the other, because it might have some affinitie with our Countrey in name, which sometime was so called." (*Hakluyt's Voyages*, Glasgow, 1906, Volume IX., page 325.) The name of Oregon, like that of California, has been much discussed as to origin and meaning. It is usually claimed that the name was first applied to the "River of the West" by Jonathan Carver in his *Three Years Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America*, who began those travels in 1766. The latest and most definitive discussion of this subject appeared in years 1920-1922, when Mr. T. C. Elliott published three studies: "The Strange Case of Jonathan Carver and the Name Oregon," "The Origin of the Name Oregon," "Jonathan Carver's Source of the Name Oregon." (*Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society*, Volumes XXI., No. 4; XXII., No. 2; XXIII., No. 1.) On June 4, 1792, Captain George Vancouver velebrated the anniversary of the birth of George III., by taking possession of the regions he had been exploring and by conferring some geographic names. The ceremony took place where the present City of Everett stands and the harbor there he called Possession Sound. The great interior waterway, now known as Puget Sound, he called "Gulf of Georgia" and the mainland "binding

the said gulf, and extending southward to the 45th degree of north latitude", he call "New Georgia, in honor of His present Majesty." He recognized Drake's name, changed slightly, by referring to the coast under the general name of "New Albion." (*Voyage Round the World,* second edition, Volume II., pages 169-170.) The purchase of Louisiana, 1803, was by many thought to include the lands in the Pacific Northwest. As evidence of that error's long life, see the United States General Land Office *Map of the United States and Territories,* 1896. On June 20, 1803, President Jefferson signed his famous instructions for the Lewis and Clark expedition in which he twice refers to the "Oregan or Columbia." The explorers contented themselves with charting but one general name for the country, and that in the interior,—"Columbia Valley." (Elliott Coues, *History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume I., pages xxvi, xxxi, and map.) Oregon, as a name for the great river before it was actually discovered by Captain Robert Gray in 1792 and by him named Columbia, was made to apply in an indefinite way to the country west of the "Shining" or Rocky Mountains. The area thus named was first restricted by the Florida Purchase Treaty, 1819, in which the 42d parallel of north latitude was made to mark the northern extent of Spanish claims. Treaties by Russia, with the United States and Great Britain, 1824-1825, marked the southern extent of Russian claims at 54°40′. By the Treaty of Washington, 1846, joint occupancy of the country with Great Britain was ended by dividing the area at the 49th parallel of north latitude. The Provisional Government in 1841 acted for "the inhabitants of the Willamette Valley", but on July 5, 1843, it was enacted that Oregon Territory should be the name. On the last named date it was also enacted that within the vast area four Districts should be created. Two of these applied to lands now in Washington. Twality District took in all the land west of the Willamette River and the meridian prolonging that line to the northward. The southern boundary was the Yamhill River and the northern boundary was at 54°40′. The lands eastward to the Rocky Mountains and north of the Anchiyoke River were placed in Clackamas District. These two Districts embraced all of the present State of Washington and much more to the north, south and east. (La Fayette Grover, *The Oregon Archives* pages 5, 25.) As further subdivisions were made the word "district" was supplanted by "county." On August 14, 1848, an act of Congress was approved by which a Federal organization of Oregon

Territory would take the place of Provisional Government. The Oregon settlers north of the Columbia River became ambitious for a separate government. These ambitions were voiced at the Fourth of July celebrations in Olympia in 1851 and 1852, resulting in the Cowlitz and Monticello Conventions where memorials to Congress were adopted. (Edmond S. Meany, "The Cowlitz Convention: Inception of Washington Territory", in the *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume XIII., pages 3-19.) General Joseph Lane, Delegate to Congress from Oregon Territory, acting on the memorial from the Cowlitz Convention, secured the passage of a resolution on December 6, 1852, asking that the Committee on Territories bring in a bill to divide Oregon by forming a new Territory of the lands north of the Columbia by the name of Columbia Territory. On February 8, 1853, during a debate on the bill, Representative Richard H. Stanton, of Kentucky, moved to amend by striking out the word "Columbia" and inserting in its place "Washington," as an honor for the "Father of His Country." The amendment was adopted, the bill was passed and was signed by President Millard Fillmore on March 2, 1853. It is interesting to recall that Vancouver's honor for George III., was thus changed to an honor for the opposing leader in the American Revolution who also bore the name of George. The new Territory extended from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains, the northern boundary being the 49th parallel, and the southern boundary the Columbia River and the 46th parallel of north latitude. Oregon was admitted to statehood on February 14, 1859, with boundaries as at present. The eastern lands between the 42d and 46th parallels of north latitude were at that time attached to Washington Territory. Idaho Territory was created by act of Congress dated March 3, 1863, cutting Washington Territory down to the present boundaries. The Territories of Montana and Wyoming were created on May 26, 1864, and July 25, 1868, respectively. Each of these took a part of Idaho land, which had formerly been within Washington Territory. The Enabling Act for the admission of Washington to statehood was approved by President Cleveland on February 22, 1889. A constitution was framed and approved by the people and on November 11, 1889, President Benjamin Harrison issued his proclamation that Washington was admitted as the forty-second State of tne Union.

WASHOUGAL, a river and town in the southeastern part of Clarke County, was formerly known as Parker's Landing. ("Rem-

iniscences of Captain W. P. Gray," in *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume XIV., page 330.) The Lewis and Clark Expedition called the Washougal River "Seal River" from the abundance of seals noticed at its mouth. (Elliott Coues, *History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume III., page 918.) E. S. Curtis says the Indian word means "rushing water." (*The North American Indian,* Volume VIII., page 181.)

Wasp Islands, southwest of Orcas Island, in the central part of San Juan County, were named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) Just north of these islets, lies Jones Island. Captain Wilkes thus honored Master Commandant Jacob Jones who in the United State sloop-of-war *Wasp* captured the British brig *Frolic* on October 18, 1812. A nearby waterway was named "Frolic Straits" but the name has been changed to Upright Channel. Captain Richards in 1858-1860 retained the name of Wasp Island and gave the separate islands their names:—Bird Rock, Brown, Cliff, Nob, Reef and Yellow. (British Admiralty Chart 2840.)

Washtucna, a town in the southeastern part of Adams County, was named for the lake in a coulee in the east central part of Franklin County. The lake was named for a Palouse Indian chief. For a time the railroad station sign-boards for Kahlotus and Washtucna were interchanged. Kahlotus is located near the lake, twelve miles west of Washtucna. (*The Washtucna Enterprise,* in *Names MSS.* Letter 386.)

Watering River, a name once used for Sequalitchew Creek.

Waterman, a postoffice opposite Bremerton in the east central part of Kitsap County, was named about 1904, when the post-office was secured, in honor of Delos Waterman, who had homesteaded there. (W. H. Pumphrey and E. K. Medley, in *Names MSS.* Letter 102.)

Watertown, see Pataha.

Watmough Head, at the southeast end of Lopez Island, in the southeastern part of San Juan County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) This was probably an honor for Lieutenant John Goddard Watmough, of the United States Army, who was wounded at Fort Erie, in the Niagara campaign of 1814. Captain Wilkes honored others who fought in the navy during that same campaign.

Lieutenant Watmough had two sons who entered the navy while the Wilkes Expedition was making explorations. For a time the name was charted as "Walmough." The Indian name for the place was *Noo-chaad-kwun.* (Captain George Davidson, in the *Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 560.)

WATSAK POINT, the south cape of Penn Cove, east shore of Whidbey Island, in Island County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 90.) It is sometimes locally known as Snakeland Point. This, in turn, comes from the name of two Skagit Indian chiefs. Mrs. Isaac N. Ebey wrote in her diary on December 27, 1852: "George Sneightlen came back from Port Townsend this evening and I had to let him and his Indians camp in the smokehouse all night." (*Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume VIII., page 58.) The Point Elliott treaty, signed on January 22, 1856, with the "Dwamish, Suquamish and other allied tribes" bears 82 Indian signatures, including: "Kwuss-ka-nam, or George Snatelum, Sen., Skagit tribe, and Hel-mits, or George Snatelum, Skagit sub-chief." (Charles J. Kappler, *Indian Affairs,* Volume II., page 672.)

WAUCONDA, a town in the east central part of Okanogan County, was named for a town in Oregon. (Merrill & Rowe, in *Names MSS.* Letter 313.)

WAUKEE, a railroad station in the east central part of Adams County, was named from the last syllables of Milwaukee. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

WAUKON, a railroad station in the east central part of Lincoln County, was named by the railroad men when the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway was built. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 164.)

WAUNA, a postoffice in the northwestern part of Pierce County, was named by Mary F. White, former postmistress, on May 17, 1906. The Indian word is said to mean "mighty," or "strong." (Mary J. Golman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 257.)

WAVERLY, a town in the southeastern part of Spokane County, was named in May, 1879, by Saville Farnsworth and Fred Buckmaster after their former home town in Iowa. (Postmaster at Waverly, in *Names MSS.* Letter 475.)

WA-WAK-CHE, see Klickitat River.

WAWAWAI, a town in the south central part of Whitman County, gets its name from an Indian word said to mean "council ground." (John Knight, in *Names MSS.* Letter 225.)

WAY-LU-WA, said to be an Indian name for Grande Ronde River.

WEBER, a town in the northwestern part of Adams County, was named on July 31, 1902, in honor of Jacob Weber, first resident in that locality. (Jacob Weber, Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 537.)

WEE-LY-LET-SARZ LAKE, see Guetes Lake.

WEHESVILLE, an old mining camp in the north central part of Okanogan County, was named for Colonel A. M. W. Wehe, owner of mining property there. (Postmaster at Loomis, in *Names MSS.* Letter 264.)

WELCOME, a postoffice in the southeastern part of Whatcom County, was named for John Welcome Riddle, first postmaster. (Frank B. Garrie, in *Names MSS.* Letter 145.)

WENAS, a creek, valley and village, in the north central part of Yakima County, derived the Indian name from that first charted for the creek by Captain George B. McClellan in August, 1853. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., pages 377-389.) The spelling there is "Wenass."

WENATCHEE, the flourishing county seat of Chelan County, a lake, river, mountains and a National Forest, all wear this name from the Indian language of that vicinity. As early as 1805-1806, when Lewis and Clark were exploring and naming the "Columbia Valley", they heard of the Wenatchee River and the Indians living along its banks. They recorded both under the name of "Wahnaachee." (Elliott Coues, *History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume III., pages 973, 1255.) Another early use of the name geographically is in the treaty concluded on June 9, 1855, by Isaac I. Stevens, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory, with the "Yakima Nation of Indians." Article X. of that treaty provides: . . . "there is also reserved and set apart from the lands ceded by this treaty, for the use and benefit of the aforesaid confederated tribes and bands, a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of six miles square, situated at the forks of the Pisquouse or Wenatshapam river, and known as the 'Wenatshapam fishery'."

(Charles J. Kappler, *Indian Affairs,* Volume II., page 701.) The tribes and bands participating in that treaty included the "Pisquouse and Wenatshapam." The Bureau of American Ethnology says that *Wenatchi* is from a Yakima Indian word meaning "river issuing from a canyon," referring to a band of Pisquows who lived on the river now known as Wenatchee. (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 932.) The river was often charted as "Pisquouse" or "Pischous", which, as shown, was the name of another band confederated with the Yakimas when the treaty was signed.

Wepusac Inlet, a small arm of Budd Inlet, five miles north of Olympia, in the north central part of Thurston County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 79.) It is now mapped as Wepusec Inlet. (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6462, corrected to June 25, 1921.)

West Bank, a bank of three and a half fathoms about a mile off the southwest point of Sucia Island, in the northern part of San Juan County, was discovered and named in 1858 by the United States Coast Survey. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 559.) Captain Richards named it "Plumper's Reef" in 1858-1859, after the steam sloop he commanded in surveying. (British Admiralty Chart 2689.)

West Point, at the north entrance to Elliott Bay, or Seattle Harbor, in the northwestern part of King County, has long been well known on account of the well equipped lighthouse maintained there. It was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, evidently for the direction in which it lies. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) In the Duwamish Indian language the name was, according to J. A. Costello, in *The Siwash,* "Per-co-dus-chule." T. T. Waterman records the name as "Pka-dzEltcu" with the meaning "thrust far out." (In the *Geographical Review,* for April, 1922, page 187.)

West Sound, on the southwest shore of Orcas Island, in the central part of San Juan County, was evidently named by Captain Richards, in 1858-1860. (British Admiralty Chart 2840.) In conferring that name he helped to destroy the historical scheme of names given by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in which the island was called "Hull's Island" in honor of Commodore Isaac Hull who commanded the United States frigate *Constitution* and

on August 19, 1812, captured the British frigate *Guerriere.* Captain Wilkes named the highest peak on the island Mount Constitution. What is now known as East Sound, he named "Ironsides Inlet", after the pet name of the frigate *Constitution* and what is now West Sound he named "Guerriere Bay" after the captured frigate. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) The only name that has survived from that scheme is that of the mountain. See East Sound, Mount Constitution, and Orcas Island.

Westcott Creek, a tidal stream south of Roche Harbor in the west central part of San Juan County, was named by Captain Richards in 1858-60. (British Admiralty Chart 2840.) This was an honor for George Blagdon Wescott, Royal Navy. He was Paymaster on the *Bacchante,* flagship of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, commander in chief on this station, 1860-1862. (Captain John T. Walbran, *British Columbia Coast Names,* page 526.) The tidal nature of the stream is reflected by the charts of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. On chart number 6380, corrected to January, 1912, it is called Westcott Creek while on chart number 6381, corrected to June 25, 1921, it is shown as Westcott Bay.

Weston, a station at the entrance to the Northern Pacific Rialway tunnel in the eastern part of King County. See Easton.

Whale Rocks, off the southwest coast of Lopez Island in San Juan County, was named by Captain Richards in 1858-1860. (British Admiralty Chart 2840.) It was included in Geese Islets by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) See Geese Islets, Buck Island, Long Island and Mummy Rocks.

Wharhoots, see Bruceport.

Whatcom, a county, lake, creek and former city, were all named for an Indian chief. While a portion of the present City of Bellingham still bore the name of Whatcom, H. H. Bancroft wrote: "It was named after a chief of the Nooksacks, whose grave is a mile above the Bellingham Bay Coal mine." (*Works,* Volume XXXI., page 367.) Henry Gannett, of the United States Geological Survey, wrote of Whatcom: "An Indian word said to mean 'noisy water.'" (*Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,* page 392.) George Gibbs, on March 1, 1854, wrote: "A considerable stream, the outlet of a lake, falls into Bellingham

Bay. This which is called Whatcom Lake, is said by Mr. Kelly, a citizen who explored it, to be from twelve to fifteen miles in length, lying northeast and southwest, and is very deep. Its mouth affords a very fine waterpower, on which a saw-mill has been erected." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 471.) The act of the Territorial Legislature creating Whatcom County was approved on March 9, 1854. For a time during the Fraser River gold excitement of 1858, the town of Whatcom had 10,000 inhabitants. It soon declined but in later years rose again and was finally merged into the present prosperous county seat of Whatcom County. See Bellingham.

Wheeler, a town in the central part of Grant County, got its name from an older town four miles southeast of the present town. A. M. Westjuld, in *Names MSS.* Letter 509.)

Whelan, a town in the east central part of Whitman County, was first known as Branam. As that name was duplicated in the State, it was changed to honor one of the Northern Pacific Railroad engineers. (Lou E. Wenham, of Pullman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 115.)

Whidbey Harbor, see Grays Harbor.

Whidbey Island, a large island forming the western portion of Island County, was named by Captain George Vancouver on June 10, 1792, when he wrote: "in consequence of Mr. Whidbey's circumnavigation, I distinguished it by the name of Whidbey's Island." (*Voyage Round the World,* second edition, Volume II., page 180.) Master Joseph Whidbey in a small boat expedition from the anchorage at Strawberry Bay, Cypress Island, had discovered Deception Pass and thus proved the existence of the island that has since borne his name. The name has been erroneously spelled as "Whitbey" and "Whidby". See also Deception Pass.

Whilipah River, see Willapa River.

Whill Wetz, an Indian village on Oak Point in 1810-1813. (Alexander Ross, *Oregon Settlers,* in "Early Western Travels," Volume VII., page 117.)

Whiskey Creek, a tributary of the Touchet River at Huntsville, Columbia County. The origin of the name may be inferred from the following: "At the crossing of Whiskey Creek lived William Bunter and with him were George Ives and 'Clubfoot'

George, engaged in trading whiskey for Indian cayuses. These three sold out and went to Montana in the early sixties, where they were shortly after hung by the vigilantes." (*Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington,* page 284.)

WHITBEY, see Whidbey.

WHITCOMB, a town in the southwestern part of Benton County, was formerly known as Luzon. The change of name was suggested by James A. Moore and G. Henry Whitcomb, owners of land at that point. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

WHITE, a village in the northwestern part of King County, was named in honor of William H. White, a former United States District Attorney and later a Justice of the State Supreme Court. He practiced law in Seattle for more than forty years and was an ardent Democrat, being familiarly known as "War Horse Bill." (H. S. Reed, of Redmond, in *Names MSS.* Letter 222.)

WHITE BEACH BAY, an arm of West Sound, Orcas Island, San Juan County, was first mapped on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards 1858-1859. The name is descriptive.

WHITE BLUFFS, a town in the northeastern part of Benton County, was named for the conspicuous bluffs nearby. An old building of logs and driftwood is still standing, in which the Hudson's Bay Company conducted a trading post in the early days. (E. J. O'Larry, in *Names MSS.* Letter 215.)

WHITE CLIFFS, on the west shore of Lopez Island, San Juan County, were first mapped on the British Admiralty Chart 2689, Richards 1858-1859. The name is descriptive.

WHITE HORSE MOUNTAIN, in the central part of Snohomish County, was named by W. C. Hiles. (Charles E. Moore of Darrington, in *Names MSS.* Letter 193.)

WHITE RIVER, rising, with its east and west forks, from the glaciers on the north and northeastern shoulders of Mount Rainier, it flows westwardly forming part of the boundary between Pierce and King Counties. At the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation the river bends toward the north and flows northwardly through King County. At Black River Junction it is joined by the outlet of Lake Washington, known as Black River. From that junction the stream takes the name of Duwamish River, which flows into Seattle Harbor, formerly known as Elliott Bay. In the upper part of White River the most considerable tributary is

Greenwater River. Both these streams were given the Indian name "Smalocho" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Narrative,* Volume IV., page 422.) The name of White River came from the glacial "milk" in its stream. This was noted in 1853 by Theodore Winthrop. (*The Canoe and the Saddle,* J. H. Williams edition, page 284.) The river was formerly charted as "Stkamish." (Preston's Map of Oregon and Washington West of the Cascade Mountains, 1856.) This was from the Sekamish Indians who lived on the banks of the river. (Bureau of American Ethnology, *Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., page 498.) See also Duwamish River and Greenwater River. There is another White River, a tributary of the Wenatchee River in the central part of Chelan County.

White Rock, east of Blakely Island,, San Juan County was named by the United States Coast Survey in 1854. (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 565.) See Black Rock. These two rocks were nmed "The Pointers" by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

White Salmon River, a tributary of the Columbia River in the southeastern part of Klickitat County. The stream has many small tributaries, one of which flows from a glacier on Mount Adams, known as White Salmon Glacier. Lewis and Clark, in 1805, called the stream "Canoe Creek," on account of the number of Indians in canoes fishing in the stream. (Elliott Coues, *History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume II., page 677.) The Lewis and Clark journals frequently mention white salmon trout as one of the food fishes in the Columbia River. But Theodore Suksdorf, after a residence of forty years in that vicinity, gives a less attractive origin of the name as follows: "In early days in the fall, September and October, immense droves of sick salmon came into White Salmon River. Their meat had turned white and they had more or less sores over their bodies. These sores turned perfectly white, probably on account of a fungus and they died by the hundred. On account of these fish the river was called White Salmon and in 1872, or thereabouts, a postoffice was established near Bingen and called after the river, White Salmon. About 1886, that office was moved to the present town of White Salmon." (In *Names MSS.* Letter 101.) Another pioneer has given an attractive account of the White Salmon settlement. (Albert J. Thompson, "Memories of White Salmon and

Its Pioneers," in *Washington Historical Quarterly,* Volume XIV., pages 108-126.)

WHITE SHEEP RIVER, see Big Sheep Creek.

WHITE STALLION RIVER, see Touchet River.

WHITE SWAN, a town on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Yakima County, was named for White Swan who was a famous chief of the Yakima tribe for sixty years. The town is on the site of his home. Mr. A. C. Coburn started the first store there about a year after the chief's death, August 21, 1907. (Postmaster at White Swan in *Names MSS.* Letter 544.) A special dispatch to the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* dated at North Yakima January 13, 1910, tells about the driving of stakes and laying out the townsite of White Swan.

WHITEHORN POINT, on the south shore of Birch Bay in the northwestern part of Whatcom County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of Daniel Whitehorn, Quarter-Gunner on one of the ships of the squadron. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.) In 1791, the Spanish explorer, Lieutenant Francisco Eliza, named it "Punta del Garzon." (*United States Public Documents,* Serial No. 1557, chart K.)

WHITEMAN'S COVE, on the east shore of Case Inlet, in the northwestern part of Pierce County, was named in early days for a man named Reed, who married an Indian woman and settled there. He was the only white man in that vicinity at the time. (E. Shellgun, Postmaster at Longbranch, in *Names MSS.* Letter 103.)

WHITES, a town in the southeastern part of Grays Harbor County, was named by Northern Pacific Railway officials in honor of Allen White who started a sawmill there about 1890. (O. M. McPherson, in *Names MSS.* Letter 492.)

WHITLOW, a town in the southeastern part of Whitman County, was named for M. W. Whitlow who built the warehouse and whose farm was nearby. (Lou E. Wenham, of Pullman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 115.)

WHITMAN, a small settlement and railroad station near the scene of the Indian massacre of Dr. Marcus Whitman and his missionary colony, in the south central part of Walla Walla Coun-

ty. The station was named for the missionary. (Postmaster, in *Names MSS.* Letter 182.)

WHITMAN COUNTY was orgnized by act of the Territorial Legislature approved November 29, 1871, and named in honor of the missionary, Dr. Marcus Whitman.

WHITNEY, a town in the west central part of Skagit County, was named in honor of Rienzie E. Whitney, a pioneer who in 1882 founded the town of Padilla. When the railroad came in 1890 the town was moved and its name was changed to Whitney. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties,* page 245.)

WHITTIER, a station in the west central part of Kittitas County, was named for the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier. (H. R. Williams, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in *Names MSS.* Letter 589.)

WHOLLOCHET BAY, on the north side of Hale Passage, in the northwestern part of Pierce County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, "Vanderford's Harbor," in honor of Benjamin Vanderford, Pilot of the *Vincennes* in the squadron. (*Hydrography* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.) Vanderford was promoted to the rank of Master's Mate before his death at sea on March 23, 1842. Captain Wilkes speaks highly of his services and adds: "As sometimes happens, he had a presentiment of his own death, and had long been impressed with the opinion that he would not survive to return to his own country." (*Narrative,* Volume V., page 418.) The origin of the name Whollochet has not been ascertained.

WHULGE, see Puget Sound.

WIĘLETPU, see Waiilatpu.

WILBUR, a town in the northwestern part of Lincoln County, was named for its founder, Samuel Wilbur Condit, in 1887. The town was incorporated in 1889. While out hunting, Mr. Condit mistook a settler's poultry and shot a fat gander. Ever after he was known as "Wild Goose Bill." He owned much land and live stock and traded with Indians and miners. Before he platted and named Wilbur, his trading place was known as "Goosetown." (R. J. Reeves, in *Names MSS.* Letter 251.)

WILCOX, a town in the southern part of Whitman County, was named for Robert Wilcox, the first postmaster about 1886. (C. M. Williams, in *Names MSS.* Letter 87.)

WILD HORSE CREEK, see Mud Creek.

WILD ROSE, a settlement in the northern part of Spokane County, was named by a pioneer named Hazard because of the abundance of wild roses there. (L. C. Owen, of Denison, in *Names MSS.* Letter 190.)

WILDER CREEK, in the central part of Okanogan County, was named for H. A. Wilder who had a prospect there in 1890-1892. (C. H. Lovejoy to Frank Putnam, of Tonasket, in *Names MSS.* Letter 345.)

WILDWOOD, a town in the southeastern part of Lewis County, was named by Thomas C. Naylor, the first postmaster on August 24, 1889, because it was appropriate to the locality. (Mrs. Ella Hildesheim, in *Names MSS.* Letter 488.)

WILEY, a town in the central part of Yakima County, was named by Wallace Wiley on July 6, 1910, in honor of his father, Hugh Wiley, the pioneer, on part of whose homestead the town is located. (John H. Lynch, of Yakima, in *Names MSS.* Letter 302.)

WILKE'S PORTAGE, see Kellum's Lake Isthmus.

WILLAPA, a bay, river and town in Pacific County, all bear this Indian name. The name was first applied to the Indians and the river, on the banks of which they lived. Writing in 1853, James G. Swan recorded: "The Indians of Shoalwater Bay had no distinct language of their own, but used the Chinook or Chehalis promiscuously, with the exception of the tribe on the Whil-a-pah River, who spoke a language somewhat resembling the Cowlitz. There are two or three of the Whil-a-pah Indians still living at Shoalwater Bay, but the rest of the tribe is all extinct." (*The Northwest Coast,* page 211.) Captain George Davidson wrote: "The Whil-a-pah Indians are extinct. The true name is Ah-whil-a-pah, or Ah-whil-lapsh." (*Pacific Coast Pilot,* page 475.) The Bureau of American Ethnology calls these Indians a Cinookan tribe and says a single survivor who understood the language was known in 1910. (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., pages 955-956.) George Gibbs mentioned the stream

as "Willopah" on March 1, 1854. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 465.) From that time on some variation of the name was used on maps and charts. The bay was discovered by Lieutenant John Meares, retired officer of the British Navy, on July 5, 1788. He was then in the fur trade. He called it Shoalwater Bay. (*Voyages Made in the Years 1788 and 1789,* Volume I., page 263.) Meares on the next day named Deception Bay and Cape Disappointment. He was looking for the "River San Roque" reported by the Spaniards. After the discovery of the Columbia River by Captain Robert Gray, the chart by Meares was deemed wholly inaccurate. "It was thrown aside altogether, and his account of Shoal-water Bay considered fabulous." (James G. Swan, *The Northwest Coast,* page 24.) The bay was explored and the name Shoalwater Bay was restored to the charts by Lieutenant James Alden, United States Navy, while working for the United States Coast Survey in 1853. (*United States Public Documents,* Serial No. 704, chart 50.) The neglect of the bay between the dates mentioned, 1792 and 1853, was not complete. The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, shows an exploration of the bay by Midshipman Eld. (*Narrative,* Volume V., page 133.) The Bureau of American Ethnology says the Chehalis Indian name for Shoalwater Bay is "Atsmitl." (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume I., page 113.) The name of Shoalwater Bay proved a commercial handicap and was changed by extending the name of the river to the bay. On September 13, 1921, the *Seattle Times* published a special dispatch saying a new thirty-foot channel had been discovered at the entrance to the bay. The town of Willapa is three miles southeast of Raymond.

William Point, see Point William.

Williamson, a railroad crossing six miles west of Shelton, in Mason County, named for Frank Williamson, a pioneer logger. (Grant C. Angle, in *Names MSS.* Letter 83.)

Williamson Rocks, off the west shore of Fidalgo Island, in the west central part of Skagit County, were named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, in honor of John G. Williamson, Gunner on one of the ships. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 77.)

Willows, a settlement south of Port Townsend in the eastern part of Jefferson County, was named by the Country Club on

account of large weeping willow trees near the house where the club met on the donation land claim of a pioneer named Briggs. (Postmaster of Port Townsend in *Names MSS.* Letter 311.)

Wind River, a tributary of the Columbia River, in the south central part of Skamania County, was named Crusatte's River by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1805, after one of the men in the party. (History, edited by Elliott Coues, Volume II., page 679.) The present descriptive name was mentioned by Governor Isaac I. Stevens in 1853. (*Pacific Railroad Surveys,* Volume XII., Part I., page 138.)

Winesap, a town in the east central part of Chelan County. Mr. W. J. Taylor and the Wenatchee Commercial Club secured a postoffice for the place in 1909. Mrs. Elizabeth Cole was the first postmistress. Coles View was objected to as a name because it comprised two words. A list of names was submitted and the United States Postoffice Department selected Winesap. (W. J. Taylor, in *Names MSS.* Letter 376.)

Winlock, a town in the south central part of Lewis County, was named in honor of General Winlock W. Miller, one of the first Federal officers in the Territory of Washington, an officer in the Indian wars of 1855-1856 and a close personal friend of Governor Isaac I. Stevens. He was a successful business man and owned land where the town now stands. General Miller died in Olympia on January 24, 1876, at the age of 54 years. (H. H. Bancroft, *Works,* Volume XXXI., page 118.)

Winns, see Overlook.

Winslow, a town on Eagle Harbor, in the east central part of Kitsap County, was named by H. K. Hall for his brother who was one of the original owners of Hall Brothers Marine Railway & Shipbuilding Company. (Mrs. S. Woodman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 5.)

Winsor, a town in the northwestern part of King County was named in honor of Judge Richard Winsor who writes about it as follows: "In 1888, in one of my early visits out here I bought a tract of land this side of Bothell and the river, as an investment for Mrs. Winsor. My boys had it platted and called it Winsor, and sold some lots out of it. On my removal here the next spring, I sold the tract to Abram Barker, then Vice Presi-

dent of the Merchants National Bank. He subsequently sold the tract out in lots and a remnant and thus came the name of Winsor, King County." (In *Names MSS.* Letter 375.)

WINSTON CREEK, a tributary of the Cowlitz River, at Mayfield, in the south central part of Lewis County, was named for William Winston. (Postmaster at Mayfield, in *Names MSS.* Letter 258.)

WINTERS LAKE, in Snohomish County, was named after an early settler. (J. F. Stretch, of Snohomish, in *Names MSS.* Letter 497.)

WINTHROP, a village in the west central part of Okanogan County, was named by the late Senator John L. Wilson, in 1890, when he was a Representative in Congress. In 1891, Guy Waring took the little postoffice into his log cabin and often asked Mr. Wilson why he chose the name. He could not remember but thought it was probably in honor of Theodore Winthrop, which is now believed to be the case in that locality. (Guy Waring, in *Names MSS.* Letter 291.)

WISER LAKE, near Ferndale in the northwestern part of Whatcom County, was named for Jack Wiser the first settler on the shores of the lake. (Phoebe Newton Judson in *Names MSS.* Letter 187.)

WISHRAM, an Indian village above The Dalles, on the Columbia River, was said by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, to have been named for a chief "long since dead." (*Narrative* Volume IV., page 388.) The name is often mentioned by Washington Irving in *Astoria.* James Mooney, for the Bureau of American Ethnology, says the name is for a tribe of Chinookan Indians, and the name in another language is Tlaqluít and both words refer to a species of louse or flea "abounding in that neighborhood." (*Fourteenth Annual Report,* Part II., page 740.)

WISHKAH RIVER, in the central part of Grays Harbor County, the name being a corruption of the Chehalis Indian words "hwish-kahl", meaning "stinking water." (Myron Eells, in the *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892.)

WITHROW, a town in the central part of Douglas County, was named for J. J. Withrow, a rancher of prominence and influence

who was growing wheat there before a town was even thought of. (W. H. Murray in *Names MSS.* Letter 104.)

WOODED ISLAND, see Skipjack Island.

WOODINVILLE, a town in the northwestern part of King County, was named by the early settlers about 1868 in honor of the pioneer Ira Woodin. (Clara Jacobsen Leegarden, in *Names MSS.* Letter 70.)

WOODLAWN, a town on Lake Whatcom, in the southwestern part of Whatcom County, was named on October 1, 1883, by Paul Woodard, on account of the beautiful woods. (Hugh Eldridge, in *Names MSS.* Letter 136.)

WOODMAN, a town on Port Discovery, in the northeastern part of Jefferson County, was named for James O. Woodman, a native of Portsmouth, England, who lived near there for more than sixty years. (Postmaster at Port Discovery, in *Names MSS.* Letter 253.)

WOOD'S LAKE, in the east central part of Thurston County, was named for Isaac Wood, an early settler in that neighborhood. (H. B. McElroy, of Olympia, in *Names MSS.* Letter 46.)

WOOLLEY, see Sedro-Woolley.

WORKMAN CREEK, a tributary of the Chehalis River in the southeastern part of Grays Harbor County, was apparently known as Mason's Creek in early days. (Map of the Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, 1857, in *United States Public Documents,* Serial No. 877.)

WU-WUM-CHEE RIVER, see Klickitat.

WRIGHTS, a railroad station in the southwestern part of Klickitat County, was named for L. C. Wright, owner of land and a resident at that place. (L. C. Gilman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 590.)

WYADDA ISLAND, see Waaddah Island.

WYNOOCHEE RIVER, a tributary of the Chehalis River at Montesano, in the east central part of Grays Harbor County, was so named because of its varying course. The name is an Indian word meaning "shifting." (Henry Gannett, *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,* page 331.) George Gibbs re-

ferred to the stream by its present name on March 1, 1854. (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., page 468.)

Y

YACOLT, a town in the northeastern part of Clarke County, was named for the prairie on which it is located. Glenn N. Ranck writes that forty years ago an old Indian gave him the following origin of the name: "Many years ago a small tribe of Indians went huckleberrying on the prairie and some of their children were mysteriously lost. Since they could not find the children they concluded that they had been stolen by evil spirits. Thereupon they called the prairie Yacolt, meaning 'haunted place'." (In *Names MSS.* Letter 138.)

YAHINSE RIVER, see Yakima.

YAKIMA, one of the most extensively used geographic terms in the State of Washington, is applied to a county, city, river, valley, pass in the Cascade Range, Indian tribe and Indian reservation. As in many other cases the name was first applied to the river and the natives who occupied the land drained by the river. Lewis and Clark, 1805-1806, give the name as "Tapteal," which they spell in several ways. Elliott Coues, the scholarly editor of their journals, gives a number of synonyms, such as "Eyakama." (*History of Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Volume II., page 641 and Volume III., page 973.) John H. Lynch, of Yakima, quotes the pioneer Jack Splawn as authority for "lake water" as the meaning of Yakima. (In *Names MSS.* Letter 302.) Henry Gannett says the word means "black bear." (*Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,* page 332.) The Bureau of American Ethnology says the word means "runaway" and that the native name for the tribe was "Waptailmim" meaning "people of the narrow river." (*Handbook of American Indians,* Volume II., pages 983-984.) David Thompson, of the North West Company of Montreal referred to the Indians on July 8, 1811, as "Skaemena." ("Journal," edited by T. C. Elliott, in *Oregon Historical Society Quarterly,* Volume XV., page 56.) Alexander Ross was with the Astorians, 1811, though his book *Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River* was not published until 1849, in which he uses the name "Eyakema." ("Early Western Travels" edition, Volume VII., page 141.) The Wilkes Expedition, 1841, refers to the river by

the name as now spelled. (*Narrative,* Volume IV., page 428.) The same is true of the railroad explorers in 1853, though they call the upper portion of the river "Yahinse." (*Pacific Railroad Reports,* Volume I., pages 377-389.) In framing the treaty of June 9, 1855, Governor Isaac I. Stevens referred to the river and tribe as "Yakama." (Charles J. Kappler, *Indian Affairs,* Volume II., "Treaties," pages 698-702.) Yakima County was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature approved January 21, 1865. Hubert Howe Bancroft describes an interesting epoch as follows: "Yakima City was incorporated December 1, 1883. Twelve months later, when it had 400 inhabitants, the surveyors of the Northern Pacific railroad laid out the town of North Yakima, four miles distant from the old town, upon a broad and liberal scale, and proposed to the people of the latter that if they would consent to be removed to the new town they should be given as many lots there as they possessed in the old, and have besides their buildings moved upon them without cost to the owners. Such an agreement in writing was signed by a majority of the citizens, and in the winter and spring of 1884-1885 over 100 buildings were moved on trucks and rollers, hotels, a bank, and other business houses doing their usual business en route. This was a good stroke of policy on the part of the railroad, general land commissioner, and the company, as it definitely settled opposition, both to the new town and the corporation, which also received a year's growth for North Yakima in ninety days' time." (*Works,* Volume XXXI., pages 298-300.) By act of the State Legislature approved January 30, 1917, and to go into effect on January 1, 1918, the city was permitted to drop the word "North" from its name. The same Legislature also changed the name of the older town of Yakima to Union Gap.

YAKIMA FALLS, see Prosser.

YALE, a town in the southeastern part of Cowlitz County, was formerly known by the Indian name "Spillei." The United States Postoffice Department selected the new name. (Anna Griffith, in *Names MSS.* Letter 414.) The honor was probably intended for the University.

YANNOINSE RIVER, see Teanaway River.

YELLEPIT, a town in the southeastern part of Benton County, was named for a great chief of the Walla Walla Indians, who was favorably mentioned by Lewis and Clark who gave

him one of the famous Jefferson medals. The chief was praised by other early travelers. (*David Thompson's Narrative,* Champlain Society edition, page 490, note by T. C. Elliott.

YELLOWHAWK CREEK, in Walla Walla County, was named for a Cayuse Indian chief, whose name was Petumromusmus, meaning "yellow hawk or eagle." (Myron Eells, in *American Anthropologist* for January, 1892.)

YELM, an Indian name for a town and prairie in the east central part of Thurston County. The Puget Sound Agricultural Company used the name at the same place to designate a farm-site and heardsman's station. The Nisqually Journal for May 17, 1849, says: "Rode to Yelm Ferry accompanied by Wm. Macneill and dispatched an Indian from there with the letters for Vancouver." (*Washington Historical Quarterly,* July, 1919, page 216.) The Longmire family settled on Yelm Prairie late in 1853. For many years Yelm was the outfitting and starting point for those who attempted to ascend Mount Rainier.

YEOMALT, a town in the east central part of Kitsap County, was changed in some way from the old spelling "Yemoalt." The origin and meaning of the word have not been ascertained. (Mrs. S. Wooman, in *Names MSS.* Letter 5.)

YEW, see Maltby.

YEE-WHALTZ, an Indian name for Muck Creek.

YOMAN POINT, on the northeast shore of Anderson Island, in the west central part of Pierce County, was first mapped by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 79.)

YOUNG ISLAND, at the eastern end of the passage between Allan and Burrows Islands, in the west central part of Skagit County, was named by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, probably in honor of Ewing Young, the Oregon pioneer whose farm had been visited by Captain Wilkes. (*Narrative,* Volume IV., pages 358-360.)

YUKON HARBOR, a small bay in the southeastern part of Kitsap County, has obtained this name since the gold rush days up the Yukon River. It was first mapped by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841, as Barron's Bay, an honor for Commodore Samuel Barron,

a comrade and friend of Captain William Bainbridge in the Tripolitan War, 1805. Captain Bainbridge was also honored in that same vicinity by the naming of the large island. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

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ZELACHED POINT, on the southwest coast of Toandos Peninsula, in the eastern part of Jefferson County, was first mapped by the Wilkes Expedition, 1841. (*Hydrography,* Volume XXIII., Atlas, chart 78.)

ZILLAH, a town in the east central part of Yakima County, was named by Walter N. Granger in honor of Miss Zillah Oakes, daughter of T. F. Oakes, then President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. (Postmaster at Zillah, in *Names MSS.* Letter 494.)

ZINDEL, a former postoffice, two miles from Rogersburg, in the southeastern part of Asotin County, was named in honor of the pioneer, M. W. Zindal. (C. D. Brown, of Rogersburg, in *Names MSS.* Letter 262.)